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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 3, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

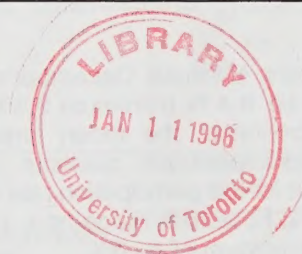
There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey	2
Sales of refined petroleum products, November 1995	2
Crude oil and natural gas, October 1995	3
Industrial monitor, December 1995	4
Department store sales and stocks, November 1995	4
Cereals and oilseeds review, October 1995	4
Electric lamps, November 1995	4
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	6
------------------------------	----------

INDEX: December 1995



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. *We are also including for the first time the participation rate in the labour force.* They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to a mean naive forecast, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for December's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.1%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +1.7% to a maximum of +2.2%. The mean forecast for November (+2.3%) overestimated the outcome (+2.1%).
- The forecasters estimate December's unemployment rate to be 9.4 % (minimum 9.3%, maximum 9.8%). In November, the mean forecast (9.5%) slightly overestimated the outcome (9.4%). The mean forecast for the participation rate in the labour force is 64.5%. Forecasts range from a minimum of 64.4% to a maximum of 64.6%.
- The mean forecast for exports in November is \$21.0 billion, down from \$21.2 billion in October. Opinions range from a minimum of \$20.2 billion to a maximum of \$21.4 billion. The mean forecast for imports for November is \$18.4 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.0 billion to a maximum of \$18.9 billion. The current forecast is the same as the previous month's forecast, which overestimated the outcome of \$18.3 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in November is +0.2% increase. Opinions range widely from a minimum range of -0.6% to a maximum of +0.4%. The October forecast (+0.1%) overestimated the outcome (-0.3%).

The next release will be on February 6.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

November 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 117 200 cubic metres in November 1995, up 2.7% from November 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded for light fuel oil (+86 700 cubic metres or +18.0%) and petrochemical feedstocks (+51 400 cubic metres or +15.5%). Partly offsetting these advances was a decline in the demand for all other refined products (-31 300 cubic metres or -4.5%), and heavy fuel oil (-11 800 cubic metres or -1.8%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	6 932.2	7 117.2	2.7
Motor gasoline	2 825.9	2 902.0	2.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 605.1	1 581.6	-1.5
Light fuel oil	481.3	568.0	18.0
Heavy fuel oil	638.0	626.2	-1.8
Aviation turbo fuels	354.2	391.6	10.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	332.1	383.5	15.5
All other refined products	695.6	664.3	-4.5
	Jan.-Nov. 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1995	Jan.- Nov. 1994 to Jan.- Nov. 1995
Total, all products	75 762.8	77 241.3	2.0
Motor gasoline	32 105.9	32 290.5	0.6
Diesel fuel oil	16 785.7	17 510.1	4.3
Light fuel oil	5 068.8	4 636.8	-8.5
Heavy fuel oil	6 000.7	5 861.3	-2.3
Aviation turbo fuels	4 313.9	4 638.5	7.5
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 288.4	4 100.6	24.7
All other refined products	8 199.4	8 203.5	0.1

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

During the first 11 months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by

the petrochemical industry; sales of this product rose over the last 24-month period ending in November.

Sales of heavy fuel oil have declined mainly because of decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Lower priced natural gas is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity. The increase in light fuel oil sales was the result of colder than normal temperatures experienced in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

October 1995

In October, a rebound in exports to the United States led to a solid 3.9% increase in crude oil production compared with October 1994. Natural gas production moderated slightly in October, increasing 5.0% from the same month a year earlier.

Crude oil production strengthened in October, following modest advances in the previous three months. In the first 10 months of 1995, production of crude oil was up 3.4% from the same period in 1994. October's advance in natural gas production was down slightly from the 5.9% increase recorded in September.

Exports of crude oil surged 12.3% from October 1994, the strongest year-over-year increase since June 1995. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Natural gas exports rose 8.7% from October 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The October 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be

available the last week of January. See "How to order publications".

Crude oil and natural gas

	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹

Production	9 343.1	9 709.7	3.9
Exports	4 741.1	5 322.8	12.3
Imports ²	2 683.6	2 690.5	0.3
Refinery receipts	7 047.3	7 154.2	1.5

	millions of cubic metres		% change
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Natural gas³

Marketable production	12 046.4	12 643.1	5.0
Exports	6 232.8	6 777.6	8.7
Canadian sales ⁴	4 526.4	4 569.6	1.0

	Jan. to Oct. 1994	Jan. to Oct. 1995	Jan.- Oct. 1994 to Jan.- Oct. 1995 %
--	----------------------------	----------------------------	---

	thousands of cubic metres		% change
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Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹

Production	91 562.0	94 647.9	3.4
Exports	46 738.9	50 651.3	8.4
Imports ²	29 968.5	28 286.9	-5.6
Refinery receipts	74 641.4	72 969.8	-2.2

	millions of cubic metres		% change
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Natural gas³

Marketable production	113 400.1	122 112.5	7.7
Exports	58 430.3	65 289.8	11.7
Canadian sales ⁴	48 816.7	49 962.2	2.3

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor December 1995

The December 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is \$200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs \$50. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) costs \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks November 1995

Data for November 1995 on department store sales and inventories by merchandise department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The November 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review October 1995

During November 1995, cereal prices continued to rise while oilseed prices declined. Statistics Canada released the final 1995 crop production estimates, while other analysts speculated on 1996 plantings. In Alberta, barley farmers participated in a province-wide plebiscite

on the possibility of dual marketing. Meanwhile, the federally-established Western Grain Marketing Panel reviewed the question of grain marketing.

These events are discussed in the November situation report contained in the October 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric lamps November 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,913,000 light bulbs and tubes in November 1995, a 10.0% increase from 25,377,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1995 totalled 256,882,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 0.9% decrease from 259,248,000 a year earlier.

The November 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5404, 5431, 5483, 5493 and 5572.

Data for the industries will appear in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, \$38), *Textile products industries* (34-251, \$38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, \$38) and *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Brewery products (1131)	3,105.7	3,257.3	4.9	32-251	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Carpet, mat and rug (1921)	736.3	873.7	18.7	34-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Pulp (2711)	4,492.6	6,514.2	45.0	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Stationary paper (2792)	381.9	416.5	9.1	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Electric lamp (bulb and tube) (3333)	147.8	153.0	3.5	43-250	L. Vincent	951-3523

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
November 1995

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, November 1995

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Rigid insulating board, November 1995

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard,
October 1995

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, November 1995

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, November 1995

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gypsum products, November 1995

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
November 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Aviation service bulletin, Vol. 27, no. 12

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126; other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

Consumer prices and price indexes,
April-June 1995

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$24/\$80; United States: US\$29/US\$96; other countries: US\$34/US\$112).

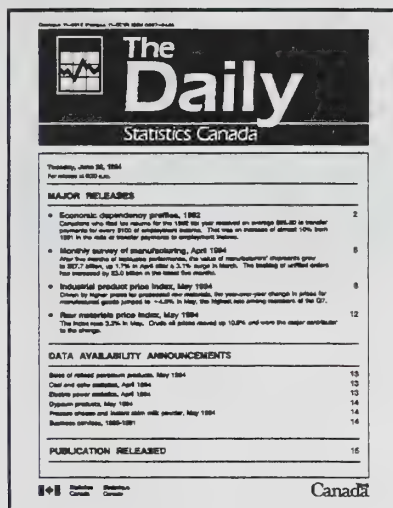
Work injuries, 1992-1994

Catalogue number 72-208

(Canada: \$33; United States: US\$40; other countries: US\$47).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.





Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX

December 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
1996 release dates	Selected economic indicators	December 15, 1995
Adult literacy: International results	1995	December 6, 1995
Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips	Second quarter 1995	December 20, 1995
Air passenger origin and destination for trips between Canada and the United States	Second quarter 1995	December 20, 1995
Air travel costs	1983-94	December 14, 1995
Annual survey of manufactures	1994	December 11, 1995
	1994	December 19, 1995
	1994	December 15, 1995
	1994	December 8, 1995
Asphalt roofing	November 1995	December 22, 1995
	October 1995	December 1, 1995
Blow-moulded plastic bottles	Third quarter 1995	December 12, 1995
Building permits	October 1995	December 4, 1995
Canada pension plan disability beneficiaries survey	May 1995	December 11, 1995
Canada's culture, heritage and identity	1995 edition	December 5, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	October 1995	December 21, 1995
Canadian crime statistics	1994	December 21, 1995
Canadian economic observer	December 1995	December 14, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	October 1995	December 20, 1995
Canadian social trends	Winter 1995	December 18, 1995
Cement	November 1995	December 22, 1995
	October 1995	December 4, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	September 1995	December 1, 1995
Charitable donors	1994	December 13, 1995
Children and youths as victims of violent crime	1994	December 19, 1995
Civil aviation operating statistics	October 1995	December 13, 1995



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

INDEX: December 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Coal and coke	October 1995	December 22, 1995
Composite index	November 1995	December 13, 1995
Construction type plywood	October 1995	December 15, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	November 1995	December 15, 1995
Consumer price index	November 1995	December 14, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	November 1995	December 21, 1995
Databank on charitable donors	1994	December 13, 1995
Databases for environmental analysis: Federal, provincial and territorial governments		December 22, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	November 1995	December 21, 1995
Department store sales	November 1995	December 21, 1995
Earnings of men and women	1994	December 19, 1995
Egg production	October 1995	December 11, 1995
Electric lamps	October 1995	December 1, 1995
Electric power	October 1995	December 22, 1995
Electric storage batteries	October 1995	December 8, 1995
Employment, earnings and hours	October 1995	December 22, 1995
Estimates of labour income	Third quarter 1995 and September 1995	December 7, 1995
Estimates of production of principal field crops	November 1995	December 7, 1995
Export and import price indexes	October 1995	December 20, 1995
Federal government finance: assets and liabilities	March 31, 1995	December 18, 1995
Finances of provincial and territorial government enterprises	Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1993	December 18, 1995
Footwear	Third quarter 1995	December 14, 1995
For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers	Third quarter 1995	December 21, 1995
Fruit and vegetable production	December 1995	December 15, 1995
Gypsum products	November 1995	December 22, 1995
Impaired driving	1994	December 4, 1995
Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 1995	December 6, 1995
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	October 1995	December 7, 1995
Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM	Fourth quarter 1995	December 15, 1995
International scheduled air passenger origin and destination statistics	1994	December 11, 1995
Labour force survey	November 1995	December 1, 1995
Leisure and personal services	1991-93	December 21, 1995

INDEX: December 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	November 1995	December 21, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	October 1995	December 18, 1995
Motor carriers of freight—financial and operating statistics of private carriers	1993	December 15, 1995
New housing price index	October 1995	December 8, 1995
New motor vehicle sales	October 1995	December 12, 1995
North American Industry Classification System, Agreements 11 to 23 and 25 to 31		December 14, 1995
Oil pipeline transport	September 1995	December 13, 1995
Oils and fats	August 1995	December 19, 1995
	July 1995	December 12, 1995
Oilseed crushings	November 1995	December 22, 1995
Pack of processed beans, green and wax	1995	December 1, 1995
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	October 1995	December 18, 1995
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	1994	December 18, 1995
Per capita food consumption	1994	December 8, 1995
Perspectives on labour and income	Winter 1995	December 5, 1995
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	November 1995	December 21, 1995
Processed fruits and vegetables	October 1995	December 13, 1995
Production and disposition of tobacco products	November 1995	December 20, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	October 1995	December 21, 1995
Productivity growth, plant turnover and restructuring in the Canadian manufacturing sector		December 5, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue	October 1995	December 8, 1995
Quarterly demographic statistics	July to September 1995	December 21, 1995
Rail in Canada	1994	December 15, 1995
Railway carloadings	Nine-day period ending November 30, 1995	December 14, 1995
	October 1995	December 8, 1995
	Seven-day period ending December 7, 1995	December 22, 1995
	Seven-day period ending November 14, 1995	December 5, 1995
	Seven-day period ending November 21, 1995	December 7, 1995

INDEX: December 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Raw materials price index, early estimate	November 1995	December 11, 1995
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 1995	December 22, 1995
Repeat offenders in youth courts	1993-94	December 20, 1995
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	May to October 1995	December 22, 1995
	May to October 1995	December 21, 1995
Retail trade	October 1995	December 20, 1995
Rigid insulating board	November 1995	December 21, 1995
RRSP contribution limit (room)	1995	December 4, 1995
Sales of natural gas	October 1995	December 18, 1995
Selected financial indexes	November 1995	December 15, 1995
Services indicators	Third quarter 1995	December 21, 1995
	Third quarter 1995	December 21, 1995
Shipments of rolled steel	October 1995	December 13, 1995
Shipping in Canada	1994	December 12, 1995
Soft drinks	November 1995	December 14, 1995
Specified domestic electrical appliances	October 1995	December 1, 1995
Steel pipe and tubing	October 1995	December 8, 1995
Steel primary forms	October 1995	December 12, 1995
	Week ending December 16, 1995	December 21, 1995
	Week ending December 2, 1995	December 7, 1995
Steel wire and specified wire products	October 1995	December 8, 1995
Stocks of frozen meat products	December 1, 1995	December 22, 1995
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	December 1, 1995	December 20, 1995
Sugar sales	November 1995	December 8, 1995
Survey of former college and institute students of British Columbia	1995	December 13, 1995
Taxable income of enterprises	1993	December 12, 1995
Technology use and training in industry		December 15, 1995
Telephone statistics	October 1995	December 14, 1995
Total population estimates for census divisions and census metropolitan areas	July 1, 1995	December 1, 1995
Transition home survey	May 31, 1995	December 6, 1995
Travel between Canada and other countries	October 1995	December 15, 1995
Unemployment insurance	October 1995	December 21, 1995
University enrolment and graduation	1994	December 19, 1995
Unpaid work of households		December 20, 1995
Wholesale trade	October 1995	December 21, 1995
Women as main wage earners		December 5, 1995
Work injuries	1994	December 8, 1995

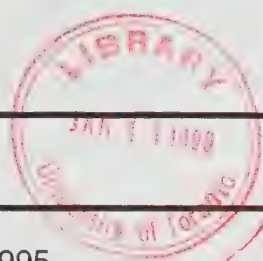


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Thursday, January 4, 1996

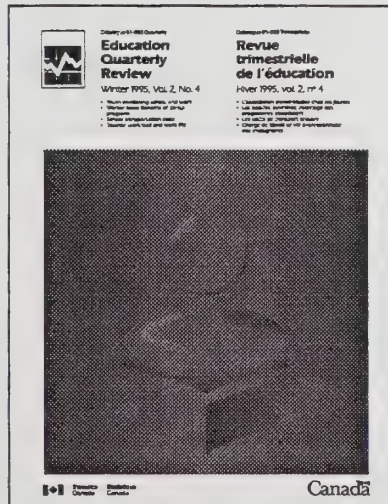
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product price index, November 1995** 3
November's 0.3% increase left industrial prices 5.5% higher than a year earlier. If the effect of November's fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar were ignored, industrial prices would have remained virtually unchanged.
- **Raw materials price index, November 1995** 6
In November, manufacturers paid significantly more for their raw materials. Overall prices increased 1.8%, mainly due to crude oil, metals and vegetable products. This marked the first month of increasing prices after four successive months of declining raw material prices.

(continued on following page)



Education quarterly review

Winter 1995

The winter 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* presents four articles on various education issues. The first study uses Labour Force Survey data to examine the effect that working has on the academic progress of 15- to 20-year-old students. The second uses data from the National Graduates Survey to assess the differences in education and labour market outcomes of co-op and non-co-op university graduates. The third analyses trends in student transportation, from 1970 to the early 1990s, in public elementary and secondary schools. And the fourth looks at recent research into the workload and work life of a sample of teachers in Saskatchewan's public school system.

Each issue of *Education quarterly review* also includes "Survey insights", a section that reviews other education-related surveys, their variables and their potential for research. Another section, "Education at a glance," provides a series of social, economic and education indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the other G-7 countries.

The winter 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, \$20/\$66) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax: 613-951-9040; the Internet: seidjim@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Statistics
Canada

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OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted index, December 1995	9
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	10
------------------------------	-----------

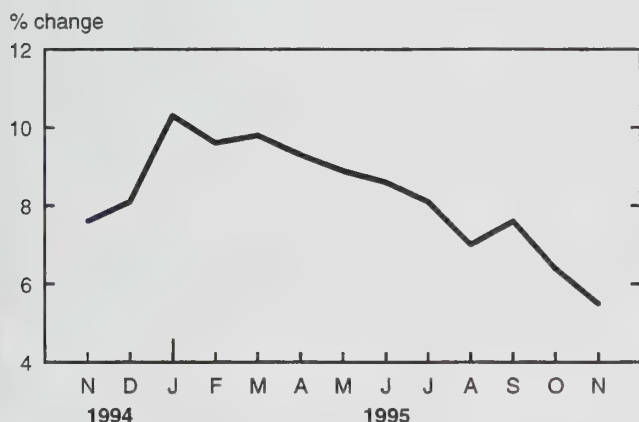
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

November 1995 (preliminary)

November's 0.3% increase left industrial prices 5.5% higher than a year earlier. If the effect of November's fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar were ignored, industrial prices would have remained virtually unchanged.

The declining 12-month change in manufacturers' prices



Between mid-October and mid-November, the value of the Canadian dollar fell from about US74.8 cents to US73.8 cents, a decline of about 1.4%. This drop meant that manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received more Canadian dollars for their products. Most affected were exporters of motor vehicles, lumber, pulp, paper, and non-ferrous metal products.

The 12-month change in industrial prices declined from +6.4% in October to +5.5% in November. It has been moving downward since January, when it peaked at +10.3%. The 12-month change in industrial prices declined noticeably for: primary non-ferrous metals; lumber, sawmill and other wood products; chemicals and chemical products; and printing and publishing.

Compared with the most recent figures for the other G-7 nations, this decline put Canada's 12-month change in producer prices in third place, below Italy (+8.7%, September) and France (+7.8%, August), but above the United Kingdom (+4.6%, October).

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for only the current year and the previous year. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are currently published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping one issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) from the July 1995 to December 1995 period as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain only data for the current and previous years.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

Motor vehicle exports, pulp, paper, and non-ferrous metal products supported the industrial price level

The most significant price increases in November came from transportation equipment (+0.8%), non-ferrous metal products (+0.9%), paper (+1.1%) and pulp (+1.2%). The increases in transportation equipment prices were principally due to higher export prices for automobiles and trucks. These mainly resulted from the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar. Domestic prices of vehicles remained virtually unchanged.

The price increases for non-ferrous metal products included copper and copper alloy products (+3.8%), nickel products (+7.4%) and refined zinc (+4.8%). Aluminum product prices edged down 1.5%, partly offsetting the increases elsewhere.

It has been suggested that speculation played a role in November's increase in copper prices.

The higher price of nickel has been attributed to concern over inventory levels for 1996. Zinc's price increase occurred as strong world demand for this metal coincided with some decline in German zinc production. The gradual slowing of the world economy may have been responsible for the decline in aluminum prices. The fall in the value of the Canadian dollar contributed to nickel's price increase and reduced the effect of the decline in aluminum prices.

Compared with October, pulp prices were up 1.2% and paper prices rose 1.1%. Excluding the effect of the fall in the Canadian dollar, both rose about half a percentage point. In the case of pulp, demand pressure has eased somewhat as buyers have built up inventories and as some new capacity in Asia has come on stream. In the case of newsprint, demand has remained strong overall, but there is some doubt that projected price increases will occur.

Compared with November 1994, pulp prices were up 46.5% while paper prices rose close to 41%. Over the same period, pulp prices in the United States were up close to 49% while paper prices rose about 24%.

The 12-month price change at the manufacturer level continued to exceed the change at the retailer level

In November, the 12-month change in the prices of domestic consumer goods paid to manufacturers dropped to close to +3% from a little under +3.5%. It thus remained noticeably higher than the 12-month change in consumer goods prices; this dropped to +1.8% from +2.2%. Retail profits, however, were up in the third quarter compared with the second quarter. Only about half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers. The rest is divided among retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes, and transporters. The

retailer is thus able to cover manufacturers' price increases by a lower percentage increase in the prices charged to consumers.

Perspective

Canadian industrial prices are being affected by economic weakness at home and abroad. Manufacturing shipments declined in four of the five months from June to October. Canadian exports, after surging in August, declined in both September and October. Capacity utilization in manufacturing edged down marginally in the third quarter. It was pulled down by industries hurt by weak domestic demand. November's decline in employment indicates a continuing weakness in the domestic economy.

Canada's main export market, the United States, is not showing signs of rapid growth either. In November, U.S. factory production edged up 0.2%, sufficient only to offset October's decline. Total industrial production rose only 0.2%, less than October's 0.3% decline. October's factory orders were down slightly, and inventory levels continued to increase.

Elsewhere, there are signs of economic weakness in Western Europe. In Japan, industrial production is continuing to fluctuate in the same range as in the preceding five quarters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
 (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	122.7	129.1	129.5	5.5	0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	124.7	131.6	131.9	5.8	0.2
Intermediate goods¹	60.4	124.4	133.0	133.3	7.2	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods ²	13.4	133.3	146.7	147.4	10.6	0.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	47.0	121.9	129.1	129.3	6.1	0.2
Finished goods⁴	39.6	120.0	123.3	123.6	3.0	0.2
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	121.5	123.8	123.8	1.9	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	122.1	125.6	126.2	3.4	0.5
All other finished goods	19.3	118.2	121.8	122.1	3.3	0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.3	120.6	120.4	3.5	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	123.6	126.2	126.9	2.7	0.6
Beverages	2.0	127.7	128.0	128.1	0.3	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.5	172.3	172.3	4.7	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	124.3	127.7	127.7	2.7	0.0
Textile products	2.2	113.7	118.6	118.6	4.3	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.2	118.7	118.7	2.2	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	159.3	154.1	153.2	-3.8	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	122.7	125.3	125.3	2.1	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	126.4	169.4	170.9	35.2	0.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	149.5	176.6	175.7	17.5	-0.5
Primary metal products	7.7	130.6	131.2	132.3	1.3	0.8
Metal fabricated products	4.9	121.2	128.4	128.4	5.9	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	124.0	126.7	126.9	2.3	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	116.9	120.2	121.2	3.7	0.8
Electrical and communications products	5.1	116.0	117.8	118.0	1.7	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	117.3	123.6	123.6	5.4	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.4	93.6	93.1	93.2	-0.4	0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	129.6	132.3	131.7	1.6	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	119.7	123.2	123.4	3.1	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	94.7	95.8	95.9	1.3	0.1

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

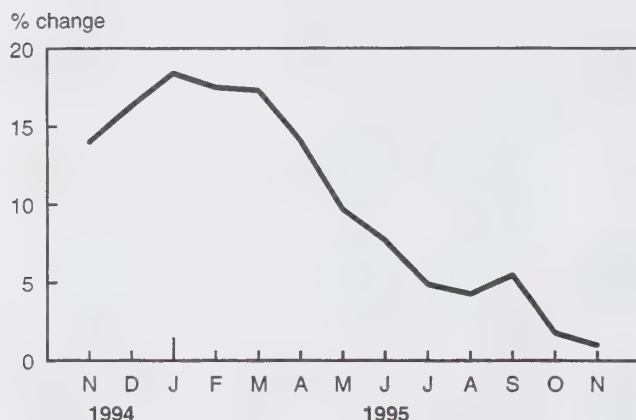
Raw materials price index

November 1995 (preliminary)

In November, manufacturers paid significantly more for their raw materials. Overall prices increased 1.8%, mainly due to crude oil, metals and vegetable products. This marked the first month of increasing prices after four successive months of declining raw material prices.

On an annual basis, raw material prices have been declining since January 1995. In November, the 12-month change was only +1.0%, compared with +18.4% in January. Commodity prices have tended to weaken overall with the economic slowdown, particularly in Western Europe and Japan.

The declining 12-month change in raw material prices



Excluding mineral fuels, raw material prices increased 1.0% in November, and the 12-month change fell to +2.2% from +3.2% in October.

Crude oil prices climbed back up

Crude oil prices were up 4.1% in November after declining almost 15% from April to October. November prices were down 2% compared with 12 months earlier. Prices strengthened in November as OPEC agreed to maintain the production status quo for at least the next six months. As well, tropical storms in the Gulf of Mexico and a rupture in the interprovincial pipeline—the world's largest—in Manitoba caused supply problems.

Metal prices rebounded

Metal prices rebounded in November (+3.2%) following three months of declining prices. Higher

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices that Canadian manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for only the current year and the previous year. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are currently published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping one issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) from the July 1995 to December 1995 period as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain only data for the current and previous years.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

prices for copper (+5.9%), lead (+6.6%), gold (+1.8%) and nickel (+7.2%) were the major contributors. Lower prices for aluminum materials (-2.5%) somewhat offset the higher prices. Manufacturers using copper for brass, wire and tubing have added to the upward price pressure. Also, copper prices appeared to have been subject to speculative forces as well as concerns that inventories may be too low to accommodate demand in 1996.

Prices for lead concentrates recovered almost to their January 1995 level. At that time, lead prices were at their highest in more than four years. Tight lead supplies and demand for lead-acid batteries have put upward pressure on prices.

Precious metal prices moved up in November, led by gold (+1.8%), silver (+0.8%) and platinum (+2.3%). Gold prices rose amid speculation about interest payments of U.S. government debt and reports of low gold supplies not keeping pace with demand.

Nickel concentrate prices increased 7.2%. Compared with November 1994, prices were up more than 16%. Nickel prices appeared firm, with some potential weakness coming from stainless steel producers in Southeast Asia and Germany.

Aluminum material prices weakened for a third consecutive month, falling more than 16% since August. Because of the lower prices, less idle manufacturing capacity for aluminum may come on

stream in the near future. If this occurs, then further downward pressure on prices will be somewhat dampened.

Wood prices increased almost 1% in November. Higher prices for logs (+0.9%) and pulpwood (+0.7%) contributed to the increase. Wood prices declined 3.5% over the 12 months to November. Future price changes for wood will depend on how much the lumber inventories are replenished for the 1996 construction season, as well as on the demand for pulp by papermakers.

Grain prices rose, hog prices fell

Grain prices rose almost 4% in November. Higher prices for barley, wheat and corn were the major contributors. All these grains have increased almost or more than 40% since November 1994. The Canadian wheat harvest was forecast to increase by 1.7% to 900.2 million bushels. The return of the European Union and Australia to the export market could weaken

prices. Other notable vegetable product price increases in November were rubber (+18%) and raw tobacco (+7.5%).

Hog prices, after showing significant strength over the previous few months, declined almost 13% in November. But compared with November 1994, hog prices were still up 28%. Because hogs do not winter well, farmers have brought more hogs to market, pushing prices down. Also, higher November prices for cattle (+4.1%) dampened the overall monthly price decline for animals and animal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The November 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of January. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	125.6	124.5	126.8	1.0	1.8
Mineral fuels	31.7	107.2	100.6	104.6	-2.4	4.0
Vegetable products	10.3	119.2	127.5	132.2	10.9	3.7
Animals and animal products	25.5	104.1	111.7	110.7	6.3	-0.9
Wood	13.1	207.8	198.9	200.6	-3.5	0.9
Ferrous materials	3.6	120.2	120.9	119.6	-0.5	-1.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	140.8	135.4	139.7	-0.8	3.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	101.6	106.7	106.8	5.1	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	134.1	135.7	137.1	2.2	1.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted index

December 1995

The help-wanted index decreased 1% in December to 92 (1991=100). The index has been on a downward trend since April 1995. Before that, it gained 15% in 1994 and remained stalled at 102 between November 1994 and March 1995.

The downward trend of recent months could be explained by a weakening economy: retail sales have dropped as have manufacturers' shipments and unfilled orders.

Compared with December 1994, the index for Canada dropped 10%, while the index declined in all regions except the Atlantic provinces, where it remained unchanged. The decreases were as follows: British Columbia (-13%), the Prairie provinces (-11%), Ontario (-9%) and Quebec (-4%).

Note: The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Help-wanted index

(1991=100)

	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted			
	% change		
Canada	92	-10	-1
Atlantic provinces	104	0	-1
Quebec	96	-4	0
Ontario	97	-9	-1
Prairie provinces	85	-11	-2
British Columbia	71	-13	-3

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rubber and plastic products industries, 1993

Catalogue number 33-250

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Electric lamps, November 1995

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, November 1995

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gas utilities, September 1995

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200; other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

**Labour force information, for the week ended
December 16, 1995**

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, January 5

Education quarterly review, winter 1995, vol. 2, no. 4

Catalogue number 81-003

(Canada: \$20/\$66; United States: US\$24/US\$80; other countries: US\$28/US\$93).

**Science statistics: Research and development
expenditures of private non-profit organizations,
1994. Vol. 19, no. 9**

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 5, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

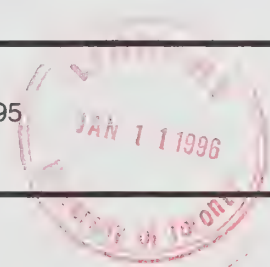
- **Labour force survey, December 1995** 2
After a pause in employment growth during the first half of 1995, employment closed the year up 88,000 jobs (+0.7%) compared with December 1994.

OTHER RELEASES

- Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending December 14, 1995 7
- Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, October 1995 7
- Coal production, 1995 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- RELEASE DATES: January 8-12** 9



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

December 1995

Employment rose by 54,000 in December, offsetting November's decline of 44,000. Counting December's increase, employment closed the year up 88,000 jobs compared with December 1994 (+0.7%)—virtually all of the gains were in the last five months of 1995. This contrasts with stronger growth in 1994, when the job gains were spread throughout the year and totalled 382,000 (+2.9%).

Note to readers

After extensive consultation, important changes are being made to the definitions of full-time and part-time employment. These changes will be implemented next month with the release of January 1996 data.

during 1995, closed the year down 32,000 jobs compared with December 1994. Despite lower labour force participation among youths during 1995, their unemployment rate rose to 16.1%, up 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier.

Employment



More part-time jobs

Part-time employment rose in December by 35,000, a second consecutive monthly increase. Full-time employment was up slightly in the month after a sharp decline in November. Almost all of the 88,000 jobs gained during 1995 were part-time, whereas the jobs gained in 1994 were all full time.

Hours worked

Although employment grew 0.7% during 1995, there was practically no growth in hours worked. In part, this may be because the employment growth occurred in part-time employment. This contrasts with 1994's strong growth of 2.9% in employment and 3.7% in hours worked.

Employment by industry

Despite an increase of 22,000 in December, construction employment closed the year down 2.9%.

Employment in trade rose by 29,000 in December, following slight declines in the previous two months. Gains since December 1994 totalled 45,000 jobs (+2.0%). Community, business and personal services employment also rose in December (+53,000), which brought the gain for the year to 110,000 (+2.2%). Moreover, the employment gain in this industry was the main reason for the overall increase in part-time employment during 1995.

Despite job losses in December of 30,000 in transportation, communications and other utilities, the year-over-year gain in this industry totalled 34,000 (+3.4%).

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate fell for a second consecutive month in December (-19,000). This decline brought the losses since

December's employment growth would have brought the unemployment rate down if not for a sharp rise in labour force participation. Consequently, the unemployment rate was unchanged for a third consecutive month at 9.4%, only slightly lower than the 9.6% of a year earlier.

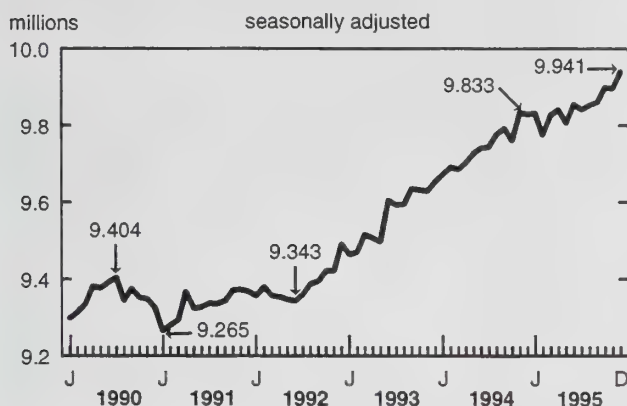
More jobs for adults, fewer for youths

December's employment gain was mainly among adults aged 25 and over (+45,000). Adult women found most of these jobs (+33,000). The monthly increase brought total job gains for adults during 1995 to 120,000. Despite this gain, however, the employment rate declined on a year-over-year basis, since the rate of job growth did not keep pace with the growth rate of the population.

Following a sharp decline in November, youth employment was up slightly in December. Youth employment, which showed large monthly fluctuations

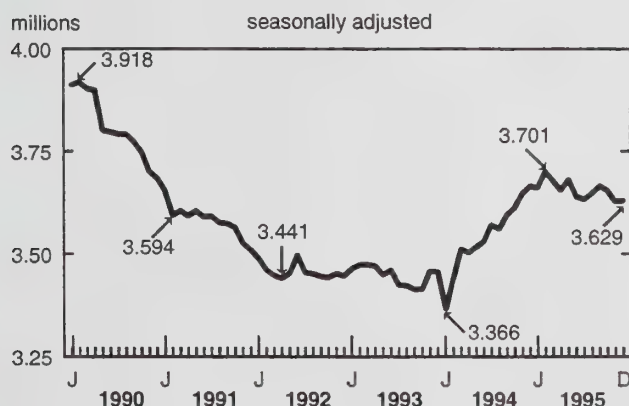
October to 32,000 jobs, and it offset gains earlier in the year.

Employment in the services-producing industries



Manufacturing employment was down 18,000 in December, bringing declines since September to 43,000. Employment gains earlier in the year offset these losses, however, leaving employment in manufacturing nearly unchanged from 1994 year-end. In December 1995, the number of hours worked in this industry was about the same as a year earlier. This decline in manufacturing employment coincided with recent weakness in other indicators such as automotive, machinery and equipment exports and manufacturers' shipments.

Employment in the goods-producing industries



Agricultural and other primary industrial employment was little changed in December. Agricultural employment closed the year with 9,000 fewer persons employed, while employment in other primary industries was only slightly above its year-earlier level.

After declining in the beginning of 1995, employment in public administration remained little changed in the second half of the year.

Employment in the provinces

Employment levels did on change significantly in December in either Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island. But compared with a year earlier, employment was up a slight 2,000 (+1.0%) in Newfoundland, and it increased by 3,000 (+5.2%) in Prince Edward Island. In Newfoundland, the unemployment rate fell sharply from 21.1% in December 1994 to 16.9% in December 1995. The drop in the unemployment rate was due mostly to persons leaving the labour force. In Prince Edward Island, employment growth during 1995 matched labour force growth and reduced the unemployment rate to 14.1%, down 0.8 percentage points.

December saw employment rise by 6,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During 1995, Nova Scotia gained 12,000 jobs (+3.1%), continuing 1994's brisk pace of job creation (+4.1%). In New Brunswick, employment declined slightly during 1995 (-5,000 or -1.6%), following strong growth of 7.0% in 1994.

The only other provinces to show significant employment changes in December were Quebec (+23,000) and Manitoba (+4,000). The gain in Quebec, which offset the decline in November, left employment above its 1994 year-end level by 44,000 jobs (+1.4%). Quebec's employment growth during 1995 was concentrated in the services-producing industries. These gains had a broad base among most of the industries with the exception of public administration. The unemployment rate in Quebec fell 0.9 percentage points to 11.3%. In Manitoba, there was virtually no change in employment compared with a year earlier. Gains of 9,000 in the first half of 1995 were offset by losses in the second half.

In Ontario, employment showed little change in December and was essentially unchanged from its year-earlier level. Losses of 41,000 jobs in the first eight months of the year were recouped by gains of 47,000 in the last four months.

In Saskatchewan, employment was also almost unchanged in December, but showed a slight decline of 6,000 (-1.3%) during 1995. In 1994, employment there grew by 3.3%.

Even though employment levels did not change significantly in Alberta and British Columbia in December, there were employment gains in both provinces during 1995 (+13,000 or +1.0% in Alberta and +23,000 or +1.3% in British Columbia). Both provinces posted stronger job growth in 1994 (+4.0% for Alberta and +2.3% for British Columbia).

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending December 9, 1995* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, \$300 annually). The December 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of January. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 9.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,978	67	71
Employment ('000)	13,567	54	88
Full-time ('000)	11,275	19	8
Part-time ('000)	2,292	35	80
Unemployment ('000)	1,411	13	-17
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	0.0	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	64.7	0.3	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	0.2	-0.4
	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
	unadjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,779	14,696	82
Employment ('000)	13,422	13,320	102
Full-time ('000)	11,024	11,013	10
Part-time ('000)	2,399	2,307	92
Unemployment ('000)	1,357	1,376	-19
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	9.4	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	63.8	64.3	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	58.3	-0.4

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	14,978	14,911	14,907	14,779	14,696	64.7	64.4	65.2	63.8	64.3
Newfoundland	237	233	247	224	233	52.2	51.3	54.3	49.4	51.1
Prince Edward Island	71	69	68	68	65	66.9	65.6	65.4	64.0	62.3
Nova Scotia	441	438	436	433	427	60.1	59.7	59.9	59.0	58.7
New Brunswick	355	347	362	341	346	59.3	57.9	60.7	57.0	58.1
Quebec	3,635	3,599	3,624	3,583	3,566	62.3	61.8	62.8	61.5	61.7
Ontario	5,749	5,732	5,737	5,700	5,679	65.5	65.4	66.3	64.9	65.7
Manitoba	562	557	562	552	553	66.0	65.5	66.4	64.8	65.3
Saskatchewan	495	494	496	488	487	65.9	65.8	66.4	65.0	65.1
Alberta	1,497	1,498	1,479	1,480	1,463	71.9	72.0	72.1	71.1	71.3
British Columbia	1,945	1,942	1,905	1,911	1,878	65.3	65.3	65.4	64.1	64.5
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	13,567	13,513	13,479	13,422	13,320	58.6	58.4	59.0	57.9	58.3
Newfoundland	197	196	195	188	188	43.4	43.2	42.9	41.4	41.3
Prince Edward Island	61	61	58	57	54	57.5	57.6	55.6	53.9	51.8
Nova Scotia	395	389	383	390	376	53.8	53.0	52.6	53.1	51.7
New Brunswick	315	309	320	304	308	52.6	51.6	53.7	50.8	51.7
Quebec	3,226	3,203	3,182	3,167	3,126	55.3	55.0	55.1	54.3	54.1
Ontario	5,260	5,255	5,254	5,241	5,224	59.9	59.9	60.8	59.7	60.4
Manitoba	518	514	517	511	511	60.9	60.4	61.0	60.0	60.3
Saskatchewan	460	459	466	453	457	61.3	61.1	62.4	60.3	61.1
Alberta	1,380	1,378	1,367	1,371	1,357	66.3	66.3	66.7	65.8	66.2
British Columbia	1,766	1,760	1,743	1,740	1,720	59.3	59.2	59.9	58.4	59.1
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	1,411	1,398	1,428	1,357	1,376	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
Newfoundland	40	37	52	36	45	16.9	15.9	21.1	16.2	19.2
Prince Edward Island	10	8	10	11	11	14.1	12.2	14.9	15.7	16.8
Nova Scotia	46	49	53	43	51	10.4	11.2	12.2	9.9	12.0
New Brunswick	40	38	42	37	39	11.3	11.0	11.6	10.9	11.1
Quebec	409	396	442	416	440	11.3	11.0	12.2	11.6	12.3
Ontario	489	477	483	459	455	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0
Manitoba	44	43	45	41	42	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.6
Saskatchewan	35	35	30	35	30	7.1	7.1	6.0	7.1	6.1
Alberta	117	120	112	109	106	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3
British Columbia	179	182	162	171	158	9.2	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.4

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending December 14, 1995, decreased 3.5% to 4.2 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.2% from the same period of 1994.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 290 000 tonnes during the seven days, a 13.9% decrease from the same period of 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 4.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.3% in the seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 243.3 million tonnes, a 1.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

October 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.5% to 2 389 577 cubic metres in October, down from 2 401 234 cubic metres (revised) in October 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1995 totalled 3 400 819 cubic metres, an 18.2% increase from 2 876 259 cubic metres in October 1994.

At the end of October 1995, year-to-date production totalled 23 259 845 cubic metres, up 0.4% from 23 159 115 cubic metres (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal production

1995 (estimates)

It is estimated that coal production for 1995 will increase in both volume and value. Coal production will total 74.7 million tonnes, an increase of 2.6% from 1994; it will have an estimated value of \$1.9 billion (+5.0%).

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

Coal production

	1994		1995*	
	'000			
	tonnes	\$	tonnes	\$
Nova Scotia	3 509	217,200	2 380	160,000
New Brunswick	332	28,450	260	24,100
Saskatchewan	10 685	130,000	10 730	132,500
Alberta	35 690	575,100	37 170	596,000
Sub-bituminous	25 494	256,000	25 420	258,500
Bituminous	10 196	319,100	11 750	337,500
British Columbia	22 608	860,900	24 180	990,000
Canada	72 824	1,811,650	74 720	1,902,600

* Estimated figures.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian international merchandise trade,
October 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219;
other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992
Canada's role has declined for the 1992 for most countries on average (50%) in popular countries for every 100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the case of transfer payments to employment income. 2
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994
After two months of moderate performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.1% in April after a 3.3% surge in March. The leading of output index has increased by 0.3 million in the index for month. 6
- Industrial production price index, May 1994
Down to higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over change in index for manufacturing price jumped to 1.43% in May, the highest rate among industries of the G7. 8
- Raw materials price index, May 1994
The index rose 3.3% in May. Crude oil prices rose up 10.3% and more the major contributor to the change. 12

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Base of retail petroleum products, May 1994 13
- Coal and coke shipments, April 1994 13
- Business power statistics, April 1994 13
- Ocean products, May 1994 14
- Processed grains and other grain with powder, May 1994 14
- Business services, 1990-1991 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 15

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RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 8-12

January 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Farming facts	1994
8	Building permits	November 1995
8	University enrolment	1995 (preliminary)
8	Estimates of labour and income	October 1995
11	New housing price index	November 1995
12	Travel-log	Winter 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	November 1995

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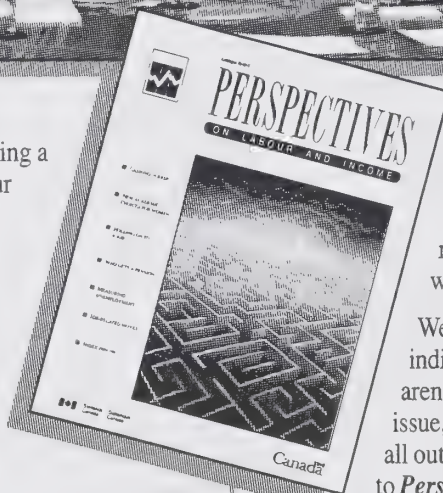
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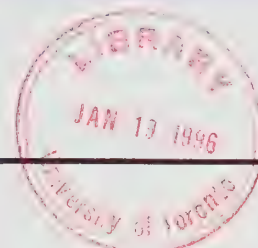


The Daily

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Monday, January 8, 1996

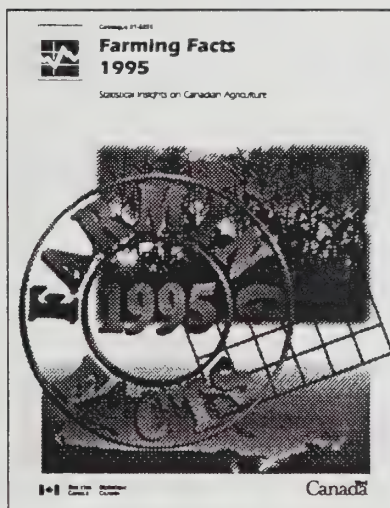
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **University enrolment, 1995** 3
Full-time university enrolment dropped slightly in 1995, halting almost two decades of steady growth. Part-time enrolment fell sharply for the third straight year.
- **Building permits, November 1995** 6
Construction intentions for housing tumbled sharply in November, stalling hopes for a recovery in the sector. Municipalities issued \$1.1 billion in building permits for housing, the second lowest level in 1995.

(continued on following page)



Farming facts 1995

The economy slid into recession in the late 1980s and agriculture took a nosedive. Some sectors more exposed to world markets (e.g., grains and cattle) suffered considerable financial hardship, while others like supply-managed commodities (e.g., dairy and poultry products) remained relatively stable. Not surprisingly, the ag industry has been recovering at a sharper rate than the economy in general.

The theme of this *Farming facts* is "Post-recession agriculture: Will the growth continue?" Topics include: agriculture and the economy; social and structural change; environmental issues; and conditions in the grain and oilseed, livestock, supply management and horticulture sectors.

The printed edition of *Farming facts* (21-522E) is available now. See "How to order publications". This publication is also available on the Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca/Documents/English/new.htm>.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890), Agriculture Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income, October 1995	9
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	10
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MAJOR RELEASES

University enrolment

1995 (preliminary)

Full-time university enrolment dropped slightly in 1995, halting almost two decades of steady growth.

There were 574,300 full-time students enrolled at Canadian universities in the fall of 1995, down 0.4% from 576,500 in 1994. It was the first drop in full-time enrolment since 1978.

The number of full-time undergraduate students declined marginally to 499,700, a dip of 400, while the number of full-time graduate students was 74,600, down 2.3%.

Nationally, universities in every province experienced drops in enrolment in one category or another. Full-time enrolment counts were lower at roughly half of all universities.

It is too early to tell whether the 1995 drop in full-time enrolment, which was marginal, indicates a downward trend. It has certainly reached a plateau. In both 1993 and 1994, the annual increases in full-time enrolment were less than 1%.

Part-time enrolment on a downswing

Enrolment decreases in 1995 were more severe for part-time students than their full-time counterparts. Part-time registrations fell 5.5% to 266,600. Of those, an estimated 227,700 were part-time undergraduate students (-6.0%). The number of part-time graduate students fell 3% to 38,900.

Part-time undergraduate enrolment fell in every province except British Columbia; full-time undergraduate enrolment rose only among universities in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia.

The decline in part-time enrolment was the third sharp fall in as many years. The growth in part-time university enrolment—especially pronounced during the 1980s—has fallen back to its 1982 rate. Since 1992, when it peaked at 316,100, part-time enrolment has been dropping at an annual rate of around 6%.

Historically, enrolment rose despite tuition fee increases

Between 1978 and 1994, full-time university enrolment rose almost 57%. That occurred despite tuition fees that almost doubled over the past 10 years or so.

Note to readers

The preliminary University Enrolment Survey is designed to obtain the number of students registered at universities each fall. Degree-granting institutions report full- and part-time enrolment at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Enrolment data are based on student counts as of December 1 in all provinces except Ontario, where the reference date is November 1. The count includes all students taking courses eligible for credit toward a degree, diploma or certificate, as well as students who have completed their course requirements and who are engaged in thesis writing or research.

Final and more detailed data on university enrolment and degrees awarded are usually available about 6 to 10 months after release of the preliminary data on enrolment.

Most universities also offer professional development and general interest courses not applicable toward university degrees, diplomas or certificates. Although data are available on student participation in non-credit courses, they are not included with university enrolment data in this report.

It is uncertain what impact tuition fees have had on enrolment trends. Other factors, such as changing population demographics and competition for available spaces at certain institutions or in certain program fields, may also be important.

In 1995, the University of Prince Edward Island recorded a 3.7% drop in full-time undergraduate enrolment on the heels of a 7.6% tuition increase. By contrast, universities in Quebec recorded a 2.5% decrease in undergraduate enrolment, even though they held the line on tuition fees. In Alberta, the number of undergraduates actually rose 5.1%, despite the largest tuition fee increase in the country (+10.5%).

The percentage of young people who choose to attend university has a direct impact on overall enrolment. In 1995, the participation rate (the number of students enrolled full-time as a proportion of the population aged 18 to 24) was about 20%. This compares with only 12% in 1982, when the population of that age group reached its peak.

The population base from which most university students are drawn, the 18-to-24 age group, has decreased in every province since peaking in the early 1980s. The greatest decreases have occurred in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where numbers in this group have dropped almost 30%.

Rather than causing reduced university enrolment, the decline in the number of 18- to 24-year-olds has actually created an opportunity for increased participation. Although most provinces are experiencing

an increased participation rate, the rate has fallen in Prince Edward Island from a peak in 1992. It dropped slightly in Quebec during 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi

(613-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

To obtain tables or make general inquiries, contact Sheba Mirza (613-951-1503), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Full-time university enrolment
Fall 1995

	Undergrad	1994* to 1995	Graduate	1994* to 1995
		% change		% change
Canada	499,720	-0.1	74,584	-2.3
Newfoundland	11,911	-2.5	1,038	11.3
Prince Edward Island	2,425	-3.7	24	-4.0
Nova Scotia	27,387	-0.5	2,443	2.3
New Brunswick	18,162	-1.6	973	-11.3
Quebec ¹	109,744	-2.5	22,832	-4.1
Ontario	201,667	-0.5	27,638	0.1
Manitoba	20,411	0.7	2,517	-5.2
Saskatchewan	21,848	2.5	1,883	1.6
Alberta	47,042	5.1	5,517	-9.6
British Columbia	39,123	3.5	9,719	-1.8

¹ Percentage changes for Quebec have been estimated on the basis of 1994 preliminary data.
Actual figures.

Part-time university enrolment
Fall 1995

	Undergrad	1994* to 1995	Graduate	1994* to 1995
		% change		% change
Canada	227,735	-6.0	38,851	-2.9
Newfoundland	3,391	-4.2	464	-4.5
Prince Edward Island	476	-18.1	0	...
Nova Scotia	5,454	-6.0	1,276	-16.2
New Brunswick	4,517	-1.4	636	-2.2
Quebec ¹	84,865	-8.2	19,139	-0.8
Ontario	77,915	-5.9	10,702	-5.2
Manitoba	10,284	-11.3	1,012	-15.9
Saskatchewan	6,507	-4.3	1,141	-9.5
Alberta	13,469	-4.9	2,235	-9.7
British Columbia	20,857	5.1	2,246	22.3

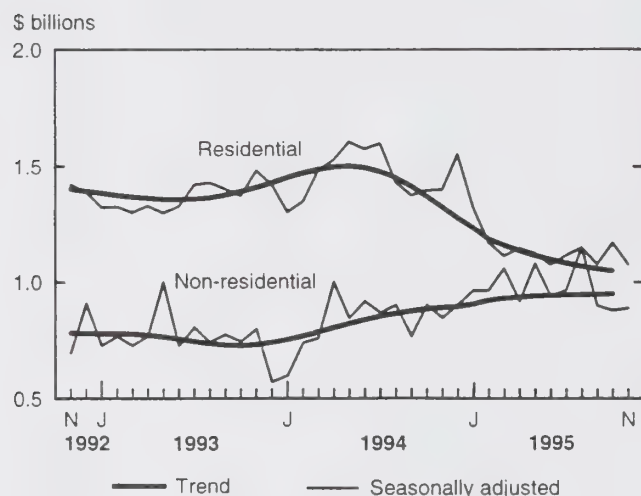
¹ Percentage changes for Quebec have been estimated on the basis of 1994 preliminary data.
Actual figures.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Building permits

November 1995

Construction intentions for housing tumbled sharply in November, stalling hopes for recovery in the sector. Municipalities issued \$1.1 billion in building permits for housing, the second lowest level in 1995.

**Construction intentions for housing
tumbled sharply in November**



The 8.0% decline in November offset practically all of the 8.7% gain posted by the residential sector in October. It occurred despite the lowest mortgage rates since the beginning of 1995. Prior to November, housing permits had posted their third increase in four months, suggesting that a year-long slide may have been bottoming out.

The latest data do not bode well for new housing construction in the first half of 1996. Lower housing prices and lower mortgage costs have so far not been enough to dispel consumer pessimism over the state of the economy.

The sharp drop in applications for residential permits led to a 4.1% decline in the total value of building permits issued by municipalities; the value fell to \$2.0 billion.

Building permit applications in the non-residential sector rose 1.2% in November to \$0.9 billion because of a surge in industrial construction. November's level was 6.1% higher than last year's monthly average. However, it was 41.8% below the monthly average of \$1.5 billion in 1989, the peak year for non-residential applications.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data that ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Multi-family dwellings intentions led the drop in new housing

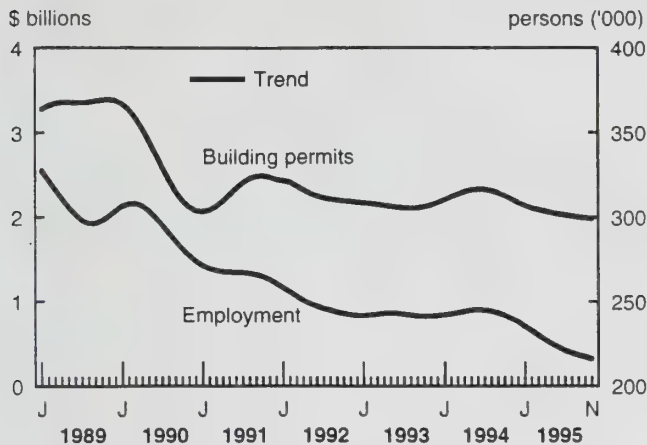
November's decline in new housing intentions was due primarily to a 26.9% plunge in plans for multi-family dwellings. That more than offset a marginal gain for single-family dwellings (+0.2%).

In the first 11 months of 1995, the value of residential building permits dropped sharply compared with the same period in 1994 (-21.9% to \$12.5 billion). The slump in housing was equally reflected in construction intentions for single-family (-22.2%) and multi-family (-21.0%) dwellings.

Despite it being a buyer's market, the doom and gloom in the residential sector persisted. After two consecutive declines, the resale housing market responded to the recent drops in mortgage rates by resuming the modest upward progress it started in April 1995. But consumers remain cautious about purchases of large ticket items because their take-home pay dropped in the third quarter. Affordable housing has not been enough to persuade them to buy.

The drop in residential permits also suggests little improvement in construction employment over the next few months. According to the Labour Force Survey, since January 1995, 26,300 construction jobs (excluding engineering and machinery and equipment installation) were lost.

Construction¹ employment: a bleak short-term outlook



¹Labour Force Survey excluding engineering projects and machinery and equipment installation.

November's decline in the total value of residential building permits was particularly significant in British Columbia (-19.7% to \$249.2 million). This was due to the worst monthly performance in multi-family dwellings intentions there since February 1992.

Industrial construction intentions surged

After posting two consecutive declines, non-residential construction intentions rose a marginal 1.2% in November. The advance came mainly from the industrial components (+13.2%), particularly the motor vehicle industry.

Commercial construction intentions also increased (+2.6%). However, a sharp 11.5% drop—the fourth in

a row—in institutional construction permits practically offset the gains posted in the other two non-residential components.

The value of non-residential construction intentions from January to November 1995 jumped from the same period of 1994 to \$10.7 billion (+17.1%). Industrial construction intentions exhibited the strongest gain with a sizzling 33.8% increase. During the same period, commercial and institutional construction intentions also recorded significant gains (+10.6% and +15.2% respectively).

Among the provinces, November's increase in non-residential construction was attributable mainly to a sharp 20.3% increase in Ontario. The rise was due to its industrial component, which posted its highest level since August 1990.

In Quebec, a substantial drop in all components of non-residential construction intentions led to a 24.3% plunge in the value of non-residential permits; the value fell to its lowest level since December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The November 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on January 15. See "How to order publications".

The December building permits estimate will be released on February 5. For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Canada	2,048	1,964	-4.1	-12.6
Residential	1,169	1,075	-8.0	-23.2
Non-residential	878	888	1.2	4.8
Newfoundland	18	14	-23.4	-31.4
Residential	13	11	-18.1	-32.0
Non-residential	5	3	-38.1	-29.0
Prince Edward Island	7	8	14.1	5.3
Residential	4	4	6.5	13.0
Non-residential	4	4	22.2	-1.0
Nova Scotia	55	55	-0.4	-8.8
Residential	38	39	2.0	1.0
Non-residential	16	16	-5.9	-26.8
New Brunswick	32	32	-0.7	-3.9
Residential	19	19	3.5	-0.6
Non-residential	13	12	-6.6	-8.6
Quebec	404	346	-14.2	-24.9
Residential	181	178	-1.8	-33.1
Non-residential	223	169	-24.3	-13.7
Ontario	774	819	5.8	-0.1
Residential	438	415	-5.2	-17.5
Non-residential	336	404	20.3	27.5
Manitoba	44	44	0.9	-1.5
Residential	27	23	-17.4	-8.0
Non-residential	16	22	31.4	6.5
Saskatchewan	26	31	20.1	-40.4
Residential	13	12	-6.0	-41.4
Non-residential	13	19	46.7	-39.7
Alberta	212	212	-0.2	-7.7
Residential	122	122	-0.2	-7.8
Non-residential	90	90	-0.3	-7.5
British Columbia	470	399	-15.1	-22.4
Residential	310	249	-19.7	-32.7
Non-residential	159	149	-6.2	4.4
Yukon	5	3	-44.8	-7.8
Residential	3	2	-45.2	-21.2
Non-residential	2	1	-44.1	30.5
Northwest Territories	2	2	5.3	-52.7
Residential	0	1	6,073.9	-57.6
Non-residential	2	0	-75.2	-23.9

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

October 1995 (preliminary)

Employee's wages and salaries declined 0.3% in October after growing strongly in the preceding two months. October's weakness was widespread among industries. Despite this decline, wages and salaries remained 2.9% above the October 1994 level.

The largest wage and salary declines in October occurred in construction; transportation, storage, communications and other utilities; education and related services; commercial and personal services; and trade. Employment decreases contributed to the weakness in these industries; for the first two industries, this was augmented by declines in average earnings.

By contrast, moderate 0.2% growth was recorded in manufacturing. Manufacturing wages and salaries have increased sharply since July, pushed by growth in both employment and average earnings. Also in October, a 0.7% rise in wages and salaries occurred in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 54% of gross domestic product.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^p	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	255.6	252.2	-1.3
Logging and forestry	267.8	265.7	-0.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	632.0	631.7	-0.0
Manufacturing	5,564.5	5,577.9	0.2
Construction	1,724.4	1,697.8	-1.5
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,898.8	2,873.9	-0.9
Trade	4,358.1	4,331.5	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,895.5	2,915.6	0.7
Commercial and personal services	4,063.9	4,034.1	-0.7
Educational and related services	2,779.5	2,754.3	-0.9
Health and social services	2,829.1	2,844.9	0.6
Federal administration and other government services	950.6	947.0	-0.4
Provincial administration	713.4	715.3	0.3
Local administration	690.7	693.7	0.4
Wages and salaries, total	30,658.4	30,579.2	-0.3
Supplementary labour income	4,547.8	4,549.1	0.0
Labour income	35,206.3	35,128.3	-0.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farming facts, 1995
Catalogue number 21-522E
(Free)

Agriculture economic statistics, November 1995
Catalogue number 21-603UPE
(Canada: \$25/\$50; United States: US\$30/US\$60; other countries: US\$35/US\$70).

Canadian civil aviation, 1994
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; other countries: US\$55).

Department store sales and stocks, October 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Wholesale trade, October 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Leisure and personal services, 1991-93
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: \$33; United States: US\$40; other countries: US\$47).

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Lacking January 9, 1996



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 10, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending December 21, 1995

2

Steel wire and specified wire products, November 1995

2

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, November 1995

2

Railway operating statistics, July 1995

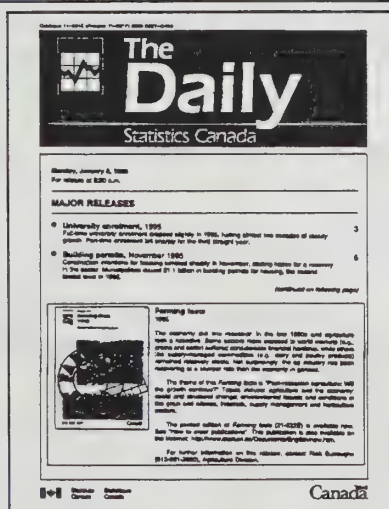
2

Pack of processed raspberries, 1995

2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3



The Daily on the Internet

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The Daily is on the World Wide Web, so you can enjoy all of the benefits connected with a Web site. For example, statistical information is always at hand because all issues of *The Daily* back to June 1995 are archived and transferable for research. Our Web site address: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

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OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending December 21, 1995, decreased 5.4% to 4.7 million tonnes from the same period of 1994. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.6% in the same period.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 279 000 tonnes, an 18.5% decrease from the same seven-day period of 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 4.3%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 6.3% during the seven days. This brought the 1995 year-to-date total to 248.3 million tonnes, a 1.3% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

November 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 60 362 tonnes in November, down 6.0% from 64 228 tonnes (revised) in November 1994.

Data on the production and export markets of selected commodities are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

November 1995

Chemical firms produced 177 525 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November, a 1.5% increase from 174 966 tonnes (revised) in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, year-to-date production totalled 1 894 492 tonnes, up 9.4% from 1 732 011 tonnes (revised) a year earlier.

Data are also available on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

July 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported a net gain of \$9.5 million in July 1995. Operating revenues totalled \$585.4 million, a 6.6% decrease from July 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres decreased 1.7% during the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, operating revenues decreased 2.2% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of processed raspberries

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed raspberries are now available.

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1995 (32-234, \$14) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gross domestic product by industry, October 1995
Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168; other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

**Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas, 1993
Catalogue number 31-203**

(Canada: \$66; United States: US\$80; other countries: US\$93).

Coal and coke statistics, October 1995

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Electric power statistics, October 1995

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Science statistics: The provincial research organizations, 1994. Vol. 20, no. 1

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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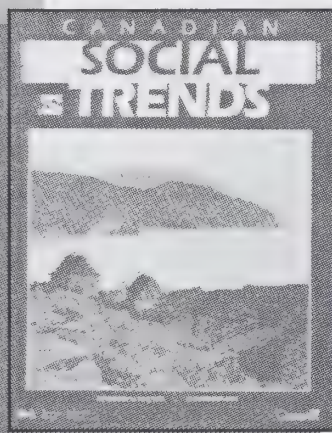
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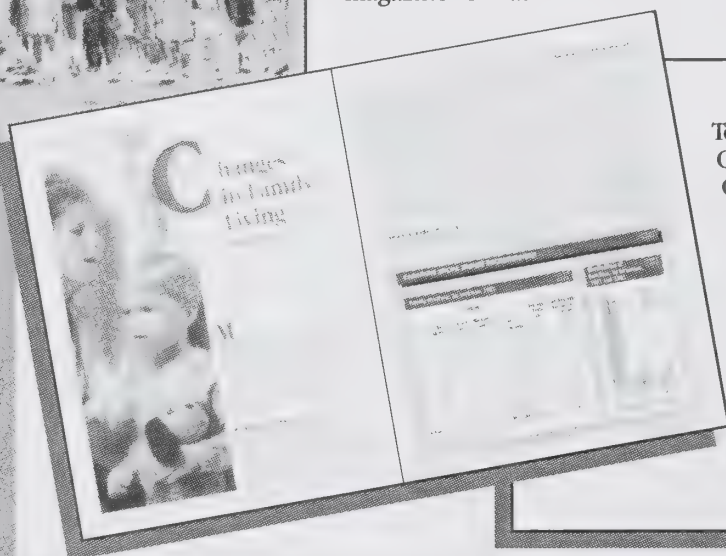
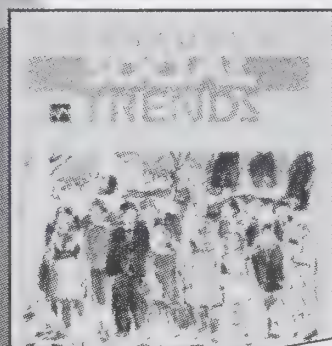
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 11, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index, November 1995	2
Raw materials price index, early estimate, December 1995	3
Steel primary forms, week ending January 6, 1996	3
Steel primary forms, week ending December 30, 1995	3
Steel primary forms, week ending December 23, 1995	3
Sugar sales, December 1995	3
Pulpwood and wood residue, November 1995	3
Electric storage batteries, November 1995	4
Egg production, November 1995	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5



OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index

November 1995

In November 1995, the new housing price index decreased 2.1% from a year earlier. November marked the 17th consecutive month in which the annual percentage change in new home prices was negative. In fact, the annual rate of change has moved steadily downward since June 1994 (the last time it was positive at +0.1%).

From October to November 1995, the total index dropped 0.3%. In 7 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices, which resulted in no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the three cities with monthly increases, the largest was for St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.7%). No other increase was larger than 0.2%. Of the 11 decreases, the largest were for London (-1.3%) and Hamilton (-1.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

(1986=100)

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	% change		
Canada total	133.1	-2.1	-0.3
House only	122.8	-2.0	-0.4
Land only	166.1	-1.8	-0.3
St. John's	127.1	-0.5	0.2
Halifax	121.1	1.5	0.2
Charlottetown	116.6	..	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.6	-0.9	-0.7
Québec	135.8	1.0	-
Montréal	137.1	-0.2	-0.2
Ottawa-Hull	119.4	-2.8	-0.7
Toronto	136.9	-0.4	-0.4
Hamilton	124.7	-2.3	-1.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.3	-0.4	0.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	121.3	-0.7	-
London	140.4	-4.2	-1.3
Windsor	128.3	0.2	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.4	-0.2	-0.1
Winnipeg	118.2	1.1	-
Regina	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	114.2	1.4	-
Calgary	141.6	0.1	-0.1
Edmonton	145.5	-1.2	-0.7
Vancouver	133.9	-6.5	-0.4
Victoria	114.5	-10.5	-0.3

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Raw materials price index, early estimate

December 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) increased an estimated 1.4% between November and December 1995. Moreover, all of its major components advanced in December. A 3.2% rise in the mineral fuels index led the way, followed by the vegetable and animal products index (+1.2%), metals (+0.5%) and wood (+0.3%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 0.8%.

This early estimate of the December 1995 index is based on partial information and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 6, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 6, 1996, totalled 219 287 tonnes, down 2.0% from 223 771 tonnes a week earlier and down 17.4% from 265 305 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 30, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 30, 1995, totalled 223 771 tonnes, down 10.0% from 248 910 tonnes a week earlier and down 13.6% from 259 126 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 14 280 726 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from 13 731 641 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 23, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 23, 1995, totalled 248 910 tonnes, down 6.7% from 266 666 tonnes a week earlier, but up 0.5% from 247 674 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 14 056 955 tonnes, a 4.3% increase from 13 472 515 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales

December 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in December totalled 73 343 tonnes, comprising 65 524 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 819 tonnes in export sales. At the end of December 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 1 053 177 tonnes: 944 502 tonnes in domestic sales and 108 675 tonnes in exports.

This compares with total sales of 85 133 tonnes in December 1994, of which 67 563 tonnes were domestic sales and 17 571 tonnes were export sales. At the end of December 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 1 111 062 tonnes: 970 779 tonnes in domestic sales and 140 283 tonnes in exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The December 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

November 1995

Pulpwood receipts in November totalled 3 457 773 cubic metres, up 1.5% from 3 407 626 cubic metres in November 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 458 084 cubic metres, up 3.4% from 6 243 512 cubic metres in November 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 996 804 cubic metres, up 3.3% from 8 708 599 cubic metres in November 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 33.0% to 15 417 431 cubic metres, up from 11 593 455 cubic metres in November 1994. All November 1994 figures have been revised except those for wood residue receipts.

At the end of November 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 36 033 671 cubic metres, up 10.8% from 32 523 545 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 7.5% to 72 297 189 cubic metres, up from 67 255 596 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (102 384 710 cubic metres) rose 4.9% from 97 613 391 cubic metres a year earlier. All November 1994 year-to-date figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

November 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 208,205 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in November, down 18.8% from 256,416 batteries in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, year-to-date shipments totalled 1,619,218 batteries, a 15.3% decrease from 1,911,501 batteries sold during the same period in 1994.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The November 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

November 1995

Egg production in November totalled 39.5 million dozen, a 0.1% decrease from November 1994. The average number of layers dropped 0.7%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,159 to 2,173.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances,
November 1995

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, third quarter 1995

Catalogue number 61-008

(Canada: \$33/\$110; United States: US\$40/US\$132; other countries: US\$47/US\$154).

Unemployment insurance statistics, October 1995
Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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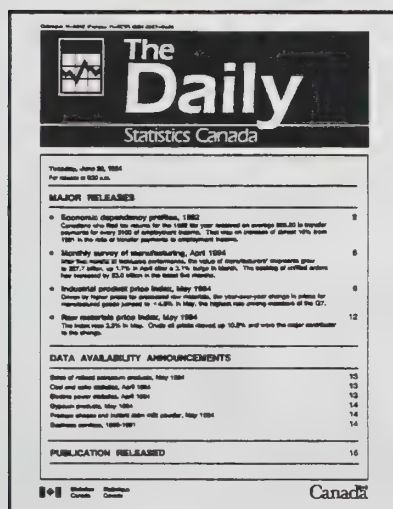
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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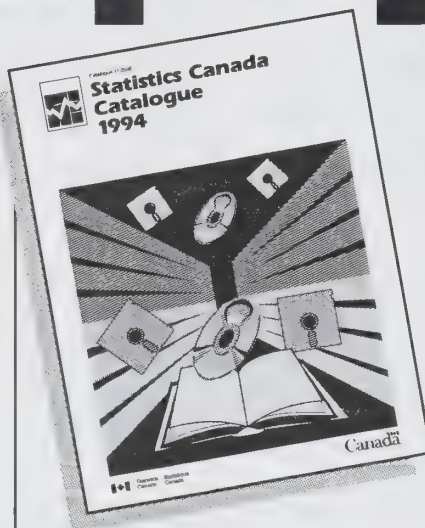
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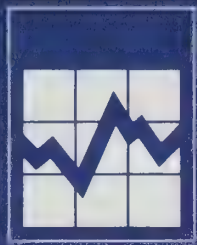
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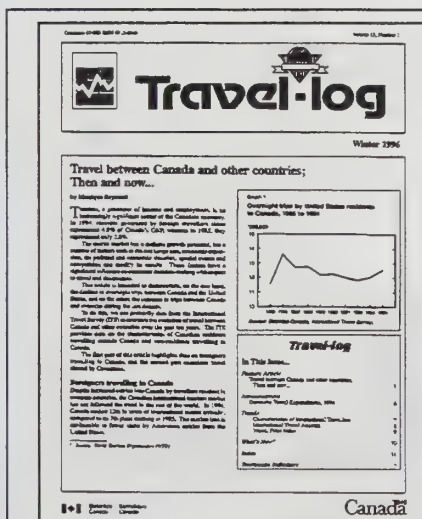
Friday, January 12, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Household facilities by income and other characteristics, 1995** 3
More and more Canadians are going on-line with computers and modems. Income is the passport to the information highway. In 1995, the richest 20% of households were more than four times more likely to have a computer than the poorest ones (52.6% vs. 11.9%).
- **New motor vehicle sales, November 1995** 6
New motor vehicle sales slipped into neutral in November, following a substantial drop in October. Sales for the first 11 months of 1995 were lower than for any equivalent period since 1983.

(continued on following page)



Travel-log Winter 1996

The feature article in the Winter 1996 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is "Travel between Canada and other countries: Then and now". Other articles in this issue examine domestic travel expenditures (in 1994) and characteristics of international travellers (in the second quarter of 1995). And, for easy reference, an index of all articles published since 1993 is included.

Each quarter, *Travel-log* examines international travel trends and the travel price index. It also features the latest tourism indicators.

The Winter 1996 (vol. 15, no. 1) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$12/\$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Monique Beyrouti (613-951-1673, fax: 613-951-2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Farm families' total income, 1993	8
Steel pipe and tubing, November 1995	8
Steel primary forms, November 1995	9
Processed fruits and vegetables, November 1995	9
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

RELEASE DATES: January 15-19

11

MAJOR RELEASES

Household facilities by income and other characteristics

1995

In 1994, average household income was \$47,024, a 1.5% increase from 1993 after adjusting for inflation as measured by the consumer price index. This income recovery, which followed declines in 1990 to 1993, was particularly noticeable for family households with children under 18. Their inflation-adjusted household income improved to \$55,177, up 3.2% between 1993 and 1994. But not all types of households saw an improvement. Income was virtually unchanged for one-person households and for single-family households without children under 18.

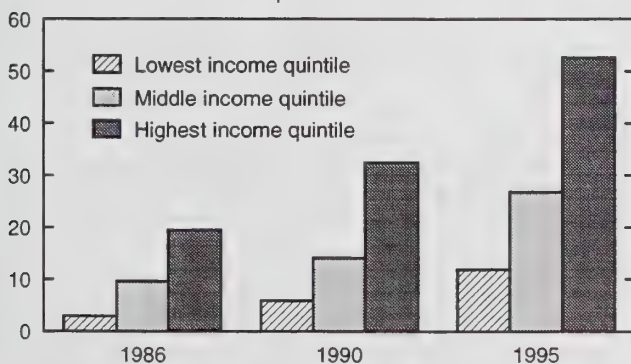
The information highway: Will it bypass poorer households?

Canadians are rapidly accepting computer technology in the home. In the last nine years, the proportion of households with a home computer almost tripled from 10.3% in 1986 to 28.8% in May 1995. In 1995, almost 42% of these home computers had a modem, enabling the users to connect to services such as the Internet.

Income is the passport to the information highway. In 1995, the richest 20% of households (the highest income quintile) were more than four times more likely to have a computer than the poorest ones (52.6% vs. 11.9%).

Computers in the home: High-income households have a large advantage

% of households with a computer



Note to readers

As reported last November, family incomes rose in 1994. The rise was fuelled by strength in full-time job creation. Today's release summarizes the growth in income among different types of households. It also relates income levels to rent, home ownership and the possession of various types of household facilities and equipment.

On October 26, 1995, Statistics Canada released data from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. That survey showed, among other things, rapid growth in the number of Canadian households able to travel the information highway.

Today's release links demographic, housing, and facilities data from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey to income data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, which were released on November 17, 1995.

Both surveys were conducted in the spring of 1995 and used the same sample of households. The data represent virtually all private households in Canada, except for those in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves. Both surveys were weighted to population estimates that adjusted for undercounting in the census. Data from the 1981 to 1994 surveys have been reweighted to this base. All analysis in today's release is based on the new estimates. An analysis of the 1994 income data appears in Income distributions by size in Canada, 1994 (13-207, \$44).

Having a modem showed less variation by income. Among households in the lowest income quintile, 38.4% of those with computers also had a modem, compared to 45.5% for households in the highest quintile. This might reflect the fact that the cost of adding a modem to a computer is relatively small. As well, in recent years, modems have become a standard item in many new systems. Of course, access to the growing on-line services will depend not only on having the necessary hardware (computer, modem, cable lines, etc.), but also on being able to afford any user fees charged by providers.

Kids at home on the keyboard

The likelihood of having a computer in the home is also closely related to the presence of children in the family. In 1995, 4 out of 10 (40.4%) households with children under 18 had a computer. This proportion has increased rapidly from 34.6% in 1994 and 17.7% in 1986. Increasing use of computers in the classroom and higher computer literacy among the young are two likely factors supporting this trend. According to the 1994 General Social Survey, 81.0% of people aged 15 to 24 were able to use a computer, the highest rate of any age group.

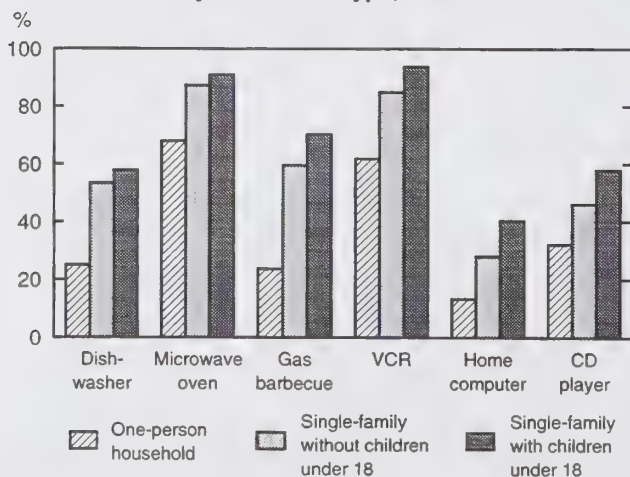
By comparison, 28.0% of families without children had a computer in 1995; and only 13.3% of one-person households had one. The ownership rate was even lower (10.1%) among households whose head was aged 65 or over. The 1994 General Social Survey found that only 1 in 10 persons aged 65 and over knew how to operate a computer.

Children are a key factor in what households own

Two-parent households with children under 18 had an average income of \$60,740 in 1994, considerably higher than the overall household average of \$47,024. These families also had higher ownership rates for most equipment than any other household type. This was due not only to their higher incomes and purchasing power, but also to the higher proportion of dual-earner families. According to the Survey of Consumer Finances in 1993, both spouses worked in 6 out of 10 husband-wife families. Time-saving appliances were particular favorites of these families: 92.7% had a microwave and 62.6% owned a dishwasher. By comparison, only 67.9% of one-person households had a microwave and 25.1% owned a dishwasher.

Leisure items were also popular for two-parent families with children: 95.3% had a VCR, 65.9% had two or more colour televisions, 60.4% owned a compact disc player, and 27.5% a camcorder. Meanwhile, lower incomes and different lifestyles meant one-person households had fewer entertainment items: 61.8% had a VCR, 22.7% had two or more colour televisions, 32.2% owned a CD player, and only 4.8% had a camcorder.

Ownership of selected household equipment by household type, 1995



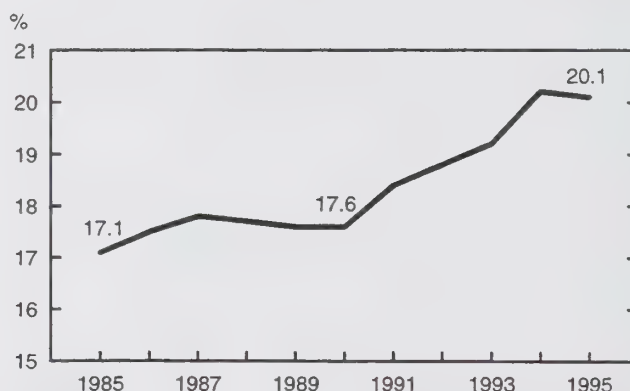
A two-parent family with children under 18 was also more likely than other household types to own a van or truck. In 1995, 45.3% of these families packed up the children in a van or truck. By comparison, 33.8% of the families that consisted only of a married couple owned these types of vehicles.

Overall, family households with or without children were almost three times more likely to own a van or truck than one-person households (37.0% vs. 13.9%). The noticeable exception to this was the single-parent family with children under 18; only 14.7% of those owned a van or truck.

Rent taking a bigger income slice than a decade ago

For renters, average monthly rent was \$526 in April 1995. Average monthly rent ranged from \$396 for households with income under \$10,000 to \$786 for households with income of \$70,000 and over. In 1995, renters spent, on average, 20.1% of their income on rent, up from 17.6% in 1990 and 17.1% in 1985. The average rent-to-income ratio rose rapidly between 1990 and 1994, due to decreasing real incomes in combination with increasing rents. In 1994, renters' household incomes improved slightly and rents remained stable.

Proportion of income spent on rent has increased



The average annual rent-to-income ratio was calculated by multiplying the April monthly rent by 12, then dividing by the average annual income for the previous year.

As expected, renters had significantly lower average income than owners (\$31,446 vs. \$55,889). Households most likely to be renters were single parents with children under 18 (68.5% of these households rented) and one-person households under 65 (66.7% of these households rented). Despite their higher incomes, multi-family households also tended to rent (61.2%).

Home ownership rates higher than a decade ago

Almost all types of households have higher rates of home ownership than a decade ago. Shifts in home ownership rates are traditionally smaller and occur much more slowly than changes in household facilities, due to the much larger investment involved. Interest rates and changing demographics also affect the ownership market.

In 1995, 63.7% of households owned their home, compared with 61.6% in 1985. Since 1989, the home ownership rate has gradually increased from 62.0% to 63.7%. Over the last decade, shifts in the ownership rate were greater for some household types than for others. For example, in 1985, 66.9% of households consisting of only a married couple owned their home,

compared with 70.0% in 1990 and 75.1% in 1995. This increasing ownership rate may be due to various factors, including the increasing number of empty nest households.

Data on households classified by income, province, household type, age of the head of the household, and other characteristics are presented in *Household facilities by income and other characteristics, 1995* (13-218, \$35), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

A microdata file containing 1995 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling and socio-demographic characteristics and 1994 household income data, will be available in the spring. This file has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

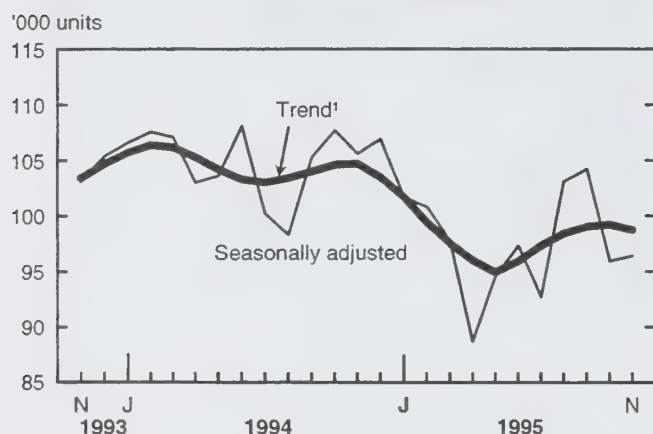
For further information on this release, or on custom tabulations and microdata files, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643), or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca). ■

New motor vehicle sales

November 1995

Following a substantial drop in October (-7.9%), new motor vehicles sales slipped into neutral in November as the number of vehicles sold increased only slightly (+0.5). This increase was due to car sales by automakers other than the Big Three. Truck sales remained practically unchanged. Early reports from the auto industry indicate higher sales in December, but not high enough to help the year as a whole.

Lower sales of new motor vehicles in 1995



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Lower sales during the first four months of 1995 and again in October were not offset by the increases at mid-year. As a result, the number of vehicles sold

Note to readers

All data in this release, except for market share data, are seasonally adjusted. All sales figures include leased new motor vehicles. Trucks include light and heavy trucks, minivans, sport utility vehicles and buses. "Big Three" refers to Chrysler Canada Limited, Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, and General Motors of Canada Limited.

during the first 11 months of 1995 was down 6.9% from the same period of 1994. New vehicle purchases for the first 11 months of 1995 were lower than for any equivalent period since 1983.

Truck purchases, which had been on the increase since 1992, stalled during the first 11 months of 1995. Truck sales were down 2.3% compared with the same period of 1994. By comparison, car purchases fell 10.1%.

Market share

The North American-made share of the car market stood at 81.3% for the first 11 months of 1995, up from 76.5% for the same period of 1994. The Big Three increased their share by two percentage points to 63.8%, while automakers other than the Big Three saw their share grow by three percentage points to 17.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	105,640	95,940	96,428	-8.7	0.5
Passenger cars	61,281	54,486	54,950	-10.3	0.9
North American ¹	48,464	44,896	46,214	-4.6	2.9
Imports	12,817	9,590	8,736	-31.8	-8.9
Big Three automakers	39,756	35,950	35,495	-10.7	-1.3
Other automakers	21,525	18,536	19,455	-9.6	5.0
Trucks, vans and buses	44,359	41,454	41,477	-6.5	0.1
	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Market share	
				Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	97,197	87,890	-9.6		
Passenger cars	54,074	48,061	-11.1	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	43,139	40,760	-5.5	79.8	84.8
Big Three automakers	33,499	29,848	-10.9	62.0	62.1
Other automakers	9,640	10,912	13.2	17.8	22.7
Imports	10,935	7,301	-33.2	20.2	15.2
Big Three automakers	1,488	463	-68.9	2.8	1.0
Other automakers	9,447	6,838	-27.6	17.5	14.2
Trucks, vans and buses	43,123	39,829	-7.6	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	40,112	38,109	-5.0	93.0	95.7
Imports	3,011	1,720	-42.9	7.0	4.3

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Farm families' total income

1993

Farm families earned an average \$51,440 in 1993, up 2.9% from 1992. Their average income advanced at a faster pace in 1993, largely because of higher off-farm employment income and a more moderate decrease in investment income. The overall increase resulted from a 4.1% gain in net farm operating income (before depreciation) and from a 2.4% increase in off-farm income. Farm families in Ontario posted the highest average income and took the lead over British Columbia's farm families.

Lower other off-farm income (-13.9%) and lower investment income (-10.0%) moderated the growth in farm families' average off-farm income. Large contributors to the drop in other off-farm income were decreased payouts from the net income stabilization account (NISA provides financial assistance to producers by stabilizing their net income) and introduction of the child tax benefit in January 1993 (CTB replaced family allowance payments). Unlike family allowance payments, CTB payments do not have to be reported on income tax returns.

Investment income fell due to lower interest rates—the Bank Rate fell from an average 6.78% in 1992 to 5.09% in 1993—and a decline in the number of farm families with investment income. Higher capital expenditures in the agricultural sector (construction, machinery and equipment) may also explain the lower income stream from investments.

Higher pension (+11.2%) and off-farm employment (+6.8%) income more than offset the decreases in other off-farm income and investment income.

These estimates refer to the income of families (husband-wife, common-law and lone-parent) involved in a single unincorporated farm with gross operating revenue of \$10,000 or more in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piédro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division.

Sources of farm families' income

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993 % change
	\$		
Off-farm employment	21,296	22,751	6.8
Wages and salaries	19,786	21,032	6.3
Non-farm self-employment	1,510	1,720	13.9
Investment income	4,942	4,450	-10.0
Pension income	3,303	3,673	11.2
Other off-farm income	3,930	3,384	-13.9
Total off-farm income	33,470	34,258	2.4
Net farm operating income	16,511	17,181	4.1
Total income	49,982	51,440	2.9

Steel pipe and tubing

November 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for November totalled 149 133 tonnes, a 27.2% decrease from 204 878 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of November 1995 totalled 1 825 173 tonnes, down 2.9% from 1 879 342 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel primary forms

November 1995

Steel primary forms production in November totalled 1 111 525 tonnes, a 4.0% decrease from 1 157 786 tonnes in November 1994.

Year-to-date production to the end of November 1995 reached 13 174 125 tonnes, up 4.2% from 12 642 574 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

November 1995

Data for November 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994 %	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		change			
Industry (SIC)						
Foamed and expanded plastic products (1611)	503.0	584.8	16.3	33-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other spun yarn and woven cloth (1829)	1,059.9	1,162.8	9.7	34-250	N. Charron	951-3510
Men's and boys' pants (2433)	535.7	536.9	0.2	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Basic hardware (3061)	408.3	478.6	17.2	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Record player, radio and television receiver (3341)	272.8	391.1	43.3	43-250	L. Vincent	951-3523
Non-current-carrying wiring devices (3392)	149.7	172.3	15.1	43-250	L. Vincent	951-3523
Ophthalmic goods (3914)	246.8	277.5	12.5	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra(613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on more than 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5414, 5427, 5442, 5331, 5573, 5585 and 6887.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, \$38), *Primary textile industries* (34-250, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household facilities by income and other characteristics, 1995

Catalogue number 13-218

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

Cereals and oilseeds review, October 1995

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173; other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Retail trade, October 1995

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

New motor vehicle sales, August 1995

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Canada's international transactions in securities, October 1995

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204; other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Travel-log, winter 1996

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$12/\$40; United States: US\$15/US\$48; other countries: US\$17/US\$56).

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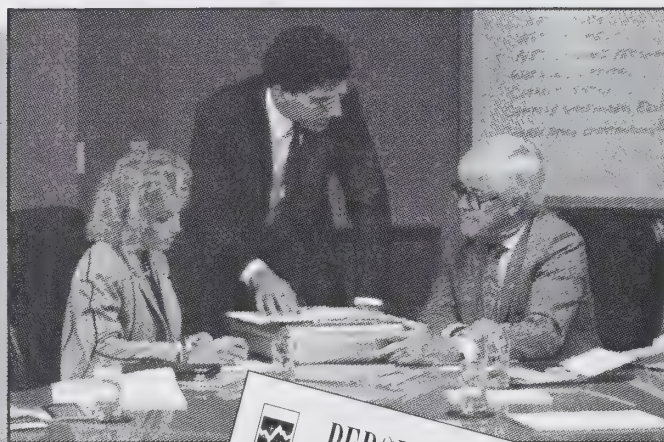
January 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Youth smoking survey	1994
17	Composite index	December 1995
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 1995
18	Canadian economic observer	January 1996
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1995
18	Benefits and problems in adopting advanced technology	
19	Report on the demographic situation in Canada	1995
19	Canadian international trade*	November 1995

* The recent shutdown of non-essential U.S. government services has forced Statistics Canada to postpone its scheduled January 19 release of international merchandise trade data for November 1995. For information, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797).

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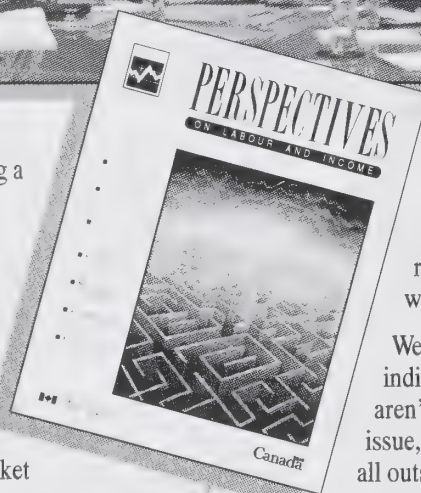
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 15, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Youth smoking survey, 1994** 2
 One out of every seven Canadian youths aged 10 to 19—about 580,000—currently smokes cigarettes, even though most say they are aware of the health risks.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Oil pipeline transport, October 1995 5
 - Postal code/federal riding file, January 1996 5
 - Postal code conversion file, January 1996 5
 - Manufacturing industries of Canada: Primary product specialization and coverage ratios, 1988 to 1993 5
 - Provincial and territorial government finance, 1992/93, 1993/94 and 1994/95 and 1995/96 6
 - Local government finance, 1992 and 1993 and 1994 6
 - Air charter statistics, second quarter 1995 6
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

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MAJOR RELEASES

Youth smoking survey

1994

One out of every seven Canadian youths aged 10 to 19—about 580,000—currently smokes cigarettes, even though most say they are aware of the health risks.

In particular, a vast majority said that they believe people can become addicted to tobacco, and that tobacco smoke can be harmful to the health of non-smokers.

Almost three out of every four youths said that people their age start to smoke because their friends smoke. About 61% of the youths who currently smoke said that at least one parent smokes.

As young people get older, more of them are likely to smoke on a daily basis, and those who smoke are likely to smoke more cigarettes on average each day than when they were younger.

Provincially, the smoking rates vary somewhat. Smoking among youths aged 10 to 14 is most prevalent in Quebec at 11%, compared with a national average of 7%.

Percentage of youths who currently smoke

	Aged 10 to 14	Aged 15 to 19
	%	
Canada¹	7	24
Newfoundland	8	28
Prince Edward Island	6	24
Nova Scotia	6	24
New Brunswick	7	25
Quebec	11	25
Ontario	4	22
Manitoba	6	25
Saskatchewan	5	19
Alberta	6	24
British Columbia	7	24

¹ Excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note to readers

The 1994 Youth Smoking Survey provides detailed data on the smoking behaviour of Canadians aged 10 to 19. Conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Health Canada, it was one of the initiatives of Health Canada's tobacco demand reduction strategy, announced in February 1994.

This is the first national survey on smoking ever conducted for children aged 10 to 14 in Canada. It also provides more detailed information on the smoking behaviour of youths aged 15 to 19 than ever before.

Data were collected in late 1994. About 14,300 students aged 10 to 14 were selected through a random sample of 800 classes from schools across the 10 provinces. The children completed a written questionnaire under the direction of a Statistics Canada interviewer. Data for youths aged 15 to 19 were collected from a representative sample of about 9,500 youths interviewed by telephone.

Overall, the data represent a total of 3.9 million Canadian youths. Half the youths are children aged 10 to 14 (excluding those living in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, in institutions, or on Indian reserves.) The other half are teens aged 15 to 19 (excluding full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and individuals living on Indian reserves).

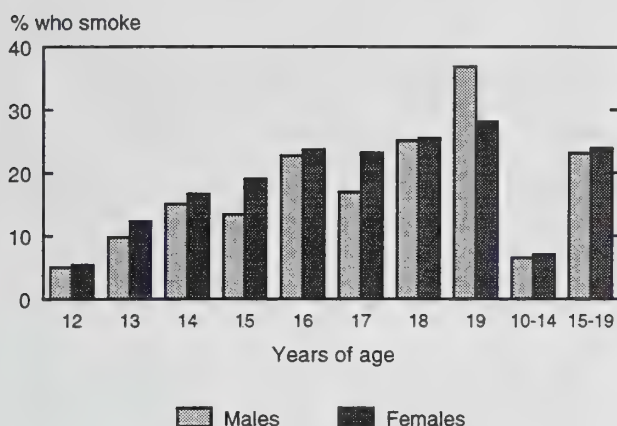
In the case of youths aged 15 to 19, a high of 28% currently smoke in Newfoundland, which contrasts with a low of 19% in Saskatchewan. For the remaining provinces, smoking in this age group falls within 2% of the national average of 24%.

One in seven Canadian youths smokes

Fifteen percent of youths aged 10 to 19—about one in seven—currently smoke cigarettes. The prevalence increases with age, ranging from 7% of those aged 10 to 14 to almost one in four (24%) of those aged 15 to 19.

Young people are more likely to smoke on a daily basis as they grow older. Of the youths aged 10 to 14 who currently smoke, only about a third (36%) reported smoking every day. However, three out of four young people aged 15 to 19 who smoke (76%) said they smoke daily.

Percentage of Canadian youths who currently smoke



Young people who smoke are likely to smoke more cigarettes per day as they get older. Those aged 15 to 19 who smoke on a daily basis smoke an average of 12.7 cigarettes per day, whereas those aged 10 to 14 smoke 10.0 cigarettes per day.

Very few 10-year-olds currently smoke, using the definitions of smoking in the survey. However, 16% of them have already taken their first puff. By the time they are 14 years old, 6 out of 10 youths have tried smoking.

Most young people who smoke have tried to quit at least once. For example, two-thirds of all youths aged 10 to 19 who currently smoke reported having tried to quit.

About 7% of young people aged 10 to 19 are "beginning to smoke", meaning they have not yet smoked the 100 or more cigarettes that would classify them as current smokers, but they had smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Peer pressure: By far the most common reason for starting

Almost three of every four young people aged 10 to 19 indicated that individuals their age start smoking because their friends smoke. Females were more likely than males to indicate that people their age start smoking because of peer pressure.

Young women aged 12 to 14 appear most susceptible to the influences of friends. Four out of five

Definitions

Currently smokes: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Currently smokes daily: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked at least 1 cigarette per day for each of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Currently smokes non-daily: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey, but has not smoked every day.

Formerly smoked: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, but has not smoked at all in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Never smoked: has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime. This category includes the following sub-categories:

- *Beginning to smoke:* has smoked between 1 and 99 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey;
- *Past experimenter:* has smoked between 1 and 99 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, but has not smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey;
- *Lifetime abstainer:* has smoked less than 1 whole cigarette in his/her lifetime.

(81%) reported peer pressure as a reason individuals their age start to smoke.

Almost half (46%) of all young people aged 10 to 19 have at least one parent who smokes. The percentage climbs to 61% among youths who currently smoke. In contrast, 43% of young people who have never smoked have a parent who smokes.

Young people know the health risks

An overwhelming 91% of young people said they believe people can become addicted to tobacco. This awareness increases with age, ranging from 85% of youths aged 10 to 14 to 96% of those aged 15 to 19.

In addition, similar majorities said that tobacco smoke could be harmful to the health of non-smokers (84% of youths aged 10 to 14 and 96% of those aged 15 to 19).

About 91% of those aged 15 to 19, both smokers and non-smokers, identified lung cancer as a health risk associated with smoking. This contrasted with the 10-to-14 age group, in which only 53% mentioned lung cancer as a risk.

Young people are aware of the advertising

Half of all young people reported that they have seen advertising for sporting or cultural events sponsored by tobacco corporations. A higher percentage of males (57%) than females (43%) said they have seen such advertisements.

However, the impact of such ads varies with age. About 39% of youths aged 15 to 19 were able to correctly name at least one event and the sponsor, compared with only 16% of children aged 10 to 14.

In both age groups, males were more likely than females to be able to identify at least one event.

A microdata file is available for detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

For further information on this survey, contact Joan Coulter (613-951-3261, the Internet: special@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division.

Health Canada has prepared a package of fact sheets. For a copy of these fact sheets or related information, contact Health Canada (613-957-3998, fax: 613-941-8632). Media should contact Health Canada at 613-957-2988. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport

October 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 585 029 cubic metres in October, up 7.7% from October 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of October 1995 (110 284 218 cubic metres) rose 3.4% compared with the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in October (6 465 984 cubic metres) advanced 7.4% from October 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.9% to 60 652 610 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 157 942 cubic metres) increased 9.0% from October 1994; pipeline imports (847 234 cubic metres) decreased 5.1%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of October 1995 (49 971 348 cubic metres) were up 8.7% from the 1994 period; year-to-date imports (8 289 372 cubic metres) decreased 12.4%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

October deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 131 780 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.3% from 1994. October deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products climbed 43.1% to 726 612 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of October 1995 totalled 51 179 798 cubic metres, down 2.7% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Postal code/federal riding file

January 1996

The January 1996 version of the *Postal code/federal riding file* (92F0007) is a digital file that links the six-character postal code and the federal ridings (electoral districts).

The file is a tool for use with administrative files that contain postal codes. Using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files can be organized

and tabulated by federal riding. For example, federal government departments could use this tool to respond more quickly and easily to requests from Members of Parliament for information about their ridings.

This release links over 670,858 postal codes (as of July 1995) to the 295 federal ridings and updates the 1991 edition. The *Postal code/federal riding file* is available in ASCII format as a standard product for all of Canada or by province.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Postal code conversion file

January 1996

The January 1996 version of the *Postal code conversion file* is a digital file that links six-character postal codes with standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The file, which has been updated to include postal codes as of July 1995, is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1,600 and 6,250 bpi), cartridge (38,000 bpi), or 3.5 inch high-density diskette. It is available as a standard product for all of Canada or by province (subsets are also available). This edition updates the 1991 version.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Manufacturing industries of Canada: Primary product specialization and coverage ratios

1988 to 1993

Primary product specialization and coverage ratios are now available for the manufacturing industries. These ratios are presented in a time-series table covering the period from 1988 to 1993. The table is available in print or electronic format (31F0002XPB, \$40). A technical paper will be released shortly.

Primary product specialization ratios measure the homogeneity of industries categorized under

the Standard Industrial Classification system, while coverage ratios measure the completeness of those industries. More specifically, the primary product specialization ratio measures the extent to which the establishments classified to an industry specialize in making the defining products of that industry. The primary product coverage ratio measures the extent to which the defining products of an industry are made by the establishments classified to that industry.

For further information on this release, contact John Crysedale (613-951-3589), Industry Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government finance

1992/93 (actual), 1993/94 and 1994/95 (revised estimates) and 1995/96 (estimates)

Data for 1995/96 on the revenues and expenditures of the provincial and territorial governments (except Ontario) are now available on a financial management system (FMS) basis. Actual data for 1992/93, along with revised data for 1993/94 and 1994/95, are also available.

Since there was no Ontario Budget in 1995, compilation of 1995/96 data for Ontario was not possible.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2781-2793.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1651) or Margo Greenberg (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Local government finance

1992 and 1993 (revised estimates) and 1994 (estimates)

Revenues of local governments in 1994 totalled \$70.5 billion, while their expenditures reached \$72.0 billion. This resulted in a deficit of \$1.5 billion. Estimates for 1994 and revised data for 1992 and 1993 are now available on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2794-2806.

For further information on this release, contact Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Air charter statistics

Second quarter 1995

Preliminary data for the second quarter of 1995 on the air charter business are now available.

The January 1996 issue of *Aviation Service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,

November 1995

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The sugar situation, November 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products,

November 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries,

November 1995

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,

November 1995

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Building permits, November 1995

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

Nursing in Canada and nursing education programs, 1994 microfiche version

Catalogue number 83-2430XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Nursing in Canada and nursing education programs, 1994 paper version

Catalogue number 83-2430XPB

(Canada: \$32; United States: US\$39; other countries: US\$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 16, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary enrolment, 1992/93	2
Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary graduates, 1991/92	2
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, November 1995	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary enrolment 1992/93

Postsecondary enrolment in full-time and part-time career/technical and university transfer programs at community colleges and related institutions increased for a third year in a row in the 1992/93 school year.

Full-time enrolment in 1992/93 totalled 364,650, up 4% over the previous school year. The career/technical programs accounted for most of the increase. Part-time enrolment also grew by 4%, climbing to 183,900 students.

For further information on this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary graduates 1991/92

In the 1991/92 school year, there were 60,400 students graduated from career/technical programs at community colleges and related institutions. This was a rise of 3% over 1990/91 and 6% since 1988/89.

For further information on this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard November 1995

Waferboard production in November totalled 275 853 cubic metres, a 12.5% increase from 245 187 cubic metres in November 1994. Particleboard production reached 173 907 cubic metres, a 31.8% advance from 131 903 cubic metres in November 1994. Fibreboard production in November totalled 7 608 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 21.5% from 9 687 000 square metres in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 3 060 257 cubic metres (revised), up 10.4% from 2 771 015 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 1 683 638 cubic metres (revised), a 24.4% increase from 1 353 654 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 88 391 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), a 13.6% decrease from 102 287 000 square metres during the same same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National economic and financial accounts, third quarter 1995

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$42/\$140; United States: US\$51/US\$168; other countries: US\$59/US\$196).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, November 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, October 1995

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, October 1995

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, November 1995

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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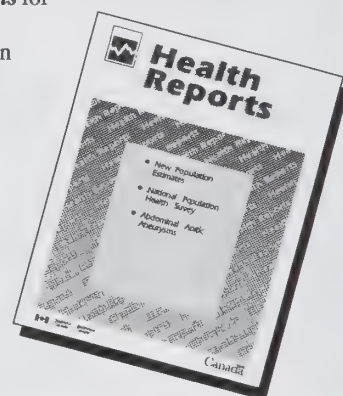
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 17, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite index, December 1995** 2
The leading index held to its firming trend in December with a 0.4% gain. December's rise came on the heels of 0.3% growth in November.
 - **Travel between Canada and other countries, November 1995** 4
Canadians made a record number of trips to overseas destinations in November.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Police personnel and expenditures, 1994/95 6
 - Railway carloadings, ten-day period ending December 31, 1995 6
 - Railway carloadings, November 1995 6
 - Shipments of rolled steel, November 1995 6
 - Soft drinks, December 1995 7
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8



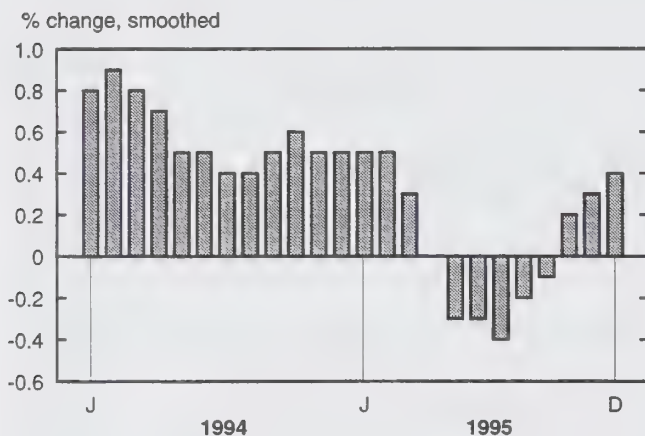
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index

December 1995

The leading index continued to recover slowly by gaining 0.4% in December. This gain came on the heels of 0.3% growth in November. For the first time in almost a year, most of the index's components (6 out of 9) were positive, largely due to improving demand from business firms and financial markets. (Only 9 of the 10 components were used to calculate the December index because the U.S. government shutdown made the U.S. leading index unavailable.)

Composite index



confined mostly to higher housing starts in Toronto, where vacancy rates are the lowest in the country. House sales bottomed out, at least temporarily, after declines in September and October; they have not begun to recover. This led to continued sluggish sales of furniture and appliances. Sales of other durable goods edged up, reflecting the weak growth of employment and incomes.

Business spending was buoyant. Business services rose strongly for a second straight month, surpassing personal services as leader of the overall growth in services employment. Meanwhile, there were signs that the worst of the recent slump in manufacturing may be over: the average work week rose for the first time since November 1994; the shipments-to-inventories ratio levelled off for a second consecutive month after six declines in a row; and the rate of decline slowed for new orders.

The stock market grew steadily in December, led by the oil and gas sector as energy prices rose on world markets. In November, the market had made up for all of its losses since August.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the January 1996 issue of the *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Households remained cautious about their spending. A small growth in the housing index was

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	171.9	171.5	171.4	171.7	172.2	172.9	0.4
Housing index ¹	100.6	102.1	103.8	104.4	104.8	105.9	1.0
Business and personal services employment ('000s)	1,953	1,960	1,967	1,976	1,984	1,989	0.3
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,376	4,443	4,495	4,520	4,554	4,595	0.9
Money supply (M1) (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,416	30,538	30,683	30,819	30,964	31,085	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	215.6	215.1	214.8	214.5	214.3	..	..
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.5	0.5
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	12,709	12,583	12,480	12,441	12,389	12,356	-0.3
Shipments-to-inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.00*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	1,157.2	1,148.9	1,141.3	1,136.2	1,134.2	1,134.3	0.0
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	3,952.4	3,939.2	3,930.4	3,937.4	3,947.8	3,955.1	0.2
Unsmoothed composite	170.7	171.7	172.4	174.0	174.2	175.6	0.8

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

* Difference from previous month.

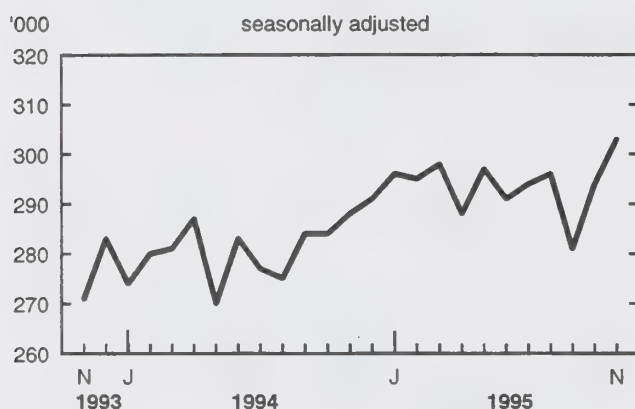
.. Figures not available because of the U.S. government shutdown.

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 1995

In November, Canadians made a record 303,000 trips to overseas destinations, up 3.0% from October. The trend in overnight trips overseas by Canadians has been moving upward since June 1991, increasing more than 30% during that period.

Canadians' trips to overseas countries reached a new high in November



Overnight trips to the United States, on the other hand, have been decreasing since late 1991, when they peaked at 1.8 million. They decreased again in November, down by 5.2% to 1.2 million.

Overall, Canadians made 1.5 million trips of one or more nights outside the country in November, down 3.7% from October.

Foreigners made fewer overnight trips to Canada

The number of foreigners' overnight trips to Canada decreased 1.5% from October's record level. Trips to Canada by overseas residents, which had reached successive peaks in the previous five months, dropped 5.5% in November. Following this decrease, the largest since February 1993, the number of trips of this type stood at 340,000. Americans made the same number of overnight trips to Canada as in October (1.1 million).

Same-day cross-border car trips decreased

Both Canadians and Americans made fewer same-day cross-border car trips in November, with Canadians

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

taking 2.9 million trips (-2.8%) and Americans 1.9 million (-0.9%).

Canadians' same-day car trips to the United States are often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping; such trips have been relatively stable since mid-1994. Americans' same-day car trips to Canada have also been relatively stable since March 1995, after having increased 33% between January 1994 and February 1995.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	Nov. 1995 ^P	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1995 ^P	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	1,592	1.7	2,733	-5.6
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	107	-0.9	419	-1.3
Quebec	77	-0.6	220	-17.4
Ontario	1,225	1.4	1,298	-4.3
Manitoba	15	2.7	41	-18.3
Saskatchewan	3	-10.6	16	-28.4
Alberta	5	0.1	11	-0.1
British Columbia	158	7.1	726	-4.8
Yukon	2	23.8	1	8.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The November 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,069	3,010	2,926	-2.8
One or more nights	790	822	761	-7.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,211	1,292	1,224	-5.2
Other countries	281	294	303	3.0
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,935	1,939	1,921	-0.9
One or more nights	713	707	673	-4.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,074	1,074	1,073	-0.1
Other countries ²	343	360	340	-5.5
	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995	Jan.-Nov. 1995 ^p	Jan.-Nov. 1994 to Jan.-Nov. 1995
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,733	-5.6	33,615	-4.6
One or more nights	525	-7.1	9,237	-3.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	938	0.6	13,823	-2.3
Other countries	216	5.9	3,298	4.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,592	1.7	21,125	10.8
One or more nights	358	-8.0	8,281	0.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	592	2.3	12,273	2.9
Other countries ²	157	12.1	3,752	15.0

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Police personnel and expenditures

1994/95

After increasing an average 7% annually between 1985/86 and 1992/93, expenditures on policing have remained fairly constant over the past two years. The \$5.78 billion spent on policing in 1994/95 cost Canadians about \$200 per capita.

A 2% decline in the number of police officers between 1993 and 1994 was the largest annual drop since the survey began in 1962; it was also the second straight annual decrease. And it resulted in the fewest number of police officers per capita in Canada since 1972. Despite the overall decline in police officers, the number of female police officers continued to increase to 9% of all police officers.

The vol. 16, no. 1 *Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1994* (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. This Juristat updates previously released data on police personnel, presents newly released expenditure data, and analyses police strength during 1994.

Selected police administration characteristics of municipal police departments, 1994 (85F0016XPB, \$30) is also available. This report provides information on each of Canada's 578 municipal police forces. It includes data on population, personnel figures, expenditures, per capita costs, Criminal Code incidents per officer, and population-to-officer ratios. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these releases, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending December 31, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending December 31, 1995, decreased 10.3% to 4.7 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.4% from the same 10-day period in 1994.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 256 000 tonnes, a 21.3% decrease from the same period of 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 3.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 10.9% during the 10 days. This brought the year-to-date total to 253.2 million tonnes, a 1.0% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

November 1995

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 20.2 million tonnes in November, a 4.2% decrease from November 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during November.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, an 11.5% decrease from November 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 5.2%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.7% in November. This brought the year-to-date total to 232.8 million tonnes, a 0.2% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 18.7% during the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

November 1995

Rolled steel shipments for November totalled 1 132 344 tonnes, down 4.0% from 1 179 752 tonnes (revised) in October 1995 and down 2.5% from 1 161 333 tonnes in November 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1995 totalled 12 329 705 tonnes (revised), up 0.3% from 12 297 494 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Soft drinks

December 1995

Data for December 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The December 1995 issue of *Monthly production of soft drinks* (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1994. Vol. 16, no. 1

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, June 20, 1996
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canadian area that has reliance for its total for year measured on average \$50.00 to support persons for every \$100 of employment income. This map on population of almost 10% from 1991 to the end of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 5
Along the capacity of industrial performance, the value of manufacturing shipments (and to \$27 million, up 1.7% in April also 0.1% range in March. The capacity or unfilled orders has increased by 0.1 billion in the April-May period).
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994** 8
Chosen to report prices for processed raw materials, the all-items price change in prices for manufactured goods posted to +4.2% in May. The highest rate among categories of \$10.00.
- **Retail merchandise price index, May 1994** 12
The index rose 0.2% in May. Orders of price index up 0.8% and since the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail petroleum products, May 1994** 13
- **Cost and price indexes, April 1994** 13
- **Business credit statistics, April 1994** 13
- **Export products, May 1994** 14
- **Foreign exchange and interest rates with Canada, May 1994** 14
- **Business statistics, 1995-1997** 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 16

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 18, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, November 1995** 3
Manufacturers increased shipments by 1.3% in November, recovering most of October's decrease. This advance returned shipments to virtually the same level as at the beginning of last year, and indicates no growth since January 1995. Inventories continued to grow in November, and unfilled orders declined again.
- **Technology adoption in manufacturing: Benefits and problems** 6
If Canadian manufacturing firms are to keep up with world standards, they must overcome specific obstacles to adopting high technology. Their biggest obstacles include financial costs, particularly for software and training.

(continued on following page)

Canadian international merchandise trade—postponed

November 1995

The recent shutdown of non-essential U.S. government services has forced Statistics Canada to postpone its scheduled January 19 release in *The Daily* of international merchandise trade data for November 1995. The media lockup set for January 19 at the National Press Building in Ottawa has been cancelled and will be rescheduled. As well, printing of the publication *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001) will be delayed.

Under a 1990 agreement with the United States, each country uses the other's import data to replace its own export data. Because of the shutdown, these data are not yet available. Nevertheless, on January 19, import data from all countries—including the United States—and export data from all countries—except the United States—will be available electronically on CANSIM and by contacting the International Trade Division directly.

As soon as the missing data become available, *The Daily* will report the export, import and trade balance figures for November 1995. Journalists will be notified of the rescheduling.

For further information about this situation, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797), International Trade Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Projections of persons with disabilities at work, Canada, the provinces and territories, 1993-2016	8
Steel primary forms, week ending January 13, 1996	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer

January 1996

The January 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, carries a monthly summary of current economic conditions and a feature article titled "Changes in job tenure since 1981".

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The January 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "how to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Analysis Group (the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca).

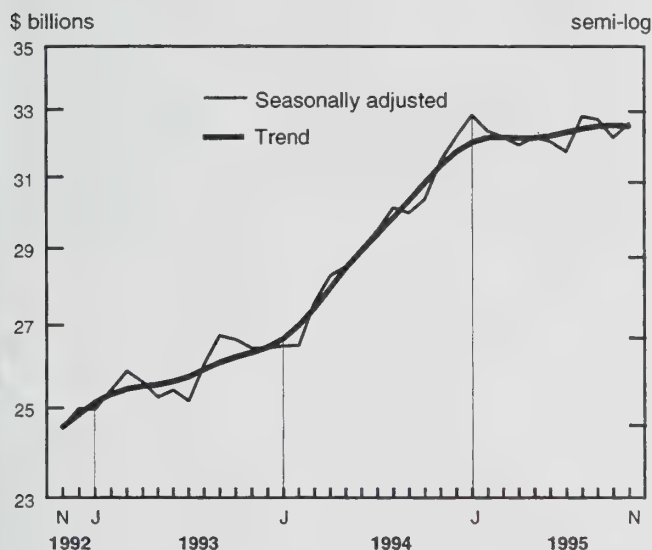
MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

November 1995

Manufacturers increased shipments 1.3% to \$32.6 billion in November, recovering most of October's 1.7% decrease. This advance returned shipments to virtually the same level as at the beginning of last year, and indicates no growth since January 1995.

Shipments have returned to virtually the same level as in January 1995



Twelve major industry groups (accounting for 56% of shipments) out of 22 increased shipments in November. Nearly half the increase came from the refined petroleum and coal products industries (+15.9%), which were recovering from October's shutdowns. The other main contributors were the paper and allied products (+4.9%) and electrical and electronic products (+5.2%) industries.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturers increased shipments by nearly 1%, following monthly decreases of around 4.5% in September and October. Despite November's increase, this sector was almost 15% below its January 1995 peak. Motor vehicles and parts is a key sector that represented 18.4% of all manufacturing shipments in 1994.

Definitions

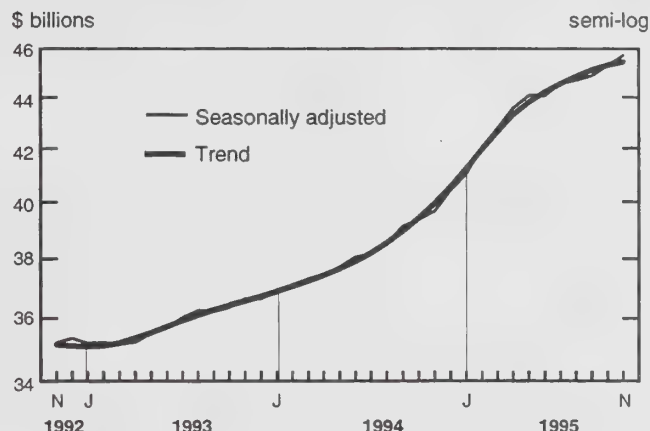
Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Inventories continued to increase

Inventories rose 0.9% in October and November to reach \$45.7 billion. The accumulation of inventories has picked up after a slowdown in August and September. Inventories, which were 15.2% higher in November 1995 than in November 1994, have been increasing without interruption for over two years.

Inventories up again in November



According to the October 1995 Business Conditions Survey, more manufacturers thought their inventories were too high than too low. The balance of negative opinion, which increased significantly in the January and April 1995 surveys, remained at April's level in both the July and October surveys.

The largest monthly increases to inventories were in aircraft and parts (+4.4%) and electrical and electronic products (+2.6%). These were partly offset by lower inventories of motor vehicles (-4.0%) and chemicals (-2.0%). Because shipments increased more than inventories, the inventories-to-shipments ratio

was down a little from October's peak of 1.41, which was the highest level in two years.

Unfilled orders decreased more slowly

The backlog of unfilled orders was down 0.6% to \$32.6 billion, the fourth decrease in a row. It stood 5.6% below the April 1995 record. The rate of decline has slowed compared with the more considerable decreases observed in August and September. Despite the recent declines, the backlog is still relatively high, which should help sustain shipments in the coming months. The 5.6% decrease in unfilled orders since April eliminated only part of the 25% increase in unfilled orders that occurred from December 1993 to April 1995.

Most of the decline in the backlog came from aircraft and parts (-1.2%), motor vehicles (-1.7%) and fabricated metal products (-3.8%). These decreases were partly offset by an increased backlog of unfilled orders for machinery (+3.0%).

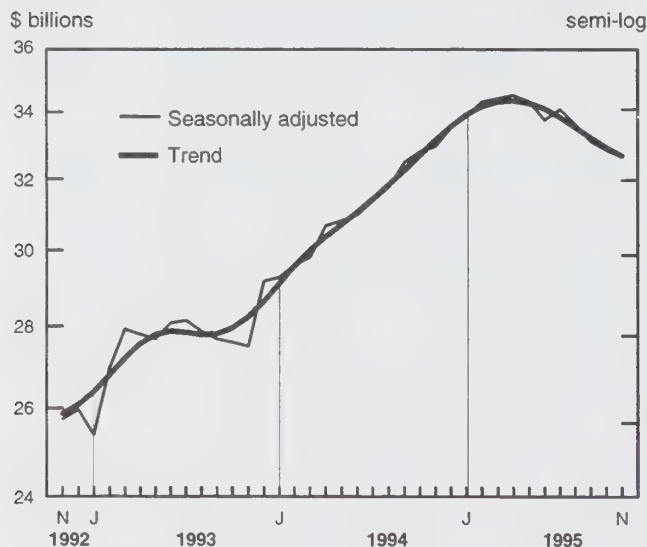
New orders were up 1.5% in November after decreases in the two previous months. Shipments and new orders followed a similar pattern during September, October and November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The November 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Despite recent decreases, the backlog of unfilled orders is still high



Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories- to- shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,038	-0.4	44,058	0.0	33,750	-1.7	31,445	-1.7	1.38
July 1995	31,743	-0.9	44,563	1.1	34,083	1.0	32,077	2.0	1.40
August 1995	32,785	3.3	44,675	0.3	33,643	-1.3	32,346	0.8	1.36
September 1995	32,704	-0.2	44,870	0.4	33,111	-1.6	32,171	-0.5	1.37
October 1995	32,149	-1.7	45,289	0.9	32,848	-0.8	31,886	-0.9	1.41
November 1995	32,581	1.3	45,710	0.9	32,638	-0.6	32,371	1.5	1.40

Technology adoption in manufacturing: Benefits and problems

If Canadian manufacturing firms are to keep up with world standards, they must overcome specific obstacles to adopting high technology.

Financial costs, particularly for software, are among their biggest stumbling blocks. But so are a lack of skilled employees and, in some companies, managers who do not necessarily want to take risks.

Four out of every five firms reported that they experienced problems of various kinds related to investment costs, such as capital and the high cost of equipment.

Several companies reported specific problems. Almost a quarter said software costs posed a particular headache, especially when it came to acquiring equipment made in Canada.

Two out of five plants pinpointed difficulties associated with lack of skills and training among workers. Firms require skilled labour to effectively operate and maintain advanced technologies. Plant managers in the manufacturing sector felt that an inadequate supply of both skilled workers and existing training programs were barriers.

About a third of manufacturers identified impediments within their own organizations, specifically attitudes among managers about high-tech. Some managers were willing to take more risks than others. Indeed, plant managers said such problems within their organizations were as frequently encountered as difficulties in persuading workers to accept the new technologies.

Hands-on employees: the most important source of innovative ideas

Contrary to popular belief, most companies do not rely on their research departments for key ideas on adopting new advanced technologies. Rather, it is the "hands-on" people who count more, especially competent employees in production engineering departments and, in many cases, workers on the shop floor.

Considerable emphasis has been given to the importance of research facilities as a critical part of the innovation process. In reality, however, 60% of plants using advanced fabrication and assembly technologies noted that their principle internal source of ideas for technological innovation came from production engineering. Fewer than 1 in 10 plants listed research as their main source for such ideas.

Note to readers

This release is based on the second of two catalogued publications examining advanced technology use by Canadian manufacturing plants. The first investigated the extent to which Canadian manufacturers have adopted advanced computer-based technologies.

The current study explores the benefits and problems associated with the acquisition of advanced technologies, and the factors that both encourage and impede the adoption. It also covers the amounts invested in advanced technologies, the sources of ideas about advanced technologies, the time taken to implement these technologies, and the average length of time they have been in use. And it provides a new set of characteristics that can be used to gauge the competitiveness of Canada's manufacturing sector.

The data came from Statistics Canada's 1993 Survey of Innovation and Advanced Technology. The survey covered 22 types of advanced technology belonging to six functional groups: design and engineering; fabrication and assembly; automated material handling; inspection and communications; manufacturing information systems; and integration and control.

Technological advance is essential for the economic growth of firms. The use of advanced technologies determines their competitiveness. A firm's technological competitiveness is determined by its speed and effectiveness in adapting advanced technologies.

Manufacturers also learned a lot by networking with affiliates and other companies. Almost 50% of Canadian plants listed their principle external source of information as an affiliated company. In addition, a large percentage reported that professional trade fairs and conferences, as well as scientific and technical publications, passed along useful information.

Higher productivity: the biggest benefit of high-tech

For most plant managers, the introduction of new advanced technologies led to higher productivity. More than three out of four plants that use advanced design and engineering or fabrication and assembly technologies realized improvements in productivity.

Productivity improvements came from reduced labour, material and capital requirements per unit of output. But the most frequent saving involved labour. Almost half the plants that used advanced technologies reported reduced labour use per unit of output.

The impact of technology use on labour demand is the net effect of two offsetting forces. On the one hand, productivity gains reduce the amount of labour per unit of output. On the other hand, the resulting cost reductions allow the plant to expand and hire more labour to satisfy increased demand. While the implementation of advanced technologies has served to reduce the labour requirements per unit of output, it

has increased product demand sufficiently to leave the total demand for labour in technology-using plants just about the same.

For more than 50% of plants, advanced technologies have also improved the quality of products. Along with this improvement, skill requirements of the work force have increased while product rejection rates have dropped.

High-tech: A major factor in international competitiveness

Technology strategy is a fundamental factor in determining a firm's international competitiveness. Many analysts worry that Canadian plants generally lag behind their foreign competitors.

However, three out of every four companies using advanced technologies said their production technology was just as advanced or more advanced than their foreign competitors'. About half rated themselves equal to their foreign competitors, and another 25% placed themselves ahead. Only about 25% said they were behind. The one exception was in the area of advanced fabrication technologies, where more felt they were behind than ahead.

Plants considering themselves to be more advanced than their foreign competitors were

fundamentally different from those lagging behind. Not only did they use more advanced technologies, they employed them more intensively, and invested more heavily in them.

They also adopted them more quickly, and tended to receive greater benefits from their adoption. With the introduction of advanced technologies, more competitive plants reported productivity increases more frequently, as well as improvements in product quality, than did the less competitive plants.

Plants purchased advanced technologies from both domestic and foreign vendors. For communications-based technologies, the more competitive plants tended to make relatively greater use of Canadian technologies. For the more complex fabrication and assembly technologies, they were more likely to use American technologies.

Benefits and problems associated with technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing (88-514E, \$39) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588, the Internet: baldjoh@statcan.ca) or David Sabourin (613-951-3735, the Internet: sabodav@statcan.ca), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Projections of persons with disabilities at work, Canada, the provinces and territories

1993-2016

A report titled *Projections of persons with disabilities (limited at work/perception)* that presents revised projections of persons with disabilities at work is now available. The data, which cover the working-age population (those aged 15 to 64), are classified by age group and sex for Canada, the provinces and territories. Four sets of projections are made under high-, medium- and low-growth scenarios. These projections are based on the latest population projections, as well as on the age- and sex-specific work disability prevalence rates taken from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitations Survey.

Projections of persons with disabilities (limited at work/perception), Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-538E, \$35), which was prepared by the Demography Division for the Employment Equity

Data Program, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Shiang Dai (613-951-2352) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Demography Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 13, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 13, 1996, totalled 263 684 tonnes, up 20.2% from 219 287 tonnes a week earlier, but down 4.1% from 274 924 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 482 971 tonnes, a 10.6% decrease from 540 229 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 18, 1996
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canada's new report on economic dependency profiles (EDPs) is now available. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the economic dependency of Canadians aged 15 and over in 1992. It is the first of a series of reports on economic dependency profiles.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1996** 6
After two months of increasing performance, the index of manufacturing shipments rose to 107.7 million, up 1.7% in April after a 2.5% surge in March. The index of retail sales has increased by 0.4 million in the same time period.
- **Industrial production price index, May 1996** 6
Driven by higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-to-date change in prices for manufactured goods jumped to 4.5% in May, the highest rate among measures of the IPI.
- **Rural sustainable price index, May 1996** 12
The index rose 3.5% in May. One of price rises in 1996 and more the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail sales, April 1996** 13
- **Quarterly price index, April 1996** 13
- **Consumer price index, May 1996** 14
- **Producer price index and implicit price deflator, May 1996** 14
- **Business services, 1996-1997** 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 15

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, January 1996

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Oil pipeline transport, October 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Exports by commodity, October 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0040XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Exports by commodity, October 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0040XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

Imports by commodity, October 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0070XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, October 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0070XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

The labour force, December 1995

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276; other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

Benefits and problems associated with technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing.

Catalogue number 88-514E

(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; other countries: US\$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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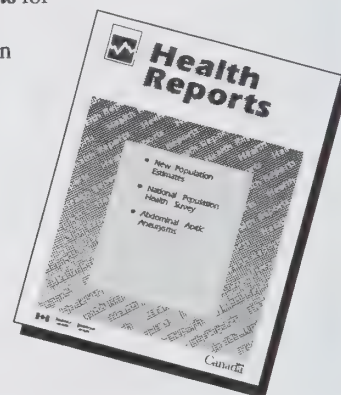
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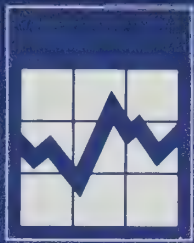
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 19, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences** 3
Major demographic trends in Quebec and Ontario have converged over the years, but some significant differences remain.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index, December 1995	6
Oilseed crushings, December 1995	6
Telephone statistics, November 1995	6
Civil aviation operating statistics, November 1995	6
Selected financial indexes, December 1995	7
Deliveries of major grains, December 1995	7

(continued on following page)

Canadian international merchandise trade—postponed November 1995

The recent shutdown of non-essential U.S. government services has forced Statistics Canada to postpone its scheduled January 19 release in *The Daily* of international merchandise trade data for November 1995. The media lockup set for January 19 at the National Press Building in Ottawa has been cancelled and will be rescheduled. As well, printing of the publication *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001) will be delayed.

Under a 1990 agreement with the United States, each country uses the other's import data to replace its own export data. Because of the shutdown, these data are not yet available. Nevertheless, on January 19, import data from all countries—including the United States—and export data from all countries—except the United States—will be available electronically on CANSIM and by contacting the International Trade Division directly.

When the missing data become available, *The Daily* will report the export, import and trade balance figures for November 1995. A tentative release date has been proposed for February 5. Journalists will be notified as soon as that date has been confirmed.

For further information about this situation, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797), International Trade Division.



OTHER RELEASES – concluded

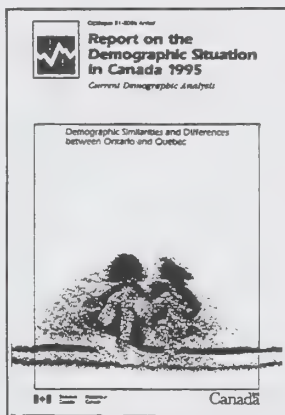
Potato production, 1995	7
Local government finance: Assets and liabilities, December 31, 1993 December 31, 1992	7
Consolidated government finance: Assets and liabilities, March 31, 1993	7
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

RELEASE DATES: January 22-26

10



Report on the demographic situation in Canada 1995

Today, Statistics Canada releases the 1995 edition of *Report on the demographic situation in Canada*.

As in the past, Part I of the report updates the emergent demographic trends in the different regions of the country, situating Canada among the other industrialized countries. The report analyses trends in population growth, births, marriages, divorces, mortality, interprovincial migration rates, and international immigration. Particular attention is given to the characteristics of immigrants and to institutionalized populations, such as long-term residents in health-related facilities.

Part II of the 1995 edition examines the demographic similarities of Ontario and Quebec, as well as some differences. A summary of that examination begins on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995 (91-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

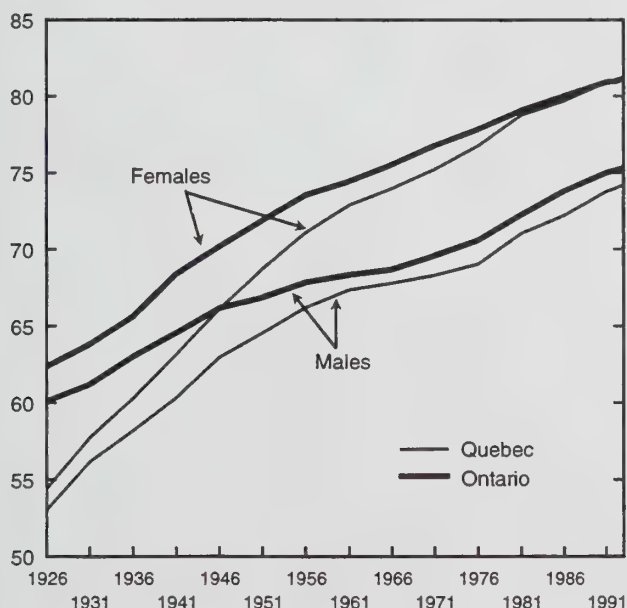
MAJOR RELEASES

Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences

Ontario and Quebec have been settled differently by immigrants from countries with distinct languages, cultures, ways of living and traditions. And in the past, the populations of the two provinces displayed different demographic behaviours. At the end of the present century, however, the differences in many demographic factors are barely noticeable, even though some dissimilarities persist.

Over the years, the two provinces have converged insofar as basic demographic trends such as fertility and mortality are concerned. In the mid-1990s, they are about the same in each province. For example, in 1926, men in Ontario could expect to live 7.1 years longer than men in Quebec, and Ontario women 7.9 years longer than their Quebec counterparts. Now, life expectancy at birth for each sex is almost identical in both provinces.

Life expectancy at birth, 1926-93



Populations have grown differently

In 1995, Ontario and Quebec combined represented 62% of Canada's total population. This proportion has fluctuated only slightly since the First World War. In addition, Ontario's and Quebec's populations were never far from a ratio of 60 to 40, in favour of Ontario.

Quebec's growth has mostly resulted from natural increase (more births than deaths), while in Ontario immigration has also played an important role. Consequently, Quebec's population is much more homogeneous than Ontario's, which has become more cosmopolitan.

Some 50 years ago, population projections suggested Quebec might be the most populous province by the 1970s. Now, projections suggest that in 2016 Quebec's population could be about 60% of its neighbour's, down from about 65% in 1995. Indeed, over the past two decades, Ontario's population has grown at about double the annual rate of Quebec's.

Differences in population growth in the two provinces have had two major consequences: Quebec's share of Canada's total population declined from 29% in 1961 to 25% in 1994; and Quebec's population has aged faster than Ontario's.

In other fields such as domestic life, ethnic composition and migration flows, some long-standing demographic differences between the two provinces persist.

Marriage patterns have always been different

Marital behaviour has always been different in Quebec and Ontario, and it continues to be so. Quebecers have always married less than Ontarians, and the phenomenon is increasing. Between 1971 and 1991, the marriage rate in Ontario fell 18%, compared with a drop of 49% in Quebec.

As for propensity to marry in the 1990s, nearly three out of five men would still be single when they reach 50 in Quebec, whereas only one in three would still be single at age 50 in Ontario; for women, the difference is about the same.

Common-law unions are far more frequent in Quebec. A 1990 survey showed that about 30% of individuals aged 15 and over living in Quebec had been in a common-law union at some time in their lives, compared with only about 18% in Ontario.

In both provinces, divorced individuals have the greatest propensity to form common-law unions. However, the proportion is higher in Quebec.

Most first births in Quebec today are to unmarried women, most of whom are in common-law relationships. In Ontario, by comparison, the proportion of first births to unmarried women is much lower.

In 1982, 25% of all births were to unmarried mothers in Quebec, compared with 12% in Ontario. In 1992, the proportions had gone up to 41% in Quebec and 16% in Ontario.

Except at advanced ages, living alone is more common in Quebec. Over the past few years, it has grown at a faster pace than in Ontario.

Immigration to Quebec: A matter of attraction and retention

Quebec does not attract as many foreigners or Canadians from other provinces as does Ontario, and it retains relatively fewer of those who do settle there. Over the three decades ending in 1991, Quebec received 850,000 international immigrants, while 2.5 million settled in Ontario.

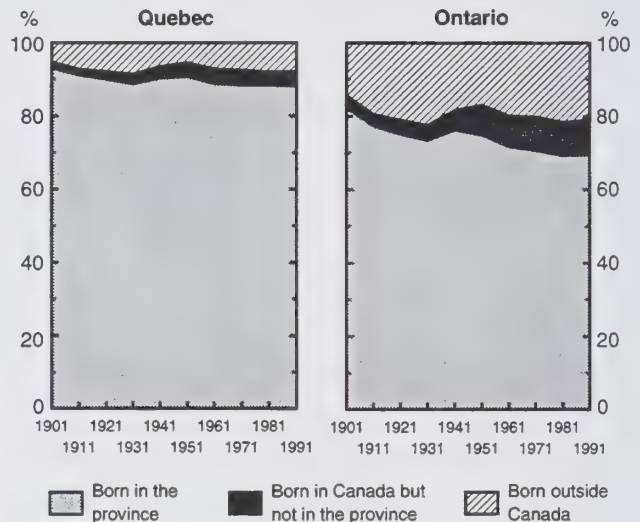
During the 1970s, 231,000 immigrants settled in Quebec. However, according to the 1991 Census, only 61% of foreign-born individuals who came to Quebec during the decade stayed, compared with 75% of those who went to Ontario.

Migration, whether internal or international, is increasingly toward large cities. Under these circumstances, Ontario has an advantage over Quebec, since it has a greater number of large cities with substantial commercial or industrial sectors. Aside from Montréal, Quebec has no metropolitan areas with profiles resembling those of Oshawa, Windsor, London or Hamilton. For this reason, immigrants in Quebec are much more concentrated in Montréal than immigrants in Ontario are in Toronto.

Between 1901 and 1991, the proportion of foreign-born people in Quebec rose from 5.4% to 8.6%, an increase of 3.2 percentage points. Over the same period, the increase in Ontario was 8.7 percentage points. Consequently, in 1991, nearly 1 person out of 4 in Ontario was born outside Canada, compared with only 1 out of 12 in Quebec.

At the same time, Ontario also attracted more Canadians from other provinces. Internal migration patterns have thus contributed to the homogeneity of the Quebec population, which has changed little during the century. Still, about 9 out of 10 Quebec residents are born in the province, compared with nearly 6 out of 10 in Ontario.

Percentage distribution of the population of Quebec and Ontario by place of birth, 1901-91



Significant shifts in mother tongue

In both provinces, the population by mother tongue (the first language the individual learned as an infant and still understands) has changed over time.

In Quebec, the francophone share of the population has held steady at 82% and experienced a two-thirds increase in their numbers, while the anglophone population dropped from 14% to 9%.

On the other hand, the number of anglophones in Ontario doubled. But they represented only 75% of the population in 1991, compared with 82% in 1951. The francophone share of Ontario's population fell from 7% to 5%.

Over the past four decades, both provinces have experienced a four-fold increase in the number of allophones (individuals whose mother tongue is neither English nor French). As a result, the allophone share of the population has jumped from 4% to 9% in Quebec and from 11% to 20% in Ontario.

As for the language used to communicate at home, in both provinces the language of the majority has gained users over the past 20 years. In Quebec, the number of anglophones speaking French in the home has increased, while the number of francophones speaking English as their home language has declined.

In Ontario, people whose mother tongue is French speak more English at home, while anglophones rarely use French as their language of domestic communication. The overall impression is the same in

each province: both are becoming more homogeneous in terms of language spoken at home.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995 (91-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index

December 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December 1995 at November's level of 137.7. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 137.7 in December 1995, from 137.5 in December 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Oilseed crushings

December 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 237 000 tonnes of canola in December. Oil production totalled 99 000 tonnes and meal production amounted to 150 000 tonnes. Canola seed stocks at processing plants rose substantially as crushers brought in winter supplies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone statistics

November 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,205.4 million in November, up 3.7% from November 1994.

Operating expenses amounted to \$946.0 million, up 6.5% from November 1994. Net operating revenues totalled \$259.5 million, a 5.0% decrease from November 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

November 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a 3% increase in passenger-kilometres on their international scheduled routes in November 1995. This seasonally adjusted figure was down slightly from its record high in September (2.9 billion passenger-kilometres). Increases in passenger-kilometres have been reported since May 1991. In the last few months (to November 1995), passenger-kilometres have been greatly influenced by the new bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States.

The average distance flown per passenger on international scheduled routes dropped from nearly 3,600 kilometres in November 1994 to under 3,200 kilometres in November 1995. This second substantial monthly drop in average distance indicates that an increasing proportion of international passengers are travelling on transborder routes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for November 1995 on civil aviation (operational data for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) will be published in the February 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

December 1995

December 1995 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

December 1995

Data on the deliveries of major grains for December 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 976-981.

The data on grain deliveries for December 1995 will appear in the December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144), which will be released in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Potato production

1995 (revised)

Revised data for 1995 on the area harvested, yield and production of potatoes are now available. The data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are published in a bulletin titled *Canadian potato production* (\$21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Mark Elward (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Local government finance: Assets and liabilities

December 31, 1993 (estimates), December 31, 1992 (actual)

At December 31, 1993, the local governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached an estimated \$22.9 billion, an increase of \$0.3 billion (+1.6%) over December 31, 1992. These data are presented on a financial management system basis. Actual balance sheet data of local government finance (tabulated by province and territory) as of December 31, 1992 are also available.

The financial management system (FMS) standardizes individual governments' accounts to make the data comparable. Thus, FMS statistics may differ from the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Bride Hearty (613-951-1813), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Consolidated government finance: Assets and liabilities

March 31, 1993 (actual)

At March 31, 1993, the consolidated net debt of governments amounted to \$623.5 billion: 74.1% of which was attributed to the federal government, 22.3% to the provincial and territorial governments, and 3.6% to local governments.

These data are presented on a financial management system basis. The financial management system (FMS) standardizes individual governments' accounts to make the data comparable. Thus, FMS statistics may differ from the figures published in government financial statements. In consolidating the data on a FMS basis, inter- and intra-governmental transactions are eliminated to avoid double counting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are released today.

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Hosiery (2494)	309.6	339.6	9.7	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Waferboard (2593)	669.2	945.7	41.3	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Newspaper, magazine and periodical (2841)	2,713.5	2,789.3	2.8	36-251	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Other combined publishing and printing (2849)	143.3	160.5	12.0	36-251	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Prefabricated portable metal buildings (3032)	73.6	93.5	27.0	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other hardware and cutlery (3069)	307.4	281.9	-8.3	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Cement (3521)	787.0	895.4	13.8	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Gypsum products (3593)	357.2	414.2	16.0	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Toilet preparations (3771)	967.2	965.1	-0.2	46-250	B. Meyer	951-3528

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5454, 5471, 5502-5503, 5522, 5534, 6851, 6862 and 6879.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Clothing industries* (34-252, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250, \$53), *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, December 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, November 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Primary iron and steel, November 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 12, no. 1
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96; other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Railway carloadings, November 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Marriages, 1993, microfiche version
Catalogue number 84-2120XMB
(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Marriages, 1993, paper version
Catalogue number 84-2120XPB
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995
Catalogue number 91-209E
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

January 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	Consumer price index	December 1995
23	Retail trade	November 1995
24	Wholesale trade	November 1995
24	Inter-generational income mobility of men	
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1995
26	Industrial product price index	December 1995
26	Raw materials price index	December 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 22, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: Volume and value of marketable production, 1995	2
Sales of natural gas, November 1995	2
Production and disposition of tobacco products, December 1995	3
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, January 1, 1996	3
Farm financial follow-up survey, 1995	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	4
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OTHER RELEASES

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: Volume and value of marketable production 1995 (advance)

Strong exports to the United States continued to spur the production of crude oil and natural gas in 1995. Both posted solid advances last year. Natural gas production rose 6.9%, while the production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 3.9%. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased sharply in the last 10 years; in 1995, it accounted for 21.5% of crude oil production.

Much of the growth in natural gas production in 1995 can be attributed to increased foreign demand. Over 53% of Canada's annual production is now exported to the United States. However, Canadian exports are fast approaching the capacity of pipelines to transport natural gas into the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose strongly in 1995, up a solid 8.4% in the first 10 months of 1995 compared with the same period in 1994. Exports have been helped by pipeline expansion. This expansion has allowed a greater flow of crude to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

The healthy advances in crude oil and natural gas production during the last four years—fuelled by strong foreign demand—have spurred a sharp increase in exploration activity. Drilling activity posted its third-best year on record in 1995. (The second-best year was 1994.) Capital expenditures in 1995 amounted to \$10.0 billion, down 4.3% from the record levels in 1994.

The value of natural gas production is estimated at \$6.8 billion in 1995. This represents a sharp 27.7% decline from 1994, a result of much lower natural gas prices. The value of the crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 1995 totalled an estimated \$15.4 billion, up 15.6% from 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 % change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons			
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	110 451.6	114 802.4	3.9
Value (\$ millions)	13,345.1	15,424.5	15.6
Natural gas			
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	138 856.4	148 481.4	6.9
Value (\$ millions)	9,428.6	6,845.6	-27.7
Natural gas by-products¹			
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	22 665.6	24 917.1	9.9
Value (\$ millions)	1,623.5	1,751.2	7.9

¹ Excludes pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

Sales of natural gas November 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 6 173 470 000 cubic metres in November, up 12.1% from November 1994. Colder than normal weather throughout most of the country resulted in sharply higher sales to the residential (+21.1%) and commercial (+18.1%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased 5.9%, largely due to greater use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of November 1995 were up 3.4% from the same period in 1994. Sales decreased to the residential (-0.9%) and commercial (-2.3%) sectors due to milder weather in January and February 1995. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) posted a strong 7.1% increase from the same period last year.

Natural gas sales

	Nov. 1995 ^P	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	6 173 470	5 505 232	12.1
Residential	1 722 497	1 422 894	21.1
Commercial	1 238 514	1 048 511	18.1
Industrial	2 109 612	2 050 895	5.9
Direct	1 102 847	982 932	

	Jan.-Nov. 1995 ^P	Jan.-Nov. 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1994 to Jan.-Nov. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	56 038 336	54 220 373	3.4
Residential	13 382 559	13 499 443	-0.9
Commercial	9 862 736	10 090 588	-2.3
Industrial	22 205 131	22 358 921	7.1
Direct	10 587 910	8 271 421	

^P Preliminary figures.**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.**

The November 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

December 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 4.11 billion cigarettes in December, a drop of 5.8% from December 1994. Monthly cigarette production since June 1995 has fallen below the corresponding 1994 monthly levels.

Shipments in December totalled 4.82 billion cigarettes, also lower than the December 1994 level (-12.4%). The domestic and export components both declined.

Closing inventories fell to 4.36 billion cigarettes at December 31, 1995, a 23.4% drop from a month earlier. Higher shipments and lower production, compared with the previous month, were responsible for the drop.

Cigarette production in 1995 stood at 51.49 billion cigarettes, down 7.2% from a year earlier. Shipments fell to 51.52 billion cigarettes, a 2.4% decrease from the 1994 level. Most of this decrease was due to an 18.4% drop in exports; domestic sales retreated only marginally (-0.4%).

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The December 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

January 1, 1996

Preliminary data for January 1, 1996 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm financial follow-up survey

1995

Data from the Farm Financial Follow-up Survey are now available. The survey provides assessments of agricultural safety net programs. The data can be tabulated for Canada and selected regions.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Spooner (613-951-5027), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Energy statistics handbook, January 1996

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, November 1995, vol. 11, no. 11

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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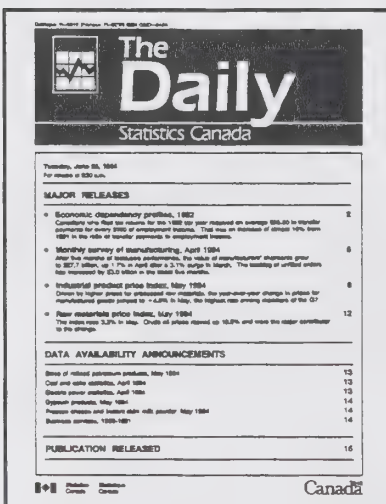
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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

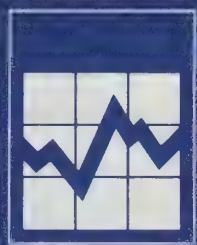
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, December 1995** 2
Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), dipped below 2% in December for the first time since March 1995. Prices were 1.7% higher than in December 1994. Between 1994 and 1995, the annual average all-items CPI increased 2.1%.
 - **Retail trade, November 1995** 6
Consumer spending inched up in November after declining in October. The automotive products and clothing sectors led the gain in sales.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending January 7, 1996	10
Air carrier fare-basis statistics, first quarter 1995	10
Average prices of selected farm inputs, January 1996	10
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, December 1995	10
Corrugated boxes and wrappers, December 1995	10
Packs of cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and beets, 1995	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 12



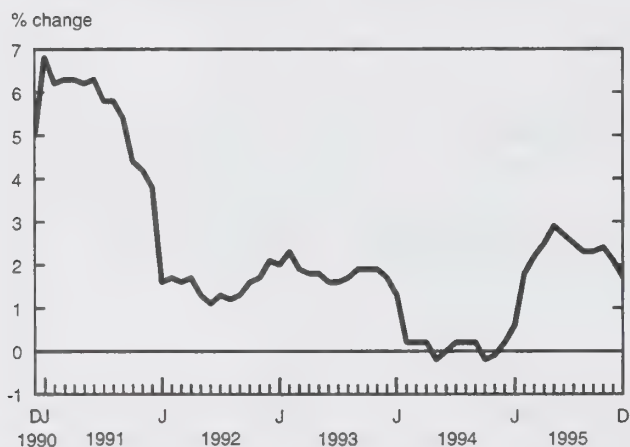
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

December 1995

Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), dipped below 2% in December for the first time since March 1995. Prices in December were 1.7% higher than a year earlier, after having been 2.1% higher in November.

Percentage change in the consumer price index
from the same month of the previous year



Items that showed notable price increases since December 1994 included new vehicles, mortgage interest payments and paper products. Notable price declines were seen for clothing, fresh vegetables and new houses.

The CPI was 2.1% higher in 1995 than in 1994

Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of each year. The percentage changes calculated from such averages are referred to as annual changes.

Between 1994 and 1995, the annual average all-items CPI increased 2.1%, a larger increase than the 0.2% rise between 1993 and 1994, when the annual average was strongly affected by the tobacco tax cuts. The rise in 1995 was comparable to those in 1993 (+1.8%) and 1992 (+1.5%). Those increases were all smaller than any since 1965.

Comparisons of price levels between Canada and the United States, Japan and Mexico, 1980-1994

The December 1995 issue of The consumer price index (62-001) carries an article titled "Comparisons of price levels between Canada and the United States, Japan and Mexico, 1980-1994". This comparative analysis of price levels is presented for the total goods and services sold in each country studied. The comparisons are based on the market exchange rate, as well as on the purchasing power parity of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of the compared countries.

The data were produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in the framework of the Eurostat-OECD Purchasing Power Parity Programme.

The December 1995 issue of the Consumer price index (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this article, contact Gaston Lévesque (613-951-3359), Prices Division.

A 0.1% slip between November and December

Clothing and traveller accommodation prices dropped sharply in December. Although both items normally decline in price at that time, the declines were unusually large. Reduced prices were also found for footwear, clothing accessories and new houses. Partly offsetting these declines were price increases for food, gasoline, piped gas and air transportation.

Clothing and footwear prices fell 2.4% in December. Earlier last fall, retailers had raised prices and increased inventories in anticipation of higher consumer spending during the fall and holiday seasons. But consumers remained guarded, and their subdued spending forced retailers to substantially mark down prices in order to reduce stocks. Prices of clothing fell 2.4% in December; women's, men's and children's clothing all suffered substantial price drops. Footwear prices fell by 4.3%. Sale pricing was also extended to selected clothing accessories and sewing materials.

Traveller accommodation rates fell an unusual 12.8% in December. These charges had risen by 5.8% in May and a further 17.9% in July as foreign visitors arrived in Canada in record numbers. Price cuts in addition to the normal seasonal reductions had occurred in October, when rates fell 9.8%. The drop in December was partly seasonal in nature, but also indicated a further attempt to bring prices down from their elevated summer levels.

Buyers of new houses benefited from an average drop of 0.4% in prices, the same drop as in November. House prices have been weak for some time. A slight 0.1% rise in August was the only monthly advance in this index since November 1994. Some of the largest declines in December were observed in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

Part of the overall downward pressure on the CPI in December was offset by price increases for certain categories of food, gasoline, piped gas and air transportation.

Food prices rose 0.5% in December, following a slight 0.1% decline in November. Most of the increase resulted from higher prices for bakery products, cereal grain products, tomatoes and pork. At the same time, grocery shoppers saw lower prices for poultry, ham, bacon, oranges and soft drinks.

Gasoline prices climbed 1.8% in December, after falling in the two previous months. The latest increase was explained, in part, by a 4.0% rise in the price of crude oil in November. Prices of natural gas climbed 3.7% in December. This was traceable to higher winter rates in some Ontario cities.

Air fares advanced 8.0% in December, mostly because of seasonal fare increases. Air fares reached a

seasonal high in July, and then declined steadily before rising again in December.

Provinces at a glance

Between December 1994 and December 1995, three of the Atlantic provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland—had inflation rates below 1.0%. Over the same period, Manitoba registered the highest rate (+2.4%).

Between November and December 1995, the changes in the provincial CPIs ranged from a 1.1% decline in Prince Edward Island to a 0.3% rise in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7453 and 7463-7478.

The December 1995 issue of the *Consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

The consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	133.9	134.1	131.6	-0.1	1.7
Food	126.1	125.5	123.7	0.5	1.9
Shelter	134.3	134.2	133.4	0.1	0.7
Household operations and furnishings	122.2	122.2	119.8	0.0	2.0
Clothing and footwear	129.0	132.2	131.0	-2.4	-1.5
Transportation	140.4	139.7	135.0	0.5	4.0
Health and personal care	135.8	135.7	135.6	0.1	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	142.5	145.2	139.5	-1.9	2.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.7	144.9	140.8	-0.1	2.8
Goods	127.0	127.1	124.9	-0.1	1.7
Services	142.3	142.7	139.8	-0.3	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	136.6	137.2	134.2	-0.4	1.8
Energy	127.2	125.7	126.2	1.2	0.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.7	74.6	76.0		
All-items (1981=100)	177.3				

The consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland	127.3	127.9	126.2	-0.5	0.9
Prince Edward Island	131.4	132.8	129.2	-1.1	1.7
Nova Scotia	129.7	130.5	128.7	-0.6	0.8
New Brunswick	128.8	129.3	127.8	-0.4	0.8
Quebec	131.3	131.5	129.0	-0.2	1.8
Ontario	134.9	135.1	132.4	-0.1	1.9
Manitoba	136.7	136.3	133.5	0.3	2.4
Saskatchewan	136.5	136.4	134.3	0.1	1.6
Alberta	133.4	133.8	131.2	-0.3	1.7
British Columbia	137.7	137.9	135.6	-0.1	1.5
Whitehorse	130.6	131.3	129.7	-0.5	0.7
Yellowknife	133.7	133.9	130.5	-0.1	2.5

Annual average percentage changes in the consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
	unadjusted				
	% change				
All-items	2.1	0.2	1.8	1.5	5.6
Food	2.4	0.4	1.7	-0.3	4.8
Shelter	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	4.7
Household operations and furnishings	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	3.9
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	9.5
Transportation	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.8
Health and personal care	-0.1	1.0	2.7	2.3	7.0
Recreation, education and reading	3.9	2.9	2.5	1.2	6.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	-0.1	-16.4	1.6	6.0	17.2
Goods	1.8	-1.1	1.6	0.8	5.0
Durable goods	3.1	3.7	2.4	1.2	-0.1
Semi-durable goods	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	9.4
Non-durable goods	1.5	-4.2	1.6	0.7	6.1
Services	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	6.4
All-items excluding food	2.0	0.2	1.9	1.9	5.8
All-items excluding food and energy	2.2	0.1	2.0	2.0	5.9
All-items excluding energy	2.3	0.2	1.9	1.6	5.7
Energy	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	4.9

Annual percentage changes in the consumer price indexes of Canada, the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

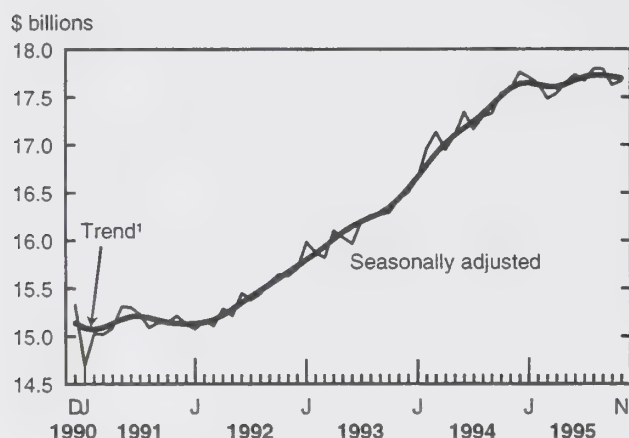
	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
	unadjusted				
	% change				
Canada	2.1	0.2	1.8	1.5	5.6
Newfoundland	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	6.2
Prince Edward Island	1.6	-0.2	1.9	0.8	7.5
Nova Scotia	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	6.1
New Brunswick	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	6.5
Quebec	1.8	-1.4	1.4	1.8	7.4
Ontario	2.4	0.1	1.7	1.1	4.6
Manitoba	2.7	1.4	2.7	1.4	5.1
Saskatchewan	2.0	1.8	3.0	1.0	5.2
Alberta	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	5.9
British Columbia	2.3	2.0	3.5	2.7	5.3
Whitehorse	1.3	2.1	2.2	0.9	6.6
Yellowknife	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.1	6.5

Retail trade

November 1995 (preliminary)

Consumer spending inched up in November (+0.2%) after declining in October (-0.9%).

Retail sales posted marginal growth in November



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ The trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The sales trend levelled off in 1995, after generally growing from early 1992 to the end of 1994. In fact, sales in November were at virtually the same level as in December 1994 and January 1995. From January to November 1995, cumulative sales were 2.8% higher than in the same period of 1994; removing the effect of price changes, the increase was closer to 0.6%.

November brought sales increases in four sectors, which accounted for 59% of total sales. Advancing the most in dollar terms were the automotive (+0.7%) and clothing (+1.2%) sectors. These latest gains were partially offset by lower sales in the food (-0.3%), furniture (-1.0%) and general merchandise (-0.1%) sectors.

Retail sales increased in five of the provinces and territories and decreased in six. After a large 2.5% drop in October, sales in Ontario remained unchanged in November.

Automotive and clothing sectors led the gain

Sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and services outlets) rose 0.7% after

declining 1.2% in October and 0.5% in September. The sales trend has been flat in recent months, following increases during the second and the third quarters.

Within the automotive sector, higher sales in November by retailers of parts, accessories and services and by gasoline service stations more than offset a sales decline posted by new and used motor vehicle dealers. Sales by retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services jumped 4.2%, their strongest monthly change since January 1994. This may be attributable to early heavy snowfalls, which may have drawn more consumers into stores. Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers declined 0.2%, a third consecutive monthly drop.

Sales in the clothing sector rose 1.2% in November after four successive declines. The increase was evident in two of the sector's components. Sales increased 8.9% in shoe stores and 1.2% in other clothing stores. Sales were down in men's (-3.1%) and women's (-0.3%) clothing stores. This represented the fifth consecutive monthly decline for these two trade groups. It also coincided with store closures that have been affecting the sector since the beginning of 1995. The sales trend in the clothing sector has been declining since May, after growing from January 1994 to April 1995.

In the other stores, drug store sales have been growing since July 1995, after having been on a declining trend since October 1994. In the general merchandise sector, sales have levelled off in recent months, following steady growth since mid-1993. The trend in the furniture sector has been decreasing since February 1995, after strong and steady growth from February 1994. Food store sales continued on the downward trend observed since April 1995, following generally steady growth since mid-1993.

Provinces at a glance

Quebec's retailers showed the largest sales increase in November in dollar terms: 1.2%, a fifth consecutive monthly gain. As at the national level, the automotive and clothing sectors led the advance. However, these recent gains were not sufficient to offset poor sales at the beginning of 1995. Retail sales for the first 11 months of 1995 were down 0.7%, compared with growth of 2.8% nationally.

Retail sales in Ontario remained virtually unchanged after decreasing 2.5% in October and 0.2% in September. Higher sales by the food, drug and clothing sectors were more than offset by declines in the automotive, furniture and general merchandise sectors.

In Newfoundland and Manitoba, retail sales showed a similar pattern of three declines in the latest four months. In November, sales were down 1.5% in Newfoundland and 1.9% in Manitoba. Despite these recent declines, cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1995 were up 2.2% in Newfoundland and 5.4% in Manitoba.

Early indications of December sales

Industry reports indicate a rise in the number of new motor vehicles sold. In addition, employment in trade jumped 1.3% from November to December. However, media reports have indicated that the

Christmas shopping season was a disappointment for many retailers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The November 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the second week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	Nov. 1994	Aug. 1995 ^r	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,493	4,483	4,518	4,491	4,476	-0.3	-0.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,171	4,137	4,167	4,144	4,130	-0.3	-1.0
All other food stores	321	347	351	347	345	-0.5	7.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	994	974	994	992	997	0.5	0.3
Clothing	1,063	1,069	1,061	1,034	1,046	1.2	-1.6
Shoe stores	151	151	146	134	146	8.9	-3.3
Men's clothing stores	133	134	131	130	126	-3.1	-5.6
Women's clothing stores	350	347	342	334	333	-0.3	-4.9
Other clothing stores	429	436	442	436	442	1.2	3.0
Furniture	940	910	907	896	888	-1.0	-5.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	745	726	720	709	700	-1.2	-6.0
Household furnishings stores	195	183	188	187	187	0.0	-3.8
Automotive	6,271	6,438	6,406	6,327	6,371	0.7	1.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,069	4,237	4,212	4,159	4,152	-0.2	2.1
Gasoline service stations	1,186	1,230	1,231	1,225	1,237	1.0	4.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,016	971	964	943	982	4.2	-3.3
General merchandise stores	1,806	1,896	1,880	1,895	1,892	-0.1	4.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,010	2,030	2,030	1,996	2,005	0.5	-0.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	610	606	611	580	575	-0.9	-5.7
Other durable goods stores	479	462	453	449	450	0.1	-6.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	921	962	966	966	980	1.5	6.4
Total, retail sales	17,576	17,800	17,795	17,630	17,674	0.2	0.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,508	13,563	13,584	13,471	13,522	0.4	0.1
Department store type merchandise	5,892	5,917	5,905	5,846	5,847	0.0	-0.8
Newfoundland	284	291	291	289	284	-1.5	0.1
Prince Edward Island	72	78	78	78	80	2.7	10.0
Nova Scotia	543	530	525	517	522	0.9	-3.9
New Brunswick	411	428	434	426	431	1.2	4.9
Quebec	4,235	4,159	4,212	4,216	4,267	1.2	0.8
Ontario	6,551	6,641	6,629	6,464	6,463	0.0	-1.3
Manitoba	584	614	621	613	601	-1.9	3.0
Saskatchewan	532	560	560	564	555	-1.7	4.3
Alberta	1,816	1,863	1,849	1,875	1,869	-0.3	2.9
British Columbia	2,491	2,576	2,536	2,528	2,544	0.6	2.1
Yukon	17	19	18	19	19	-2.4	7.3
Northwest Territories	40	42	42	42	40	-3.7	0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Retail sales

	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,285	4,266	4,349	1.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,985	3,936	4,027	1.1
All other food stores	300	330	322	7.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	991	1,002	1,009	1.7
Clothing	1,200	1,032	1,181	-1.5
Shoe stores	175	142	170	-3.0
Men's clothing stores	162	127	153	-5.5
Women's clothing stores	376	324	353	-6.0
Other clothing stores	487	440	505	3.7
Furniture	1,024	923	970	-5.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	806	727	762	-5.5
Household furnishings stores	218	196	208	-4.5
Automotive	6,155	6,313	6,237	1.3
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,849	4,099	3,896	1.2
Gasoline service stations	1,184	1,259	1,243	5.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,122	954	1,098	-2.1
General merchandise stores	2,257	1,929	2,379	5.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,015	1,828	2,037	1.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	650	546	609	-6.3
Other durable goods stores	483	385	459	-4.9
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	881	897	968	9.8
Total, retail sales	17,927	17,294	18,161	1.3
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	14,078	13,195	14,265	1.3
Department store type merchandise	6,605	5,818	6,607	0.0
Newfoundland	305	284	304	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	73	75	82	12.0
Nova Scotia	557	503	546	-2.0
New Brunswick	436	423	457	4.9
Quebec	4,195	4,104	4,325	3.1
Ontario	6,799	6,322	6,758	-0.6
Manitoba	606	611	624	3.0
Saskatchewan	552	572	581	5.1
Alberta	1,854	1,850	1,904	2.7
British Columbia	2,493	2,489	2,522	1.2
Yukon	17	19	18	8.6
Northwest Territories	40	40	41	1.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 7, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) in the seven-day period ending January 7, 1996 decreased 7.0% to 3.6 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.2% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 208 000 tonnes, an 18.4% decrease from the same period of last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 7.7% during the same period.

Year-to-date figures for 1995 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air carrier fare-basis statistics

First quarter 1995 (preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1995, the average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was \$201. This record for a first quarter was up 3.9% from \$194 in the first quarter of 1994 and up 10.3% from \$183 in the first quarter of 1993.

In the first quarter of 1995, 67.4% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares. This was a record for a first quarter and was up from 61.1% in the first quarter of 1994.

Discount fares accounted for 70.6% of domestic passenger-kilometres in the first quarter of 1995, a record for a first quarter and up from 67.2% in the same period of 1994.

The greatest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 70.2% of passengers travelled on a discount. The lowest use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 53.4% of passengers travelled on a discount.

Information on the types of fares used by passengers is based on data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express. Preliminary estimates are now available for the first quarter of 1995.

These estimates will be published in the January 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6189) or Lisa Di

Pi tro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

January 1996 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of the average prices of selected farm inputs for January 1996 are now available by geographic region.

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

December 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 936 302 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December, down 31.9% from 2 841 946 square metres a year earlier, and a 37.8% drop from 3 111 716 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1995 totalled 26 738 686 square metres, a 19.9% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The December 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

December 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 169 994 000 square metres in December, a 4.3% decrease from 177 589 000 square metres in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date domestic shipments totalled 2 401 116 000 square metres (revised), a 0.03% decrease from 2 401 891 000 square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The December 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Packs of cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and beets

1995

Data for 1995 on the packs of processed cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and beets are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables
(32-240, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How
to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tuesday, June 30, 1981 For details see B-20 column	
MAJOR RELEASES	
1 Economic Development Report, 1980 The report, published by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, is a major study for every 1980 of employment trends. That was an increase of almost 10% from 1979 in the number of workers participating in employment training.	2
Monthly survey of manufacturing, April, 1981 April saw increase of orders and production, but the rate of manufacturing shipments fell to 10.7% from 11.2% in April 1980. The figure is down. The backlog of unfilled orders rose to 10.7% from 10.2% in April 1980.	3
2 Industrial production index, May, 1981 Orders for major plants for production rose sharply, the year-over-year change in prices for industrial products jumped to 4.5% in May, the highest rise among categories in 1981.	4
3 Retailers' price index, May, 1981 The index rose 3.3% in May. Index of prices received for the major contributor is 10% higher.	5
<hr/>	
DATA AVAILABLE ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Data of related petroleum products, April 1981	13
Coal and other minerals, April 1981	14
Durable goods statistics, April 1981	15
Toyware products, May 1981	16
Personal charges and interest rates index, May 1981	17
Business statistics, 1980-1981	18
<hr/>	
PUBLICATION RELEASED	19

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, November 1995

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Railway operating statistics, July 1995, vol. 75, no. 7

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

The consumer price index, December 1995

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Prison population and costs, 1994/95** 2
More adults than ever were in Canada's jails in fiscal year 1994/95, and many were serving longer sentences. However, the cost of keeping them behind bars fell marginally.
- **Wholesale trade, November 1995** 4
Wholesale merchants' sales rose in November, following a drop in the previous month. After falling during the first half of 1995, sales increased slightly in the second half.
- **Income through the generations** 6
A child's income as an adult is strongly associated with household income during childhood. High-income fathers are likely to have high-income sons, and low-income dads are likely to have low-income sons.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8



MAJOR RELEASES

Prison population and costs

1994/95

More adults than ever were in Canada's jails in fiscal year 1994/95, and many were serving longer sentences. However, the cost of keeping them behind bars fell marginally.

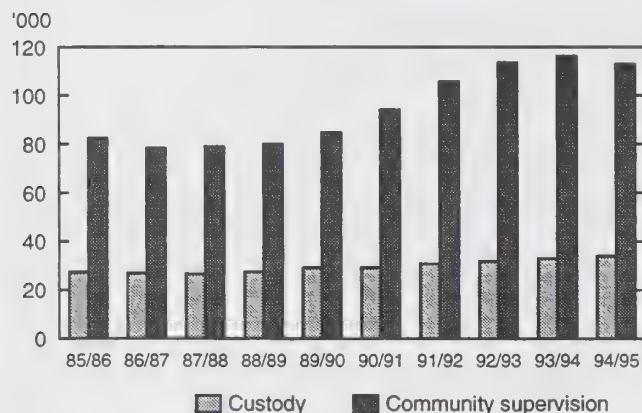
On any given day, about 33,800 adults were behind bars in Canada, the highest number ever and an increase of 3.3% from the year before. In 1994/95, each inmate cost taxpayers an average \$41,289 to keep in jail for a year, down about 1% from 1993/94.

As with many other sectors, shrinking budgets have required correctional administrators to cut costs, even though the number of inmates is rising.

On an average day in 1994/95, 146,890 individuals were incarcerated or under community supervision—mostly on probation or parole—in the corrections system (provincial and federal), down 1.4% from the year before. This drop was the first in several years.

Despite the 1.4% drop, the average daily caseload was still almost 20% higher than in 1990/91.

Average number of adults in custody and under community supervision



Most served their time on probation or parole

Over the past four years, about three out of four offenders in both the provincial and federal systems were serving sentences on some type of community supervision program, mostly probation or parole.

In 1994/95, a monthly average of 113,008 men and women—77% of all offenders—were on probation or

parole. This total represented a 2.8% drop—the first ever—from the record 116,229 in 1993/94. Before then, levels had been steadily increasing each year.

Far more offenders were on community supervision than behind bars in provincial correctional systems. It was the opposite in the federal system.

Since 1990/91, the number of offenders on probation or parole has increased much faster than the jail population. The number on community supervision has gone up 20%, compared with only a 16% rise in the number behind bars.

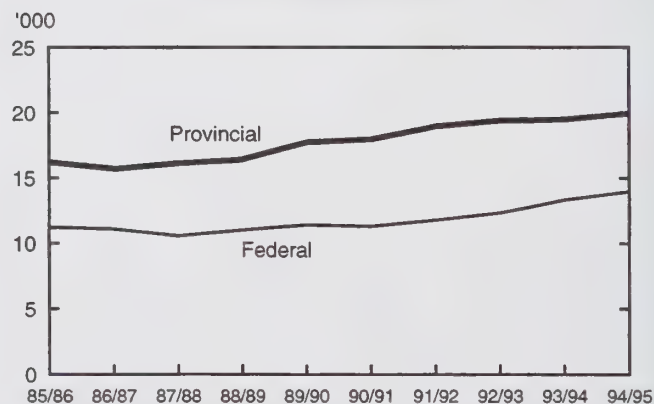
While three-quarters of all offenders were under some form of community supervision, the cost of this service amounted to only 12% of Canada's total correctional budget in 1994/95.

Number of offenders in provincial facilities increasing steadily

An average of 19,934 men and women were in provincial jails at any one time during 1994/95, up 11% since 1990/91. About 72% of these inmates were serving sentences, and the other 28% were being detained in custody while awaiting court disposition or were on temporary detention. The number of offenders in federal prisons rose at twice the rate of those in provincial jails, increasing 24% over the same period to 13,948.

However, the long-term trend shows that over the last 10 years, the numbers of provincial and federal offenders increased at almost the same rate (provincial +23% and federal +24%).

Average number of offenders in provincial and federal facilities



The number of individuals behind bars in Canada represented only a quarter of the total correctional caseload in 1994/95. Yet they accounted for almost 80% of total expenditures.

Inmates were serving slightly longer sentences in both the federal and provincial correctional systems during 1994/95.

In provincial jails, the median sentence was 33 days, compared with 31 the year before. In other words, half the inmates were serving more than 33 days and half were serving less.

The inmates in federal prisons were serving an average sentence of 44.0 months in 1994/95, up slightly from 43.9 the year before. The longer federal term reflects more serious offences punishable by longer sentences.

Slight rise in cost of jailing offenders in federal institutions

A slight increase in the average cost of keeping a federal offender in prison was offset by a decrease in the average cost of keeping a provincial offender.

Provincial governments spent an average \$39,150 a year on each inmate in 1994/95, down 3.6% from the previous year. The average cost per inmate in federal penitentiaries rose a marginal 1.0% to \$44,344.

Even so, when adjusted for inflation, average federal costs have dropped 18.3% over the past four years, while average provincial costs have fallen 10.6%.

In 1994/95, the combined expenditures on federal and provincial corrections reached \$1.89 billion, compared with \$1.77 billion four years earlier.

Taking inflation into account, total operating expenses decreased 1.0% in 1994/95 from the previous year.

Federal expenditures in 1994/95 amounted to \$913 million, a 5.9% increase over four years, but a 2.0% drop after adjusting for inflation. Provincial expenditures climbed 7.9% to \$980 million over the same four years, which was a marginal 0.1% decline when adjusted for inflation.

Comparisons of federal and provincial corrections systems 1994/95

	Federal	Provincial	Combined
Caseload	23,370	123,520	146,890
Inmates in correctional facilities	13,948	19,934	33,882
Offenders on community supervision	9,422	103,586	113,008
Average cost per year (\$)	44,344	39,150	41,289
Budget (\$ million)	913	980	1,893

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701 and 00180703-00780706.

Adult correctional services in Canada, 1994/95 (85-211, \$32) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

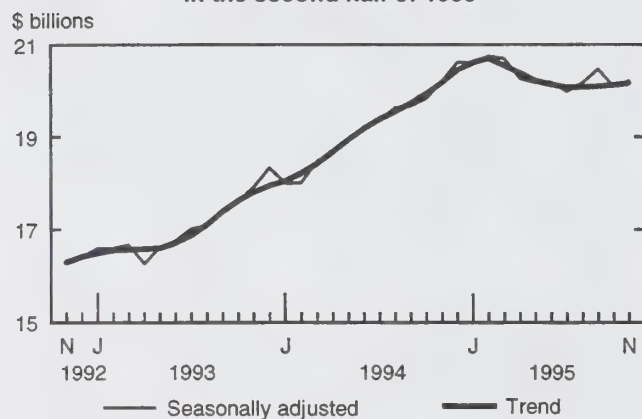
Wholesale trade

November 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales grew 0.6% to \$20.2 billion in November, after falling 1.8% in October. Although sales have fluctuated in recent months, demand has increased overall. November sales were 1.1% or \$221 million higher than in July, the lowest point in 1995. This contrasted with the weak economy-wide demand during the first half of 1995, when wholesalers saw monthly sales fall 3.7% or \$765 million in July from the peak in February.

Even though the economy slowed down during 1995, wholesalers' cumulative sales since the beginning of 1995 were 6.5% higher than in the same period of 1994. This was partly attributable to price increases and the performance by wholesalers of export-oriented goods.

Wholesale sales rose slightly in the second half of 1995



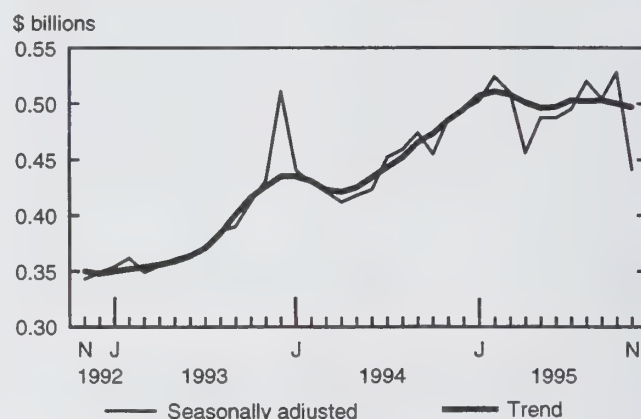
Sales of computers led the monthly advance

Of the 11 trade groups, wholesalers in 7 recorded higher sales (accounting for about 70% of total sales in November). Wholesalers of computers and packaged software (including other electronic machinery, equipment and supplies) contributed the most in current dollars to November's increase, advancing 4.5% or \$81 million from October. Second were motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+3.0% or +\$61 million), followed by food products (+1.5% or +\$52 million).

Partly offsetting the increase were sales by wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-16.4% or -\$86 million). Monthly sales in this trade group have fluctuated considerably since the beginning of 1995, though overall growth in sales has

been relatively flat compared with the sustained growth in 1994. Nevertheless, cumulative sales from January to November 1995 for this group jumped 12.0% or \$585 million compared with the same period in 1994.

Sales growth rate for farm machinery wholesalers was relatively flat in 1995 compared with 1994



Prairie provinces posted lower sales

Despite the increase recorded nationally in November, wholesalers in six provinces and territories registered lower sales. Wholesalers in all the Prairie provinces posted declines, for a combined drop of \$109 million from October. The decrease recorded by wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies largely contributed to the lower sales in the three Prairie provinces.

Inventories continued to accumulate

Wholesalers' inventories increased for a 21st consecutive month in November, climbing 0.9% to \$32.0 billion. Although the increase in inventories has been widespread, it has recently been more pronounced for certain trade groups, notably motor vehicles and other products. As their sales declined throughout 1995, wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories saw their inventories grow by 10.2% since January 1995. The inventories of wholesalers of other products (which notably includes distributors of pulp and paper products) rose 6.1% in the last five months alone, while worldwide sales of paper slowed.

The inventories-to-sales ratio stood at 1.58 in November, unchanged from October, as the rate of growth for both inventories and sales was about equal. The ratio thus remained at one of its highest levels in over two years (it was 1.60 in April 1993).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The November 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$18/\$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Nov. 1994	Aug. 1995 ^r	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	20,206	20,166	20,471	20,093	20,207	0.6	0.0
Food products	3,478	3,425	3,527	3,462	3,514	1.5	1.0
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,167	1,183	1,185	1,206	1,205	-0.1	3.3
Apparel and dry goods	471	458	451	427	438	2.6	-7.0
Household goods	688	666	662	612	615	0.4	-10.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,402	2,177	2,192	2,066	2,127	3.0	-11.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,630	1,589	1,614	1,597	1,589	-0.5	-2.5
Lumber and building materials	1,818	1,644	1,715	1,681	1,694	0.7	-6.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	486	520	504	528	441	-16.4	-9.2
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,068	3,133	3,070	3,077	3,043	-1.1	-0.8
Computers and packaged software	1,626	1,728	1,829	1,782	1,863	4.5	14.6
Other products	3,373	3,642	3,722	3,655	3,677	0.6	9.0
Newfoundland	180	192	189	187	185	-1.3	2.7
Prince Edward Island	46	41	45	46	49	6.3	5.1
Nova Scotia	427	447	446	452	461	1.9	8.1
New Brunswick	284	289	284	289	287	-0.4	1.2
Quebec	4,500	4,446	4,479	4,375	4,430	1.2	-1.6
Ontario	8,709	8,788	9,077	8,820	8,906	1.0	2.3
Manitoba	671	687	668	696	689	-1.0	2.7
Saskatchewan	641	667	645	675	654	-3.1	2.0
Alberta	1,960	1,914	1,940	2,003	1,923	-4.0	-1.9
British Columbia	2,765	2,668	2,672	2,526	2,599	2.9	-6.0
Yukon	9	13	11	11	10	-9.7	5.1
Northwest Territories	12	15	15	13	15	15.1	18.0
Inventories, all trade groups	29,120	31,235	31,460	31,710	31,983	0.9	9.8
Food products	2,256	2,252	2,277	2,302	2,353	2.2	4.3
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,455	1,408	1,424	1,438	1,466	1.9	0.8
Apparel and dry goods	1,034	1,028	1,028	1,076	1,062	-1.3	2.6
Household goods	1,424	1,514	1,551	1,551	1,545	-0.3	8.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,793	4,210	4,164	4,197	4,275	1.9	12.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,601	2,882	2,914	2,901	2,886	-0.5	11.0
Lumber and building materials	2,979	3,203	3,202	3,238	3,222	-0.5	8.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,659	1,509	1,526	1,552	1,609	3.6	-3.1
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,186	6,863	6,853	6,906	6,977	1.0	12.8
Computers and packaged software	1,738	1,748	1,852	1,840	1,869	1.5	7.5
Other products	3,994	4,618	4,670	4,711	4,719	0.2	18.1

^r Revised figures.

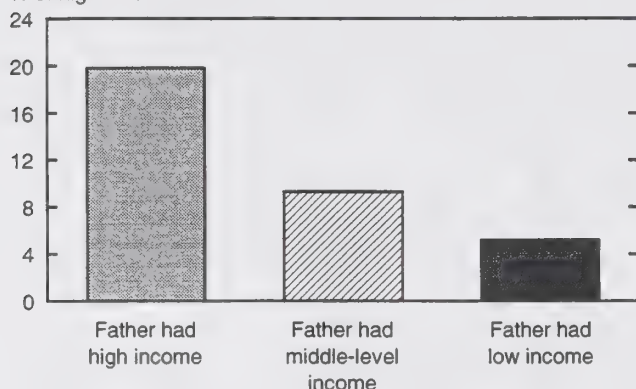
^p Preliminary figures.

Income through the generations

Low income may beget low income. A child's income as an adult is strongly associated with household income during childhood. High-income fathers are likely to have high-income sons, and low-income dads are likely to have low-income sons.

High-income fathers are more likely to have high-income sons

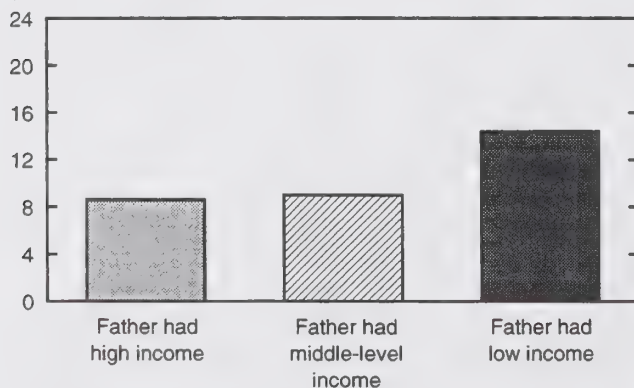
% of high-income sons



Note: High income refers to the top 10% of the income distribution.
Middle-level income refers to the median of the income distribution.
Low income refers to the bottom 10% of the income distribution.

Low-income fathers are more likely to have low-income sons

% of low-income sons



Note: High income refers to the top 10% of the income distribution.
Middle-level income refers to the median of the income distribution.
Low income refers to the bottom 10% of the income distribution.

Note to readers

This release is based on a study titled Research paper series no. 89: The intergenerational income mobility of Canadian men. That study uses income tax data to estimate the extent to which being raised in a low-income household predisposes a child to a low income during adulthood.

Income refers to before-tax income from all sources as reported by the individual. Government transfer payments form part of this income. Social assistance payments are not accounted for at all.

The study is based on a group of over 400,000 men aged 16 to 19 in 1982 who filed a tax return at some point between 1982 and 1986, still lived at home, and had a father present then.

The study compared their income in 1993, at the time they were 27- to 30-years-old, with the average annual income earned by their fathers between 1978 and 1982. Income is measured in constant 1986 dollars, and adjusted for the fact that individuals are not at the same point in their life-cycles.

The source for this information is the longitudinal administrative data developed by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division at Statistics Canada.

This analysis raises a host of questions about related issues that will be studied in the future. The most obvious question is why relative income levels often remain unchanged from one generation to the next.

However, this is only a partial analysis of the impact of family circumstances on adult incomes. The analysis in this release is based on the income of the father alone, not on family income. In addition, it does not incorporate women or households headed by single women, groups that have been the focus of considerable attention in discussions of child poverty.

Almost one in five sons raised by fathers with income in the top 10% of all fathers went on to earn an annual income that also placed them in the top 10% of their counterparts. A further 14% ranked in the top 20%. Only about 15% of these children fell to the bottom 20% of income earners, with about 9% in the bottom 10%.

In contrast, sons raised by fathers with income in the bottom 10% of the population were much more likely to be ranked at the bottom as young adults. A full 14% of these male children wound up in the bottom 10% of their age cohort.

A significant proportion of these male children achieved better income levels. But only about 1 in 10 made it to the top 20% of the income distribution, and only 1 in 20 climbed to the top 10%.

These patterns show a significant income advantage to being raised by a high-income father. A young adult who was raised by a father in the top 10% of the income distribution earned on average 40% more than one raised in the bottom 10%.

Little income association between middle-income dads and their sons

There was little association between the earnings of middle-income fathers and the incomes that their sons eventually earned as young adults. These fathers were as likely to produce high-ranking sons as they were to have low-ranking sons. About 10% of the sons rose to the top of their income distribution, and about 10% dropped to the bottom.

To obtain a copy of the study, *Research paper series no. 89: The intergenerational income mobility of Canadian men*, contact Hélène Lemadeleine (613-951-5231, the Internet: www.statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact Miles Corak (613-951-9047, the Internet: coramil@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Adult correctional services in Canada, 1994-95

Catalogue number 85-211

(Canada: \$32; United States: US\$39; other countries: US\$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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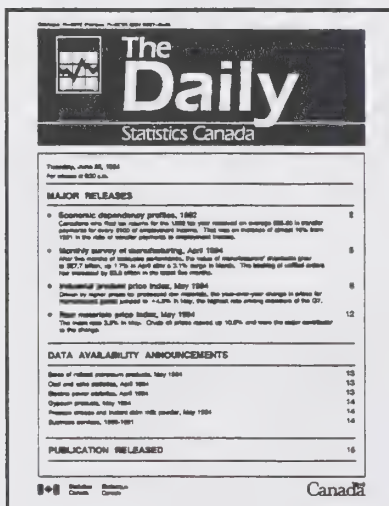
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 25, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Motor vehicle crimes, 1994**

In 1994, thieves stole an average of nearly 440 motor vehicles every day in Canada. Drivers reported almost 160,000 vehicle thefts during the year, a record high.

2
- **Canada's international transactions in securities, November 1995**

After boosting their holdings of Canadian short-term securities in October, non-residents redeemed a net \$3.5 billion in November. Meanwhile, Canadian investors continued to buy foreign securities, adding a further \$0.7 billion.

5

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms, week ending January 20, 1996	7
Industrial monitor, January 1996	7
Construction type plywood, November 1995	7
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia, November 1995	7
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, November 1995	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9



Statistics
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Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Motor vehicle crimes

1994

In 1994, thieves stole an average of nearly 440 motor vehicles every day in Canada. Drivers reported almost 160,000 stolen vehicles during the year, a record high.

Thefts occurred at a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 registered motor vehicles, a 1% rise over the previous year. The rate of theft has increased for six straight years, and was 70% higher in 1994 than a decade earlier. The number of vehicles stolen has climbed each year since 1983, when thieves took just over 75,000.

Since 1980, owners have recovered on average 3 of every 4 stolen vehicles. However, almost 9 out of 10 motor vehicle crimes were unsolved by the police in 1994.

Motor vehicle crimes account for a considerable share of all crimes each year. In 1994, 20% of the Criminal Code offences reported to police involved theft of a motor vehicle or theft of property from a motor vehicle.

Theft of vehicle property and accessories decreasing

Property, such as automotive parts or personal property, was stolen from 1 in 50 vehicles. The rate of reported theft from vehicles fell 6% between 1993 and 1994, for a third straight annual decline. However, the 1994 rate of 19.8 thefts per 1,000 vehicles was about the same as 10 years earlier.

Vehicle theft rate highest in Manitoba

Owners of motor vehicles in Manitoba were the most likely to have had a vehicle stolen during 1994: 12.0 of every 1,000 registered in the province were stolen. The second highest theft rate was in Quebec, where 11.7 of every 1,000 vehicles were stolen. These rates represent a slight change from the pattern of the last decade, when Quebec consistently recorded the highest rate.

The Atlantic provinces reported rates considerably lower than Central or Western Canada. Rates ranged from a low of 1.5 in Newfoundland to a high of 2.9 in Nova Scotia.

Note to readers

This release is based on Juristat: Motor vehicle crimes, published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This issue of Juristat summarizes what is currently known from statistical databases about motor vehicle crimes. Trend data come primarily from Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a survey of all police agencies in Canada. Descriptive data originate from other surveys, including the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, which covers 111 police forces. These 111 police forces accounted for about one-third of all criminal incidents reported in 1994.

Theft of a motor vehicle is defined as stealing a vehicle (an automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, etc.) or taking it without permission. Theft from a motor vehicle includes the theft of automotive accessories, as well as personal property located within the vehicle. Automotive vandalism refers to the willful destruction or damage of a vehicle. These definitions include both completed and attempted thefts and vandalism.

Rate of motor vehicle theft

	1994	1993	1990	1985	1985 to 1994 %
	vehicle thefts per 1,000 motor vehicle registrations				change
Newfoundland	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	-44
Prince Edward Island	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.6	-25
Nova Scotia	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	0
New Brunswick	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.8	-29
Quebec	11.7	12.9	11.1	8.9	31
Ontario	8.7	7.8	5.0	4.4	98
Manitoba	12.0	10.1	4.9	6.2	94
Saskatchewan	6.0	4.8	4.1	5.4	11
Alberta	8.3	9.8	6.4	4.6	80
British Columbia	9.6	9.5	8.4	5.5	75
Yukon Territory	8.8	11.4	7.6	6.3	40
Northwest Territories	16.3	20.1	22.0	19.0	-14
Canada	9.0	8.9	6.7	5.6	61

Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and Motor vehicle registrations (53-219).

Consistent with findings over the last decade, British Columbia had the highest provincial rate of property thefts from motor vehicles in 1994, at 34.8 per 1,000 vehicle registrations. The only other provinces with rates exceeding the national average of 19.8 were Ontario (21.0) and Manitoba (20.8). As was the case for motor vehicle theft, the Atlantic provinces reported the lowest rates of property theft from motor vehicles. Rates ranged from 6.3 in New Brunswick to 13.1 in Nova Scotia.

Theft and vandalism costs reach \$1.6 billion

According to the 1993 General Social Survey, the value of all property stolen or damaged during motor vehicle crimes amounted to \$1.6 billion. This amount represents the total value of all property stolen or damaged (for example, breaking a garage door in addition to stealing a car), regardless of whether it was recovered, replaced or repaired. This figure excludes the costs of police investigation and days lost from work.

Police-reported data reveal that the average loss from a motor vehicle theft in 1994 was \$6,408. Damages to stolen vehicles averaged \$1,399.

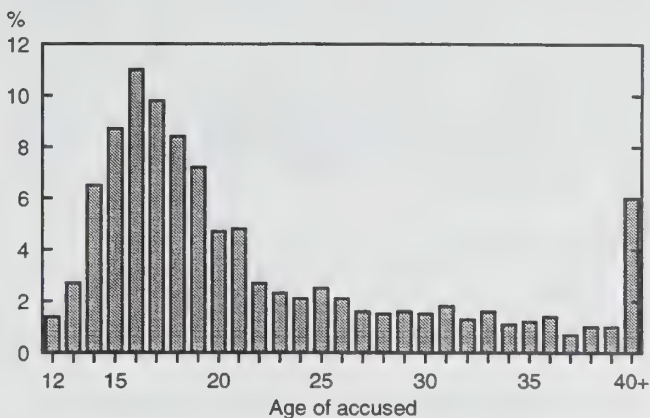
In sharp contrast with these costs, the Canadian Bankers' Association reported that \$73 million was lost to credit card fraud during fiscal year 1994. According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, annual losses from bank robberies averaged about \$3.5 million.

Joyriding: Most common reason for vehicle theft

Motor vehicles are typically stolen for one of the following reasons: joyriding; to commit a crime, resale, export, or for parts. According to the 1991 Motor Vehicle Theft Survey, joyriding was the most common reason (76%) for the theft (in cases where the purpose was known). Of the remaining other reasons, use in other criminal activities or to escape the authorities accounted for 14%; disassembly and resale of parts for 7%; owners attempting to defraud insurance companies 2%; and resale of stolen vehicles in their entirety 1%.

The vast majority of persons charged with motor vehicles crimes in 1994 were male (95%). Overall, 75% of accused persons charged with motor vehicle crimes were under 25. More specifically, youths aged 14 to 19 accounted for 52% of those charged.

Motor vehicle crimes, by age of the accused¹, 1994



¹ Based on incidents reported by 111 police agencies to the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. These forces accounted for approximately 33% of all criminal incidents reported to the police.
Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Motor vehicle theft rate higher in Canada than in the United States

The annual rate of motor vehicle thefts per 1,000 vehicle registrations has been higher in Canada than in the United States for each year since 1992 (according to police-reported statistics). In Canada, the rate increased from 5.5 thefts per 1,000 registered motor vehicles in 1988 to 9.0 in 1994—for a sixth consecutive increase. By comparison, the American rate declined for a third straight year, dropping from 7.8 per 1,000 in 1988 to 7.7 in 1994.

The rate of automotive parts and personal property theft per 1,000 registrations has been consistently higher in Canada. The Canadian rate reached 19.8 thefts per 1,000 registered motor vehicles in 1994, compared with 14.4 in the United States. Since 1992, both countries have experienced a downward trend in the rate of motor vehicle property theft. This is consistent with the overall drop in the property crime rates in both countries.

The vol. 16, no. 2 *Juristat: Motor vehicle crimes* (85-002, \$10/\$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Trends in motor vehicle thefts

	Motor vehicle registrations	Number of vehicles stolen	Number stolen per 1,000 registrations	% unrecovered
1980	13,717,449	92,256	6.7	19.2
1981	13,851,482	93,436	6.7	20.6
1982	14,310,717	85,971	6.0	21.9
1983	14,620,648	75,159	5.1	22.7
1984	14,405,972	76,613	5.3	25.8
1985	14,818,625	82,250	5.6	27.3
1986	15,227,311	85,585	5.6	26.7
1987	15,864,388	87,061	5.5	27.5
1988	16,336,261	89,454	5.5	23.4
1989	16,719,529	100,208	6.0	26.1
1990	16,981,130	114,082	6.7	26.8
1991	17,223,039	139,345	8.1	27.4
1992	17,412,312	146,801	8.4	27.0
1993	17,586,041	156,811	8.9	24.2
1994	17,794,703	159,663	9.0	..

.. Figures not available. The Motor Vehicle Stolen/Recovery Survey was discontinued in 1994.

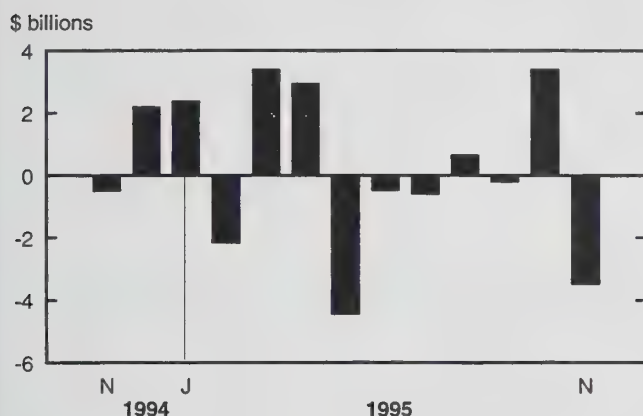
Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and Motor vehicle registrations (53-219).

Canada's international transactions in securities

November 1995

After boosting their holdings of Canadian short-term securities in October, non-residents redeemed a net \$3.5 billion in November.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Meanwhile, Canadian investors continued to buy foreign securities adding a further \$0.7 billion in November. This brought their accumulation in the first 11 months of 1995 to \$4.9 billion: three-quarters went into foreign equities and one-quarter was invested in foreign bonds.

Foreigners sold off October's accumulation of Canadian money market paper

Foreign investors sold \$3.5 billion worth of Canadian short-term paper in November, reversing a similar sized investment in October. The bulk of November's disinvestment was evenly split between Government of Canada treasury bills and the paper of federal government enterprises. The selling was roughly split between U.S., European (the two major buyers in October) and Asian investors.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was a negligible \$0.2 billion in November. New issues of Canadian bonds sold to foreigners (\$2.5 billion) were sharply lower. These were mostly offset by maturing bonds (\$1.9 billion) and foreign selling of outstanding bonds in the secondary market (\$0.4 billion).

Related market information

Interest rates

During November, the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada fell below 50 basis points, its lowest level in a year. Canadian short-term rates declined during the month, while their U.S. counterparts were relatively stable.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, posted a 4.5% gain in November. Likewise, U.S. stock prices rose 4.1% as measured by the Standard and Poor's index.

Canadian dollar

November closed with the dollar at US73.49 cents, the first monthly close below US74.00 cents since July 1995.

Foreigners resumed their selling of Canadian stocks

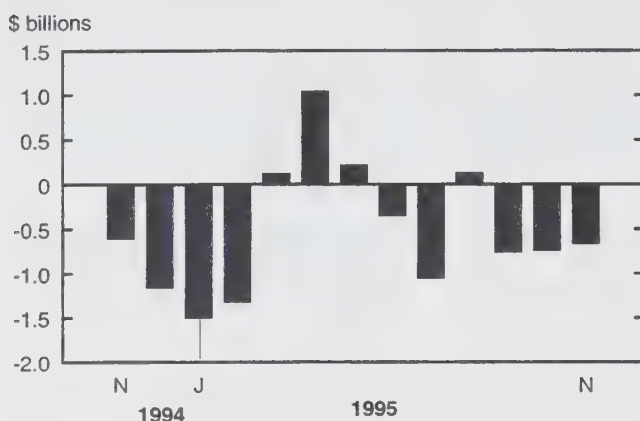
Non-residents resumed their selling of Canadian stocks with a \$0.4 billion disinvestment in November. Heavy sales of existing shares in the secondary market (\$0.8 billion) were somewhat tempered by the largest amount of new share issues purchased in over a year (\$0.4 billion).

Trading activity with non-residents jumped 20% in November, matching a similar rise in October. A volume of \$9.2 billion surpassed the record \$8.9 billion of June 1995. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, rose 4.5% in November, matching a similar rise in U.S. stocks.

Canadians kept buying foreign securities

Canadians kept buying foreign securities in November. The bulk (\$0.6 billion) of the investment was directed to U.S. stocks. This was a shift from the first 10 months of 1995, when the Canadian investment went principally into Japanese and European stocks. In November, Canadians' small investment in foreign bonds again went to overseas markets, bringing the total resident investment in foreign bonds as of November 1995 to \$1.2 billion.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The November 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in February. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Jan.- Nov. 1994	Jan.- Nov. 1995
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	5,662	312	5,286	-3,657	22,365	24,523
Bonds	5,304	1,031	1,834	193	16,764	27,365
Outstanding	1,434	-606	-740	-367	-11,075	256
New issues	4,965	3,695	4,567	2,490	46,133	43,658
Retirements	-1,095	-2,059	-1,993	-1,930	-18,294	-16,548
Money market paper	629	-187	3,381	-3,455	-1,271	1,400
Government of Canada paper	1,032	211	773	-1,692	531	916
Other paper	-403	-398	2,608	-1,763	-1,802	484
Stocks	-271	-532	72	-395	6,871	-4,242
Outstanding	-400	-593	-10	-757	5,283	-5,480
New issues	129	61	81	363	1,588	1,238
Canadian investment in foreign securities	119	-754	-737	-661	-7,539	-4,876
Bonds	762	-539	-160	-46	1,050	-1,225
Stocks	-643	-215	-577	-614	-8,589	-3,651

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada. For instance, a minus sign indicates a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada; and a minus sign indicates an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 20, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 20, 1996 totalled 273 735 tonnes, up 3.8% from 263 684 tonnes a week earlier, but down 0.03% from 273 811 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 756 706 tonnes, a 7.0% decrease from 814 040 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor

January 1996

The January 1996 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* in three ways: by industrial sector; just the totals of the manufacturing industries; or as a full package of 22 sectors. The annual subscription is \$200 per industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs \$50. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Construction type plywood

November 1995

Manufacturers made 153 183 cubic metres of construction type plywood in November, a 1.1% decrease from 154 843 cubic metres in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, year-to-date production totalled 1 687 665 cubic metres, a 0.4% increase from 1 680 905 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

November 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 735 197 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November, a 4.5% increase from 2 616 108 cubic metres in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, year-to-date production totalled 30 211 417 cubic metres, a 2.9% decrease from 31 125 340 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

November 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies totalled 2 516 117 cubic metres in November, a 1.8% increase from 2 471 252 cubic metres (revised) in November 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1995 totalled 3 558 826 cubic metres, a 24.3% increase from 2 864 219 cubic metres in November 1994.



At the end of November 1995, year-to-date production totalled 25 775 962 cubic metres, up 0.6% from 25 630 367 cubic metres (revised) for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east*

of the Rockies (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
February, April 25, 1994 For release at 10:00 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Economic dependency profiles, 1992 Canada's role in the world for the 1990s is projected on average \$50.00 to transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the ratio of transfer payments to employment income.	2
• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After two months of recovery performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$57.7 billion, up 1.1% in April after a 1.1% surge in March. The leading of output orders fell somewhat by \$2.5 billion in the month for month.	6
• Industrial product price index, May 1994 Down by 0.1% in price to industrial use, the price index for industrial products for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.0% to keep the highest rate among measures of the CPI.	8
• Rural residential price index, May 1994 The index rose 3.7% in May. Over all prices showed up 10.2% and were the major contributor to the change.	12
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
State of national accounts statistics, May 1994	13
Cost and price statistics, April 1994	13
Shelter price statistics, April 1994	14
Consumer price index, May 1994	14
Protein release and instant milk powder, May 1994	14
Business statistics, 1993-1994	14
PUBLICATION RELEASED	16
 	

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,

December 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Juristat: Motor vehicle crimes. Vol. 16, no. 2

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108; other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

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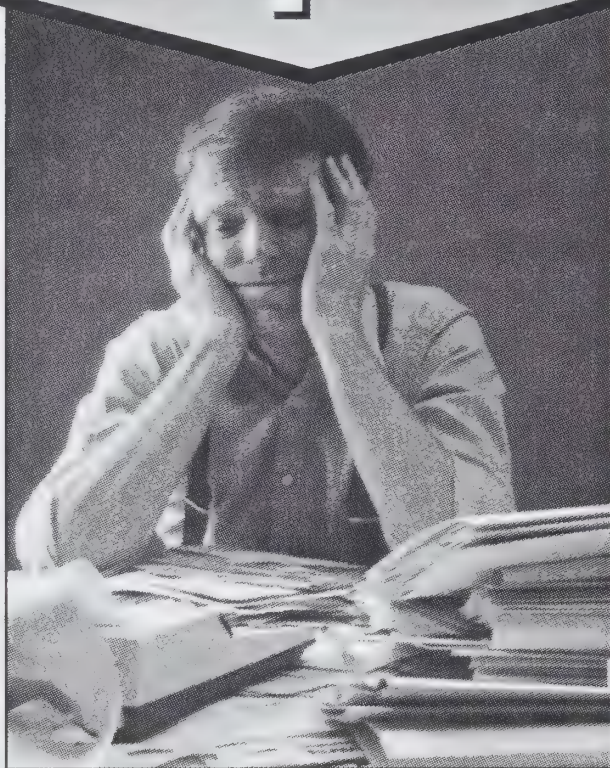
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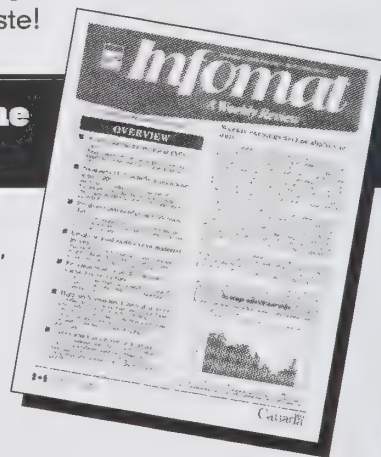
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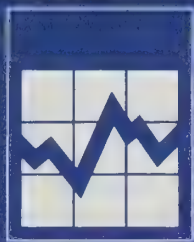
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 26, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Department store sales and stocks, December 1995 and 1994** 2
Although December sales did not meet retailers' hopes, sales did rise slightly compared with November. Overall department store sales have been on an upward trend since mid-1993. In 1995, sales increased 4.7%.
- **Industrial product price index, 1995 and December 1994** 4
Industrial producers charged 8.1% more for goods as they came out of the factory in 1995. It was the steepest increase since 1981. Soaring costs of pulp and paper led the way.
- **Raw materials price index, 1995 and December 1994** 8
Manufacturers paid 8.5% more for raw materials in 1995 than in 1994. It was the third year in a row where the annual average increased substantially. Most of the increase came from higher prices for metals, crude oil, vegetable products and wood.

OTHER RELEASES

- | | |
|--|----|
| Electric power selling price indexes, September to December 1995 | 11 |
| Annual survey of manufactures, 1994 | 11 |

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 12

RELEASE DATES: January 29 to February 2 13



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MAJOR RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks

December 1995 and 1995 (annual)

Although December sales did not meet retailers' hopes, sales did rise a marginal 0.5% from November. Inventories decreased for a third consecutive month, down 0.6% from November.

Cash registers rang louder in December at the discount stores, where sales totalled \$1.2 billion (unadjusted), up 7.1% from December 1994. The majors rang in sales of \$1.1 billion, down 0.4% from a year earlier.

Department store sales

	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,179.6	1,185.3	0.5	5.3
Inventories	5,611.4	5,575.2	-0.6	8.9

^r Revised figures

^p Preliminary figures

Department store sales including concessions

	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	2,264.1	3.4
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	79.4	0.7
New Brunswick	56.1	-1.0
Quebec	379.8	2.9
Ontario	965.2	2.5
Manitoba	94.4	3.6
Saskatchewan	71.9	6.7
Alberta	253.5	5.5
British Columbia, Yukon, the North-west Territories	322.2	6.7

^x Confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Note to readers

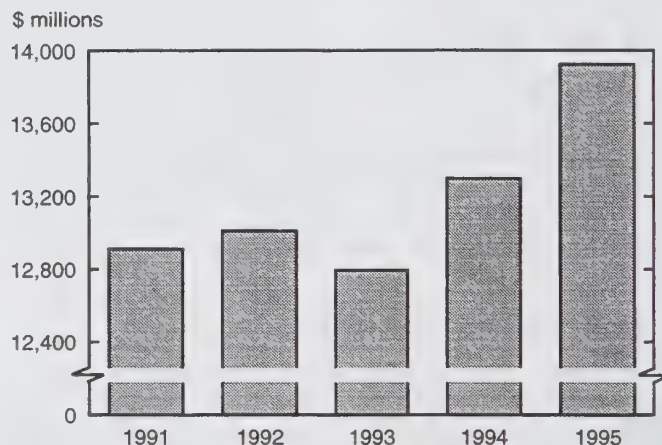
The major department stores are The Bay, Eaton and Sears. The discount stores are K-Mart, Wal-Mart and Zeller's.

Department store type merchandise is defined as total retail trade minus food, automotive and miscellaneous retail (for example, liquor, wine and beer stores).

1995 in review: Second straight annual increase for department store sales

Despite some monthly declines, consumer spending in department stores was generally robust in 1995. Over the year, consumers spent \$13.9 billion in department stores, up 4.7% over 1994. The strength in sales in 1995 was largely attributable to the discount department stores.

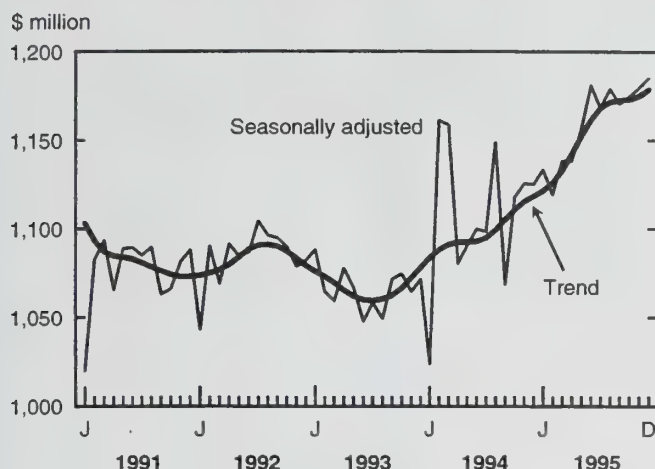
Annual department store sales



Overall department store sales have been on an upward trend since mid-1993. However, the pace of growth did start to slow in July 1995.

The sales jump in 1995 followed an increase in 1994 (+3.9%) and a decline in 1993 (-1.7%). Sales fell in only three months of 1995.

Department store sales have been on the increase since mid-1993



Department stores made some gains

Department stores made gains in 1995 over all other retailers who sell products similar to those found in department stores. Department stores' share of this "department store type merchandise" moved from 20.4% in 1991 (high) to 18.5% in 1994 (low). In 1995, their share rose to 19.1%. (These calculations of share are based on the January-to-November cumulative period of each year.)

Tough year for majors, record sales for discounters

The major department stores experienced their third consecutive annual decline in sales last year as sales amounted to \$6.5 billion, down 3.7% from 1994. Sales also declined in 1994 (-1.1%) and in 1993 (-4.7%). Overall, there were four fewer major stores in December 1995 than in December 1994.

By contrast, the discount retailers posted record sales increases in every month of 1995 except February. Consumers bought \$7.4 billion in goods and services from these stores, up 13.4% from 1994. This followed a healthy 9.7% increase in 1994.

There was a net increase of 15 discount stores by the end of 1995 compared with a year earlier. Ontario

gained the most. The market share of the discounters, although volatile, was greater than 50% for all months in 1995. At the end of 1995, discount sales represented 53% of total department store sales.

Consumer spending by merchandise departments

Out of every dollar spent in department stores in 1995, the highest proportion went toward women's clothing and accessories (14 cents). Even so, these items recorded an annual increase of only 0.4% in sales.

Men's clothing and accessories received 11 cents of every consumer dollar, the second largest portion of total sales. Sales of those items rose 6%.

Toiletries, cosmetics and pharmaceutical products represented 10 cents of every dollar spent. Expenditures in this department jumped 15%.

Sales grew in all provinces

Department store sales grew in every province in 1995. The sales increase was highest in Saskatchewan, where consumers spent 11% more in department stores than in the previous year. That followed an 8.4% increase in 1994.

Department stores in Alberta and Manitoba also had healthy sales increases of 7% each. Stores in British Columbia posted one of the slowest advances (+2.5%). In the metropolitan regions, Calgary's department stores led with an increase of 7% over 1994.

Consumer spending in department stores in Ontario represented 42% of total department store sales. In 1995, sales in Ontario were 4.0% higher than in the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The December 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial product price index

1995 (annual average) and December 1995 (preliminary)

Driven mainly by export-oriented inputs, 1995's annual average increase in industrial prices was 8.1%, its largest jump since 1981. Industrial prices slowed in the first half of 1995, and then stagnated in the second half.

Of the main product categories, paper and paper products saw the steepest annual average price increase (+38%). This stimulated a 21% increase in printing and publishing prices.

Prices rose in every major commodity group except wood products. A very low level of residential construction particularly hurt softwood lumber prices.

Because many export prices are quoted in U.S. dollars, changes in the Canadian-U.S. exchange rate in 1995 significantly influenced the month-to-month fluctuations in industrial prices. The fluctuations amplified the change in the price index in some months and dampened it in others. During the year, this rate fluctuated between US\$1=C\$1.337 and US\$1=C\$1.416.

Newspapers felt pinched by higher paper prices

In 1995, the largest annual average price increase in a major industrial sector was 38% for paper and paper products. Pulp and paper plants around the world operated at close to full capacity in an attempt to meet the demand. As a result, pulp's annual average price increase was 61%; newsprint's increase was 43%.

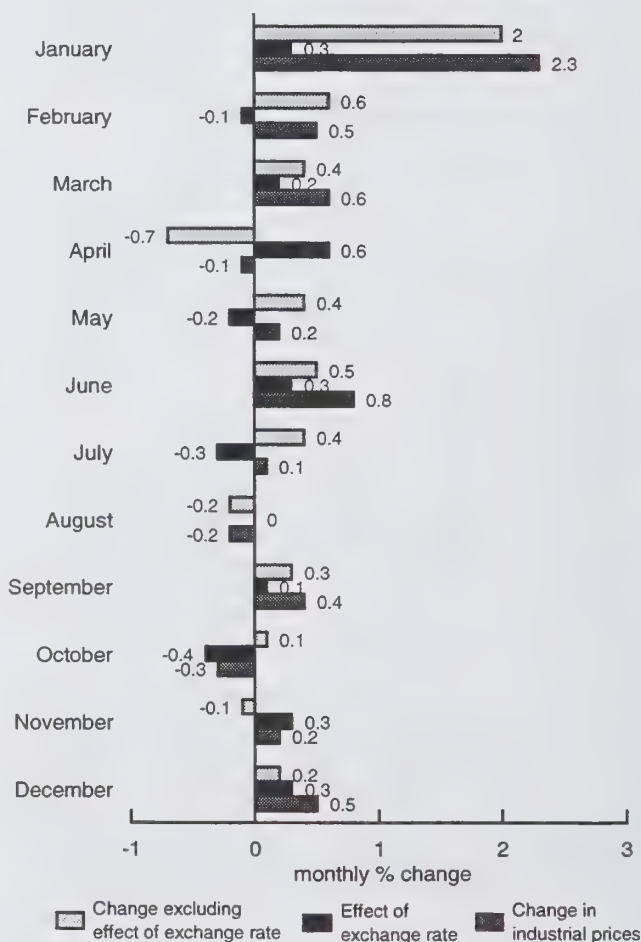
Many North American newspapers responded by changing format to reduce consumption; publishers moved to thinner paper and/or narrower pages. In the printing and publishing sector, the annual average price increase was 21%, a consequence of the price increase for paper.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Canadian-U.S. exchange rates exerted a strong effect on 1995's industrial prices



Paper and paper products led the annual increases in industrial product prices in 1995



Primary metal products (+15%) ranked third in annual average price increases, mainly due to non-ferrous metal products (+21%). In addition, much of an 8% annual average increase in iron and steel product prices was caused by a rise in cost of the non-ferrous metals used in making steel alloys, particularly nickel.

The principal non-ferrous metal products posted substantial annual average price increases: aluminum products (+24%), copper and copper alloy products (+24%), and nickel products (+34%). After increasing steadily in 1994, prices for these products peaked in early 1995. Then, as economic conditions weakened, prices fluctuated or tended to move downward. Consequently, in December, aluminum product prices were down 9% from December 1994. Copper and copper alloy product prices were down 3%. Nickel product prices were virtually unchanged.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for the current year and the previous year only. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping the June 1995 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain data for the current and previous years only.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

Pulp prices posted first decline since November 1993

In December, the 12-month change in industrial prices continued its decline from the January 1995 peak of +10.3%. It fell to +5.2% in December as prices rose +0.5% from November. However, if the effect of exchange rate movements on prices quoted in U.S. dollars were ignored, the month-to-month change in industrial prices would have been +0.2%.

The exchange rate accounted for most of the increase in motor vehicle prices. Price increases for gasoline, fuel oil, ethylene, and feeds accounted for most of the remainder. The most noteworthy decline was in pulp prices, down 3.4%. This was their first decline since November 1993.

December perspective

In late 1995, economic conditions remained relatively unfavourable for price increases. Internationally, there were few signs of strong growth in North America, Japan or Europe. Canadian domestic demand for industrial products also showed signs of weakness.

The available figures for Canadian manufacturing indicate that, in the first 11 months of 1995, inventories continued to increase. However, new orders declined in 7 of the 10 months from February to November. Unfilled orders were down in 6 of the 7 months from May to November. Employment in manufacturing declined in October, November and December.

Producer price increases outpaced consumer price increases

Discouraged by relatively weak Christmas retail sales, retailers appeared to be absorbing some price increases on consumer goods.

In December, the 12-month change in prices at the manufacturers' level increased by about 1.5 to 2 percentage points more than at the consumer level. At the manufacturers' level, December's 12-month price increase for domestic consumer goods rose to just under 4%.

The 12-month change in the goods' component of the CPI was a little less than half that. It edged down

to +1.7%. Usually, about half of the consumer dollar goes to manufacturers, the rest goes to wholesalers, retailers, transporters and governments.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	123.8	129.6	130.2	5.2	0.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	125.9	132.2	132.6	5.3	0.3
Intermediate goods¹	60.4	125.9	133.3	133.7	6.2	0.3
First-stage intermediate goods ²	13.4	137.1	147.4	147.3	7.4	-0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	47.0	122.7	129.3	129.9	5.9	0.5
Finished goods⁴	39.6	120.7	124.1	124.7	3.3	0.5
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	121.3	124.0	124.2	2.4	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	123.3	126.8	127.5	3.4	0.6
All other finished goods	19.3	119.0	122.6	123.5	3.8	0.7
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.3	120.5	120.8	3.9	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	124.2	126.9	128.2	3.2	1.0
Beverages	2.0	127.2	129.0	129.0	1.4	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	172.6	172.6	5.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	124.1	127.6	127.4	2.7	-0.2
Textile products	2.2	114.2	119.1	118.7	3.9	-0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.2	118.8	118.9	2.3	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	157.6	153.3	152.9	-3.0	-0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	122.7	125.4	125.4	2.2	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	129.2	170.9	170.1	31.7	-0.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	153.3	175.9	175.8	14.7	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	134.4	132.1	132.6	-1.3	0.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	121.5	128.6	128.8	6.0	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	124.2	127.9	128.2	3.2	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	118.7	122.1	123.2	3.8	0.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	116.5	118.0	118.4	1.6	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	118.1	123.7	123.8	4.8	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.4	93.2	92.7	94.6	1.5	2.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	132.1	131.4	132.7	0.5	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	119.8	123.4	123.6	3.2	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	95.8	96.0	97.1	1.4	1.1

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

1995 (annual average) and December 1995
(preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 8.5% more for raw materials in 1995 than in 1994. It was the third year in a row where the annual average increased substantially. Most of the increase came from higher prices for metals, crude oil, vegetable products and wood.

Prices rose substantially for a third straight year

Prices for raw materials have increased substantially over the past three years. The increase in 1995 followed a 7.7% rise in 1994 and 5.9% advance in 1993. Non-ferrous metals (+20%) led the increases in 1995, followed by crude oil (+10%), vegetable products (+10%) and wood (+9%).

On a monthly basis, manufacturers paid 1.8% more for raw materials in December than in November. Prices were 2.2% higher than in December 1994. Higher monthly prices in December for crude oil (+4.6%) and grains (+3.1%) were somewhat offset by lower raw tobacco (-4.6%) and cattle (-1.9%) prices.

Metal prices weakened in the last half

Non-ferrous metal prices increased almost 20% in 1995. The major contributors were copper (+26%), nickel (+34%), aluminum materials (+21%) and lead (+16%). Prices for most of these metals, except lead, decreased in the last six months of 1995.

Base metal prices weakened again in December as industrial activity slowed in the G7 nations. As well, inventories of stainless steel have been reduced in Europe and the Far East.

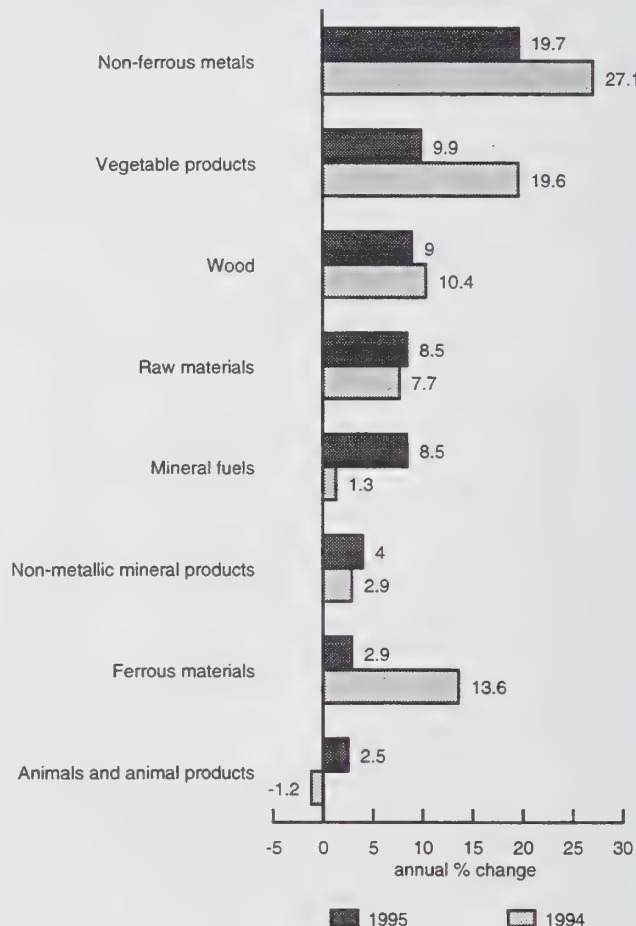
Metal prices in 1996 will depend on the performances of the domestic and export sectors. The auto and construction sectors are major metal users. Canadian auto production set a record for a fourth straight year in 1995, and there is optimism for a fifth record in 1996. Canada's car production outweighs its consumption of domestically produced autos, leaving a surplus for export to the United States.

The construction sector has not yet given strong enough signals for 1996 to bring about a resurgence of demand for metals. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) forecast real GDP growth rates for the G7 in 1996 at between 2% and 3%, with Canada leading the way.

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices that Canadian manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Non-ferrous metals led the annual increases in raw material prices in 1995



Crude oil prices regained strength late in year

Crude oil prices rose almost 10% on an annual basis in 1995. Prices strengthened in the first six months of the year, and then weakened, regaining strength in November and December.

Recent OPEC talks, which confirmed status-quo production quotas, along with unusually cold weather

in November and December in the United States and Europe tended to firm up oil prices. Low inventory levels added to the upward pressure. Canada exported more crude oil to the United States in 1995, thanks to additional pipeline capacity.

Grain prices escalated

Vegetable product prices increased more than 10% annually in 1995. Higher prices for grains (+17%), rubber (+37%) and raw tobacco (+14%) were marginally offset by lower prices for potatoes and oilseeds.

Grain prices were led by higher prices for wheat (+18%), barley (+32%) and corn (+6%). Wheat prices hit a 15-year high, with world supplies at their lowest levels in almost 20 years. Nearly all the world's wheat-growing countries were faced with poor weather during the growing season.

Higher Canadian wheat prices, which rose almost \$40 per ton in 1995, helped farmers defray new grain transportation costs after the federal government ended subsidized rail movement of grains to ports. Wheat sales to China, Canada's largest single foreign buyer, rose 35% compared with 1994.

Hog prices rose almost 5% annually compared with 1994. Prices in December were up 34% from December 1994. Cattle prices declined more than 6% annually in 1995. A surplus of hogs and cattle, accompanied by high feed costs (+17% from December 1994 to December 1995), could further dampen price increases.

Wood prices rose for a fifth straight year

Wood prices increased 9% from 1994 to 1995, a fifth straight annual average increase. Wood prices have increased almost 80% since 1990.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for the current year and the previous year only. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping the June 1995 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain data for the current and previous years only.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

In 1995, wood prices weakened in the last half of the year, a result of significantly lower log prices and stagnating pulpwood prices. Pulpwood demand should pick up in 1996 because of orders for printing and writing paper from Europe and increased U.S. demand for paper due to the upcoming Olympic Games and the U.S. Presidential election.

Log prices may be subject to a price change if there is further study concerning Canadian stumpage fees and exports of lumber to the United States. Canadian sales of softwood lumber (mainly from Quebec and Ontario) to the United States rose in 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	126.5	127.0	129.3	2.2	1.8
Mineral fuels	31.7	104.6	104.5	109.0	4.2	4.3
Vegetable products	10.3	122.1	132.2	133.8	9.6	1.2
Animals and animal products	25.5	105.4	110.7	112.3	6.5	1.4
Wood	13.1	210.6	202.4	204.2	-3.0	0.9
Ferrous materials	3.6	122.4	119.2	119.8	-2.1	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	145.7	139.6	140.0	-3.9	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	102.0	107.3	106.5	4.4	-0.7
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	136.6	137.4	138.7	1.5	0.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Electric power selling price indexes

September to December 1995

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) are now available for the period from September to December 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994 %	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		change			
Industry (SIC)						
Frozen fruit and vegetable (1032)	1,036.4	957.7	-7.6	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Potato chip, pretzel and popcorn (1093)	751.3	849.4	13.1	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Contract textile dyeing and finishing (1992)	278.3	272.1	-2.2	34-251-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Men's and boys' coat (2431)	161.8	160.3	-0.9	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Men's and boys' shirt and underwear (2434)	594.2	598.9	0.8	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Other paper (2719)	2,903.7	3,367.8	16.0	36-250-XPB	B. Pepin	951-3516
Paper bag (2733)	250.9	238.1	-5.1	36-250-XPB	B. Pepin	951-3516
Motor vehicle (3231)	37,802.5	44,557.9	17.9	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Truck and bus body (3241)	456.2	518.5	13.6	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Motor vehicle fabric accessories (3257)	1,636.1	2,019.3	23.4	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Primary glass and glass containers (3561)	606.3	669.8	10.5	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Printing ink (3791)	291.8	320.4	9.8	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528

statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5384, 5398, 5434, 5440, 5443, 5487, 5491, 5550-5551, 5561, 6856 and 6880.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Textile products industries* (34-251-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250-XPB, \$38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gas utilities, October 1995

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200;
other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

Employment, earnings and hours, October 1995

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372;
other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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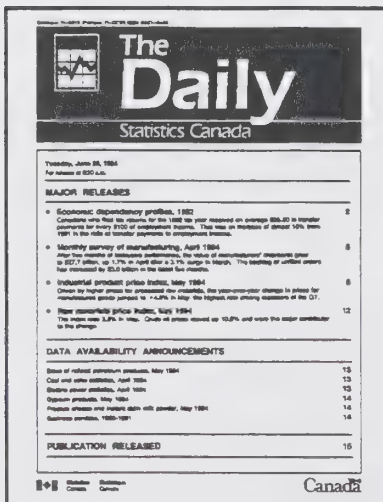
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RELEASE DATES

January 29 to February 2
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
29	Labour market year-end review (advance release)	1995
29	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1995
31	Focus on culture	Winter 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	November 1995
31	Unemployment insurance	November 1995
1	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	January 1996
1	Grain stocks	December 31, 1995

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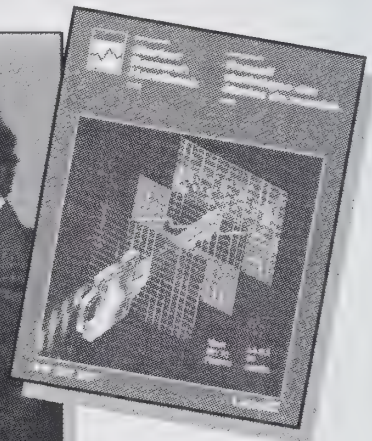
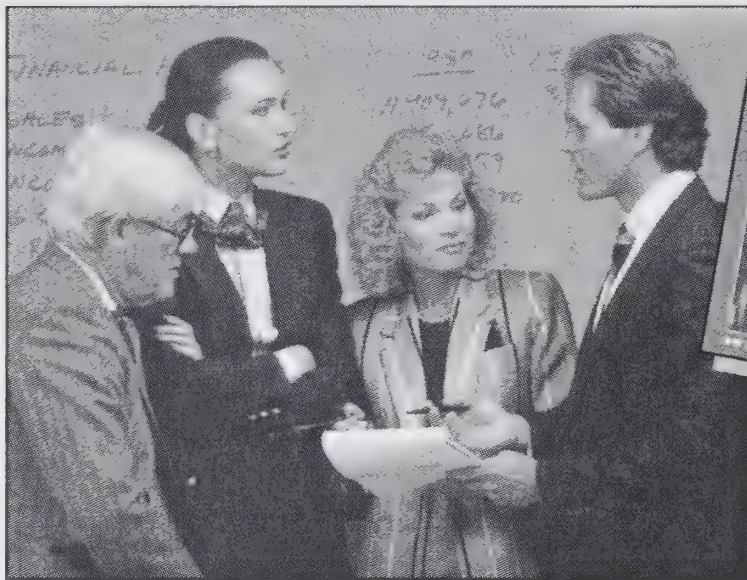
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 29, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, November 1995** 2
Businesses reduced the number of employees on their payrolls by 48,000 in November. Employees' earnings rose 0.5% to \$577.26, after remaining at the same level from August to October.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

The labour market: Year-end review 1995

Perspectives on labour and income announces the advance release by fax of "The labour market: Year-end review", which summarizes changes and trends in the labour market during 1995.

Last year's economic performance was weak compared with 1994, when exports, earnings and employment all made major gains—employment rose by 382,000 jobs in 1994. That growth paused in 1995, however. Between December 1994 and December 1995, overall employment increased by only 88,000 jobs—and most of those were part-time. Moreover, adults saw their unemployment rate fall slowly during 1995, from 8.7% in January to 8.1% by year-end, but youths saw theirs climb from 14.8% to 16.1%.

Also included in the advance release package is a study titled "Canada's unemployment mosaic in the 1990s", which looks at the geographic distribution of unemployment.

The Spring 1996 issue of *Perspectives* (75-001E, \$17/\$56) will be released in early March. It will include "The labour market: Year-end review" and "Canada's unemployment mosaic in the 1990s". See "How to order publications".

For further information on "The labour market: Year-end review", contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-3762) or Ernest Akyeampong (613-951-4624). For further information on "Canada's unemployment mosaic in the 1990s", contact Dave Gower (613-951-4616).

To order a fax of the two articles (available now for \$40), contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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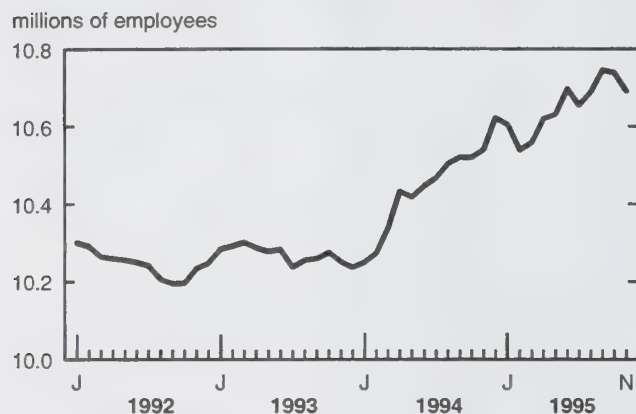
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

November 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses reduced the number of employees on their payrolls by 48,000 in November. The losses were concentrated in personal services such as health and social services; accommodation; food and beverage services; miscellaneous services; and retail trade. This was the second consecutive month businesses in these industries reduced employment.

Employment fell in November 1995



This reduction in employment reflected the reluctance of households to spend, as well as efforts by various governments to cut public spending. The only sector to report any employment growth in November was manufacturing, where the number of employees rose slightly.

Employment

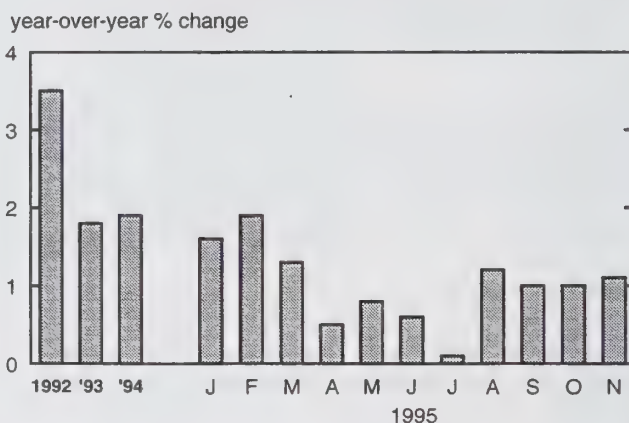
	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	<u>change</u>
Health and social services	-10,000
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-10,000
Miscellaneous services	-9,000
Retail trade	-9,000

The drop in employment during October and November dampened the general trend of growth

in 1995, and brought the 1995 year-to-date growth rate to less than one-third that of the previous year. From January to November 1995, the number of employees grew by 86,000. This expansion—led by manufacturers, wholesale trade, and business services establishments—was offset by declines in public administration and in mining, quarrying and oil wells.

Employees' earnings rose 0.5% in November to \$577.26, after remaining at the same level from August to October. This increase occurred despite a drop in weekly hours for employees paid by the hour, which fell for the second consecutive month. Commissioned agents and working owners reported the most substantial earnings growth, while employees in logging and forestry services saw above-average growth, as did those in business services.

Weekly earnings climbed 1.1% from November 1994 to November 1995



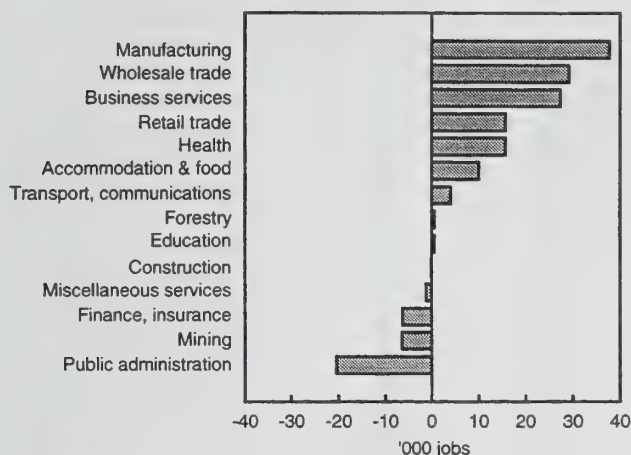
Sharp employment drop mainly in services

In November, employment declined for a second straight month in health and social services; accommodation, food and beverage services; and miscellaneous services. (Miscellaneous services includes amusement, recreational, personal, and household services, membership organizations, and other services.) This recent trend in health and social services, and in accommodation, food and beverage services, contrasts with the rising trend of previous months.

Despite the decline, employment has shown a net increase since January 1995 in health and social services (+16,000) and in accommodation, food and

beverage services (+10,000). For miscellaneous services, however, the recent declines more than offset 1995's earlier gains.

Employment gains since January 1995



Manufacturers maintained recent gains

The number of employees in manufacturing advanced slightly in November, maintaining the substantial gains of August, September and October, which totalled 34,000. Following declines at the beginning of 1995, manufacturing employment has resumed a trend of growth. Manufacturers in Quebec posted the most substantial gains from January to November 1995, adding 28,000 employees to their payrolls. Manufacturers in Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba were the other contributors to the overall growth.

The average number of weekly hours for employees paid by the hour in manufacturing has also rebounded in recent months, after following a declining trend earlier in 1995. After dropping from 38.8 hours to 38.1 between January and July 1995, the number of hours worked per week has recovered slowly to 38.6 hours in November.

Since July, employees' weekly earnings have risen by \$14.44 to reach \$701.49 in November. Recent gains in employees' earnings have more than offset the earnings decline of the first seven months of 1995.

Reversal of trend in retail trade confirmed

The number of employees in retail trade fell by 9,000 in November, following a similar drop in October. Employment in this industry had been expanding since October 1994; since the end of last summer, the employment trend has reversed. This coincides with the levelling off of retail sales in 1995.

Mirroring the decline in retailing's work force, employees paid by the hour were also working fewer hours per week in November. Weekly hours fell from 26.5 hours in August to 25.8 in November.

Shedding of public employees paused

Since July 1995, the number of employees in public administration has remained stable. The declining trend picked up between January and July 1995, when an average of 3,000 public administration employees were shed each month. Since July, the federal and provincial governments have continued this trend, but at a slower pace. Meanwhile, the number of employees in local administration has increased enough to offset these declines.

Since the beginning of 1995, the largest employment declines in public administration were felt in Quebec (-8,000) and Ontario (-7,000).

Weekly earnings of employees in public administration, virtually unchanged in November, were \$3.07 less than in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9638-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,746	10,739	10,691	-0.1	-0.4
Logging and forestry	70	68	67	-2.9	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	129	129	125	0.0	-3.1
Manufacturing	1,691	1,696	1,697	0.3	0.1
Construction	444	440	435	-0.9	-1.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	854	856	855	0.2	-0.1
Wholesale trade	656	659	657	0.5	-0.3
Retail trade	1,401	1,394	1,385	-0.5	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	642	644	640	0.3	-0.6
Business services	610	613	612	0.5	-0.2
Education-related services	926	931	931	0.5	0.0
Health and social services	1,200	1,196	1,185	-0.3	-0.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	784	782	772	-0.3	-1.3
Public administration	683	683	683	0.0	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	148	147	148	-0.7	0.7
Prince Edward Island	45	45	46	0.0	2.2
Nova Scotia	301	298	289	-1.0	-3.0
New Brunswick	244	243	235	-0.4	-3.3
Quebec	2,574	2,591	2,590	0.7	-0.0
Ontario	4,228	4,218	4,200	-0.2	-0.4
Manitoba	407	408	406	0.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	315	315	313	0.0	-0.6
Alberta	1,043	1,046	1,037	0.3	-0.9
British Columbia	1,406	1,399	1,396	-0.5	-0.2
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	24	23	4.3	-4.2

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Nov. 1994	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	\$570.79	574.31	577.26	0.5	1.1
Logging and forestry	732.98	739.85	751.65	1.6	2.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	973.38	1,000.61	1,002.14	0.2	3.0
Manufacturing	692.09	699.10	701.49	0.3	1.4
Construction	668.71	669.31	674.78	0.8	0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	723.33	727.20	728.00	0.1	0.6
Wholesale trade	611.51	625.40	624.06	-0.2	2.1
Retail trade	339.50	345.22	349.62	1.3	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	638.19	657.54	662.81	0.8	3.9
Business services	622.35	624.35	630.84	1.0	1.4
Education-related services	671.60	671.64	671.53	0.0	0.0
Health and social services	507.15	503.06	504.44	0.3	-0.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	230.15	235.35	239.92	1.9	4.2
Public administration	752.22	748.52	748.50	0.0	-0.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	541.08	538.95	534.67	-0.8	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	454.38	483.88	479.35	-0.9	5.5
Nova Scotia	500.12	484.90	488.43	0.7	-2.3
New Brunswick	503.97	510.75	518.84	1.6	3.0
Quebec	543.85	548.46	555.58	1.3	2.2
Ontario	609.73	609.88	613.89	0.7	0.7
Manitoba	504.64	507.69	506.99	-0.1	0.5
Saskatchewan	493.77	495.30	494.69	-0.1	0.2
Alberta	556.58	554.11	555.80	0.3	-0.1
British Columbia	582.79	600.06	597.40	-0.4	2.5
Yukon	673.40	717.61	706.77	-1.5	5.0
Northwest Territories	700.97	715.17	717.23	0.3	2.3

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, October 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Telephone statistics, November 1995

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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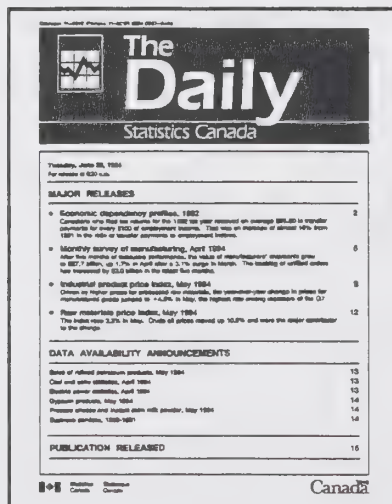
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products, December 1995	2
Energy supply and demand, second quarter 1995	3
Electric power, November 1995	3
Stocks of frozen meat products, January 1, 1996	4
Electric lamps, fourth quarter 1995	4
Electric lamps, December 1995	4
Gypsum products, December 1995	4
Rigid insulating board, December 1995	4
Processed cheese and instant skim milk powder, December 1995	4
Pack of tomatoes and tomato products, 1995	5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	6
------------------------------	----------

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

December 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 193 800 cubic metres in December, up 1.3% from December 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded for light fuel oil (+144 000 cubic metres or +20.2%) and heavy fuel oil (+31 800 cubic metres or +4.6%). Partly offsetting these advances was a decline in the demand for all other refined products (-73 600 cubic metres or -13.0%) and petrochemical feedstocks (-44 600 cubic metres or -11.9%).

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date sales of all refined products were up 1.9% from the same period in 1994. Four out of the seven major product groups, accounting for 75% of total sales volume, registered higher sales. Record sales of petrochemical feedstocks in 1995 reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry. Sales of diesel fuel oil rose because of higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased use by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity. Heavy fuel oil sales declined, mainly because electric utilities used less.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995 % change
	thousands of cubic me- tres		
All products	7 098.9	7 193.8	1.3
Motor gasoline	2 881.1	2 911.3	1.0
Diesel fuel oil	1 482.4	1 510.8	1.9
Light fuel oil	711.6	855.6	20.2
Heavy fuel oil	698.8	730.6	4.6
Aviation turbo fuels	382.7	361.4	-5.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	375.6	331.0	-11.9
All other refined products	566.7	493.1	-13.0
	Jan.-Dec. 1994	Jan.-Dec. 1995	Jan.- Dec. 1994 to Jan.- Dec. 1995
All products	82 861.6	84 406.8	1.9
Motor gasoline	34 987.0	35 163.9	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	18 268.1	19 078.1	4.4
Light fuel oil	5 780.4	5 460.2	-5.5
Heavy fuel oil	6 699.5	6 607.6	-1.4
Aviation turbo fuels	4 696.6	5 018.8	6.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 664.0	4 387.5	19.7
All other refined products	8 766.0	8 690.7	-0.9

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Energy supply and demand

Second quarter 1995

In the second quarter of 1995, ongoing strength in energy exports and a turnaround in domestic demand pushed energy production up 7.2% from the second quarter of 1994. This was the strongest increase in primary energy production in six quarters.

Exports were again the driving force behind energy production. During the second quarter of 1995, exports climbed 14.4% from the same quarter of 1994, as exports of all major energy forms showed double-digit growth.

Domestic consumption jumped 5.5% from the second quarter of 1994. This contrasted sharply with the 0.5% decline recorded in the first quarter of 1995, when the weather was exceptionally mild.

After slowing in the first quarter of 1995, second-quarter crude oil exports surged 19.6% from the same quarter in 1994. The strength in crude oil exports coincides with a generally downward trend in U.S. crude oil production. Also, U.S. demand for heavy crude oil remains robust, enabling Canadian producers to increase their share of the U.S. market.

Natural gas exports to the United States and coal exports to East Asia and Western Europe kept growing at double-digit rates in the second quarter of 1995. For the past nine years, but especially since 1990, America's natural gas consumption has been rising faster than its production. This supply shortfall is almost entirely being fed by Canadian natural gas. In the second quarter of 1995, 48% of Canada's natural gas production was exported, as was 57% of crude oil production and 60% of coal.

Continued strength in industrial consumption and rapid growth in commercial energy consumption helped boost total energy use in Canada by 5.5% in the second quarter of 1995, compared with the same quarter in 1994. Higher demand for natural gas and refined petroleum products from several sectors (mining, pulp and paper, iron and steel, cement, and other manufacturing) has been largely responsible for the upward trend in industrial energy consumption. Industrial consumption in the second quarter was equivalent to 14.8% of primary energy production, while transportation accounted for 14.4%, and consumption by all other sectors 15.2%.

Supply and demand of energy

	Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1995	Second quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1995 %
	petajoules		change
Production	3 311	3 549	7.2
Exports	1 600	1 830	14.4
Imports	469	488	4.0
Availability (supply)	2 078	2 118	2.0
Non-energy use	177	171	-3.6
Demand	1 496	1 577	5.5
Industrial	491	527	7.2
Transportation	500	512	2.4
Residential and farm	280	287	2.4
Government and commercial	224	252	12.3

Note: A 30 litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945-4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, \$41/\$136) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Irfan Hashmi (613-951-3501), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power

November 1995

Net generation of electricity in November increased to 46 016 gigawatt hours, up 2.5% from November 1994. A major contributing factor was a large increase in power generation at hydro stations in Quebec. This was primarily due to the coldest temperatures recorded since 1936. Exports dropped 36.0% to 2 632 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 982 gigawatt hours to 432 gigawatt hours.

Generation of hydro-electricity in November rose 4.8% to 29 476 gigawatt hours. Other electricity production during the month included 7 402 gigawatt hours from nuclear power (-10.3%) and 9 138 gigawatt hours from thermal conventional power (+6.9%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November 1995 totalled 483 289 gigawatt hours, down 0.1% from the previous year. Year-to-date

exports (40 502 gigawatt hours) declined 13.2% from the previous year, while year-to-date imports (6 844 gigawatt hours) fell 4.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

January 1, 1996 (preliminary)

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1996 totalled 38 709 tonnes, compared with 35 003 tonnes a month earlier and 43 382 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric lamps

Fourth quarter 1995

Data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

December 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,181,000 light bulbs and tubes in December, a 25.3% increase from 22,483,000 in December 1994.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1995 totalled 285,063,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 1.2% increase from 281,731,000 a year earlier.

The December 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

December 1995

Manufacturers shipped 19 850 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December, a 16.4% rise from 17 055 000 square metres in December 1994, but a 12.4% drop from 22 662 000 square metres (revised) in November 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1995 totalled 235 873 000 square metres (revised), down 8.0% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

December 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 524 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in December, a 32.1 drop from 2 244 000 square metres in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date shipments totalled 33 158 000 square metres, a 10.6% decrease from 37 106 000 square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Processed cheese and instant skim milk powder

December 1995

Production of processed cheese in December totalled 6 427 284 kilograms, up 6.2% from November 1995 and up 3.7% from December 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1995 totalled 76 421 462 kilograms, up from 74 564 766 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Year-to-date production of instant skim milk powder for 1995 totalled 3 554 430 kilograms (revised), compared with 3 597 492 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

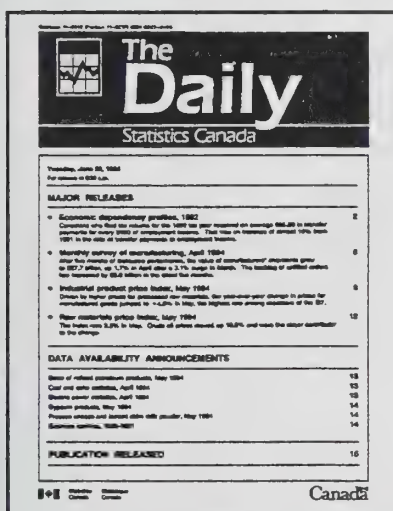
For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of tomatoes and tomato products

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed tomatoes are now available.

Pack of tomatoes and tomato products
(32-237-XPB, \$14) will be available shortly. See
"How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, December 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Industry price indexes, November 1995

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252; other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

Industrial research and development, 1995 intentions

Catalogue number 88-202-XPB

(Canada: \$75; United States: US\$90; other countries: US\$105).

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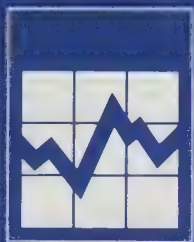
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, November 1995 3

Economic activity bounced back in November after retreating in October. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.3% in November, after falling 0.2% in October. Production has inched ahead 0.2% since December 1994. The results for October and November together indicate that economy-wide growth remained modest in the fourth quarter.

(continued on following page)



Focus on culture

Winter 1995

This quarter's *Focus on culture* features several articles on Canadian culture. One concerns the recent resurgence in attendance at movie theatres and drive-ins, which reached a four-year high in 1993-94. Another looks at non-profit performing arts companies, which are facing declines in both attendance and government grants.

Also, grants to Canadian publishers are examined, highlighting the relative importance of government aid to small publishers. Another article reports that even though heritage institutions are posting higher revenues from admissions while government grants are decreasing slightly, such grants still accounted for 70% of these institutions' operating revenues in 1993/94.

The Winter 1995 (vol. 7, no. 4) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004-XPB, \$8/\$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Statistics Program.

Resurgence in Attendance at Motion Picture Theatres
Recent trends, major changes, better movie theatre experience

At 1980s, movie attendance in Canada reached a low point. The decline was due to a number of factors, including the rise of television, the popularity of home video, and the changing tastes of the audience. However, in the early 1990s, attendance began to rise again. This resurgence was due to a number of factors, including the rise of multiplexes, the popularity of action movies, and the improved quality of the movie-going experience.

In 1994, the total number of movie admissions in Canada reached a four-year high. This was a significant increase from the low point of the early 1980s. The increase was due to a number of factors, including the rise of multiplexes, the popularity of action movies, and the improved quality of the movie-going experience.

The resurgence in movie attendance was also reflected in the number of drive-in theatres. Drive-in attendance also reached a four-year high in 1994. This was due to a number of factors, including the popularity of action movies, the improved quality of the drive-in experience, and the fact that drive-ins are often located in areas with a high concentration of moviegoers.

The resurgence in movie attendance was also reflected in the number of movie theatres. The number of movie theatres in Canada increased from 1,100 in 1980 to 1,400 in 1994. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the rise of multiplexes, the popularity of action movies, and the improved quality of the movie-going experience.

The resurgence in movie attendance was also reflected in the number of moviegoers. The number of moviegoers in Canada increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 1.4 billion in 1994. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the rise of multiplexes, the popularity of action movies, and the improved quality of the movie-going experience.

The resurgence in movie attendance was also reflected in the number of moviegoers. The number of moviegoers in Canada increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 1.4 billion in 1994. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the rise of multiplexes, the popularity of action movies, and the improved quality of the movie-going experience.

Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance, November 1995	7
Crude oil and natural gas, November 1995	8
Asphalt roofing, December 1995	9
Specified domestic electrical appliances, December 1995	9
Coal and coke, November 1995	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

RELEASE DATES: February, 1996

11

MAJOR RELEASES

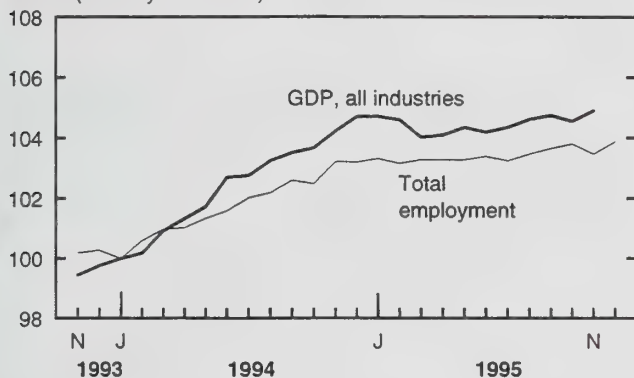
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 1995

Economic activity bounced back in November after retreating in October. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.3% in November, after falling 0.2% in October. Production has inched ahead 0.2% since December 1994. The results for October and November suggest that economy-wide growth remained modest in the fourth quarter.

Economic activity bounced back in November

index (January 1994=100)



Production in October and November was 0.1% on average above that of the third quarter. Growth in the third quarter was 0.3%. Employment continued to grow moderately in the fourth quarter, up 0.2% after gaining 0.1% in the previous quarter.

Rebounds in manufacturing, public utilities, and in community, business and personal services accounted for most of the recovery in November. Wholesalers and retailers also contributed, but recouped only part of their October losses. Increases in the finance group and construction added to the overall gain.

Production fell in the mining sector and forestry for a second consecutive month. Output also receded in communications services.

Concentrated growth in manufacturing

Manufacturing production rose 0.6% after edging down in October. A surge in production of electrical and electronic equipment was responsible for most

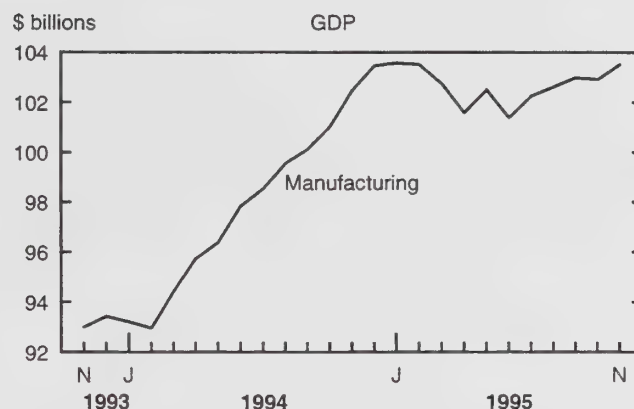
Note to readers

The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by the factors of production when they transform inputs purchased from other industries into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

of the gain. Manufacturers of office machinery and electronic equipment led the advance. An 8.0% gain in the output of office machinery followed a large drop in October, when exports slumped. Excluding these two industries, output in manufacturing edged down 0.1% in November.

Electronic machinery spurred manufacturing



Production of refined petroleum products rebounded 3.7%, following temporary refinery closures in October.

Temporary plant closures also disrupted output of motor vehicle engines in November. Combined with general weakness elsewhere in the vehicle-parts industry and in vehicle assembly, this translated into a 1.1% drop in the production of transportation equipment.

Production of paper and allied products continued to weaken. Manufacturers of pulp and paper reduced output 2.4%, following a 2.5% cut in October. Foreign demand for pulp and newsprint improved slightly in November, but was still low compared with earlier in the year. Manufacturers of paperboard and other

paper curtailed output for a fourth consecutive month in November. The decline reflected a large drop in the output of printing and writing paper.

Growth continued in the finance group

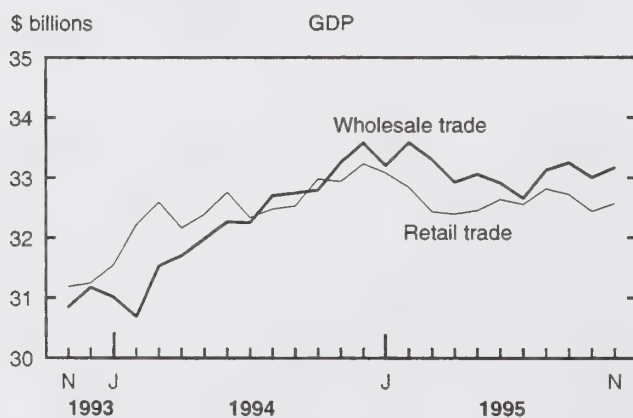
Financial and related services rose a further 0.4%, the group's eighth increase in nine months. Activity by mutual funds, which levelled off between July and October, soared in November. Assets of mutual funds rose sharply, while sales remained high for a second consecutive month. Securities brokers also enjoyed a banner month, helped by strong sales of new stocks issued by corporations. Lower sales of Canada Savings Bonds restrained the growth, however.

Activity on stock exchanges rose in November, on the heels of a strong gain in October. Real estate activities receded for a third consecutive month, though, moderating the overall gain in the finance group.

Only the fourth gain in 1995 for retail trade

Retailers enjoyed a 0.4% increase in sales, but it was not enough to offset the declines in September and October. November was only the fourth month in 1995 when sales improved, and many retailers reduced their prices. Sales by service station operators and by retailers of vehicle parts increased the most. Sales by vehicle dealers and by furniture and appliance stores continued to weaken. Sales of clothing improved after several declines.

Sales continued to fluctuate in November



Wholesalers still recovering

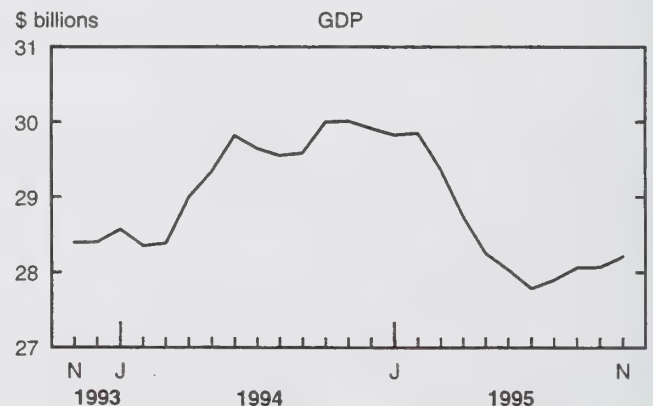
Wholesale sales rebounded 0.5% in November, not enough to offset the loss in October. Wholesaling was still 1.3% below its most recent peak (February 1995). Higher sales of foodstuffs and vehicles contributed most to the gain in November. Despite the advance, vehicle sales were at their second lowest level in 1995. Sales of farm machinery fell sharply, after soaring in October. Manufacturers' shipments of agricultural implements were particularly weak, as were imports of farm machinery.

Activity in construction slowly improving

Activity in construction, which began to firm up toward the end of the third quarter, increased 0.5% in November. Wholesalers of lumber and building materials, and manufacturers of wood products and fabricated metallic structures have also been busier recently.

Home-building rose 0.8%, as increased construction of single dwellings more than offset declines in the construction of apartments and semi-detached units. Activity on non-residential projects, which slowed substantially during September and October, inched ahead 0.1%.

Construction activity firmed up



Mining sector weakened

Output in the mining sector receded 0.9%, due mainly to lower production of crude oil and natural gas, and less drilling activity.

Activity in the base-metal mines picked up after declining in September and October. Production of nickel, silver and uranium was particularly strong. In manufacturing, most of an advance in smelting and refining was linked to nickel and silver.

Other industries

Community, business and personal services grew 0.7% after dropping 0.3% in October. Advances in business services and other amusement services accounted for half of the increase. A rebound in activity by lottery corporations caused the gain in amusement services.

Output of utilities rose 2.0%, reflecting higher production by electric utilities and gas distributors. Demand for energy intensified in November due to colder-than-normal temperatures. Demand should remain high because colder conditions persisted into December, and this should help spur the production of crude oil and natural gas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	Nov. 1994	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions				% change			
Total economy	541,353	544,096	543,026	544,907	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.7
Goods-producing industries	188,221	187,945	187,510	188,325	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Services-producing industries	353,132	356,151	355,515	356,582	0.0	-0.2	0.3	1.0
Business sector	449,001	452,754	451,752	453,594	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.0
Goods	187,269	187,011	186,579	187,380	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Agriculture	11,407	11,486	11,503	11,543	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2
Fishing and trapping	694	803	783	790	2.5	-2.5	1.0	13.8
Logging	2,739	3,141	3,110	3,018	3.8	-1.0	-3.0	10.2
Mining	23,556	23,715	23,608	23,386	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7
Manufacturing	102,471	102,998	102,923	103,513	0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.0
Construction	30,013	28,067	28,071	28,211	0.6	0.0	0.5	-6.0
Other utility industries	16,388	16,801	16,580	16,919	-1.1	-1.3	2.0	3.2
Services	261,732	265,742	265,173	266,214	0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.7
Transportation and storage	23,758	24,021	23,729	23,757	1.0	-1.2	0.1	-0.0
Communications	21,898	22,695	22,827	22,726	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	3.8
Wholesale trade	33,257	33,248	33,001	33,164	0.4	-0.7	0.5	-0.3
Retail trade	32,938	32,726	32,438	32,573	-0.3	-0.9	0.4	-1.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,446	85,920	86,231	86,608	-0.2	0.4	0.4	2.6
Community, business and personal services	65,436	67,133	66,947	67,386	0.3	-0.3	0.7	3.0
Non-business sector	92,353	91,342	91,274	91,312	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.1
Goods	953	934	931	944	0.3	-0.3	1.4	-0.9
Services	91,400	90,409	90,343	90,368	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.1
Government services	33,231	32,441	32,377	32,394	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-2.5
Community and personal services	54,746	54,627	54,639	54,646	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Other services	3,423	3,341	3,327	3,328	0.5	-0.4	0.0	-2.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	143,369	144,448	144,043	144,763	0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.0
Non-durable manufacturing	44,171	43,775	43,772	43,694	-0.2	-0.0	-0.2	-1.1
Durable manufacturing	58,300	59,223	59,151	59,820	0.8	-0.1	1.1	2.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance

November 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits advanced 0.9% to 747,000 in November. The trend in the number of beneficiaries has been increasing for six consecutive months. Even with this latest increase, the number was still below what it was at the beginning of 1995. The recent climb in the number of beneficiaries is in line with results from the Labour Force Survey, which showed a drop in employment in November.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	747,270	0.9
Newfoundland	40,990	3.4
Prince Edward Island	9,890	-0.9
Nova Scotia	37,090	-0.8
New Brunswick	43,750	0.5
Quebec	259,350	1.6
Ontario	178,110	2.1
Manitoba	19,390	-2.2
Saskatchewan	15,280	-2.6
Alberta	52,020	0.7
British Columbia	85,340	0.9
Yukon	1,280	-5.6
Northwest Territories	1,340	0.1

Canadians received \$999.3 million in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) on an unadjusted basis in November, down 11.2% from November 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest amount since November 1989, when \$862.2 million was paid. During the first 11 months of 1995, Canadians received \$12.6 billion in UI benefits, down 13.8% from the same period in 1994.

In November, 264,000 individuals applied for benefits, up 1.5% from October 1995 and a 7.9% increase from November 1994 (244,000 claims). From January to November 1995, 2,783,000 people claimed benefits (unadjusted), 3.9% more than during the same period in 1994.

Note: Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted. Most who collect UI are paid

regular benefits. In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The November 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for September, October and November. It will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca).

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
			% change
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	740 ^P	747 ^P	0.9
Reg. payments (\$ millions)	766.5	786.0	2.6
Claims ('000)	260	264	1.5
	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted		
			% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	958	879 ^P	-8.2
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	745	663 ^P	-11.0
Claims ('000)	342	361	5.5
Payments (\$ millions)	1,124.8	999.3	-11.2
	Year-to-date (Jan. to Nov.)		
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
Claims ('000)	2,678	2,783	3.9
Payments (\$ millions)	14,647.9	12,626.5	-13.8

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants paid regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Crude oil and natural gas

November 1995

In November, steady demand from the United States led to a 2.2% increase in natural gas production compared with November 1994. Crude oil production weakened in November 1995, remaining unchanged from November 1994. Production of heavy crude rose at the expense of light and medium crude, which were in less demand.

Much of the growth in natural gas production can be attributed to increased foreign demand. Over 53% of Canada's production is now exported to the United States. However, these natural gas exports are fast approaching the capacity of pipelines to the United States.

Natural gas exports rose 7.4% from November 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by electric co-generation facilities in the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose 5.1% from November 1994, down significantly from October's growth rate of 10.5%. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where less reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf has increased demand for oil from Canada and Mexico.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 260.5	9 257.8	-0.0
Exports	4 980.9	5 232.7	5.1
Imports ²	2 684.9	3 426.9	27.6
Refinery receipts	6 986.3	7 747.8	10.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	12 337.9	12 610.4	2.2
Exports	6 191.3	6 649.4	7.4
Canadian sales ⁴	5 516.1	6 184.4	12.1
	Jan.-Nov. 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1995	Jan.- Nov. 1994 to Jan.- Nov. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	100 822.5	104 042.7	3.2
Exports	51 719.8	55 798.5	7.9
Imports ²	32 653.4	31 713.8	-2.9
Refinery receipts	81 627.7	80 696.4	-1.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	125 738.0	134 739.6	7.2
Exports	64 621.6	71 872.2	11.2
Canadian sales ⁴	54 332.8	56 088.1	3.2

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The November 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

December 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 824 981 metric bundles in December, a 50.2% drop from 1 656 501 metric bundles (revised) shipped in December 1994.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date shipments amounted to 33 849 934 metric bundles, a 13.8% decrease from 39 283 216 metric bundles (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The December 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

December 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 46,366 kitchen appliances in December 1995.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 474,423 units.

The December 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke

November 1995

Coal production totalled 6 397 kilotonnes in November, down 0.5% from November 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1995 stood at 68 934 kilotonnes, up 3.5% from the previous year.

Exports in November fell to 2 509 kilotonnes, down 3.0% from November 1994; imports dropped 26.7% to 657 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the biggest consumer of Canadian coal) rose 12.9% to 1 518 kilotonnes during the same period. Sales to fewer markets caused the decline in exports. For January to November 1995, year-to-date exports totalled 30 620 kilotonnes, 6.8% above the previous year.

Coke production in November decreased to 264 kilotonnes, down 11.9% from November 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation service bulletin Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126;
other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

Focus on culture, Winter 1995 Catalogue number 87-004-XPB

(Canada: \$8/\$26; United States: US\$10/US\$32; other
countries: US\$12/US\$37).

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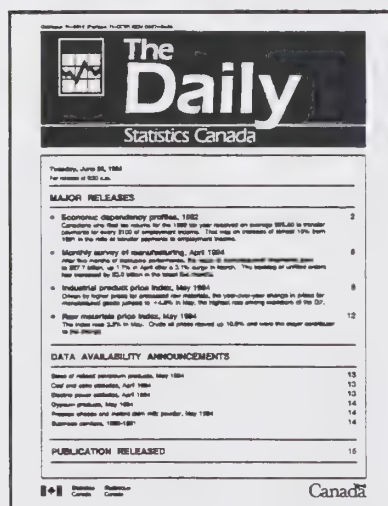
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RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY, 1996

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Business conditions survey: Manufacturing industries	January 1996
1	Grain stocks	December 31, 1995
5	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 1995
5	Farm input price index	Fourth quarter 1995
5	Building permits	December 1995
6	Estimates of labour income	November 1995
8	Marine shipping	Third quarter 1995
8	Help-wanted index	January 1996
9	Labour force survey	January 1996
9	New housing price index	December 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	December 1995
13	Cancer statistics	1996
15	Consumer price index	January 1996
15	Composite index	January 1996
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1995
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1995
21	Retail trade	December 1995
22	Canadian economic observer	February 1996
22	Financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1995
22	Wholesale trade	December 1995
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1995
23	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1995
26	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1995
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 1995
27	Industrial product price index	January 1996
27	Raw materials price index	January 1996
28	Private and public investment	1994 (actual), 1995 (preliminary) and 1996 (intentions)
28	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1995
29	National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1995
29	Release dates	March 1996

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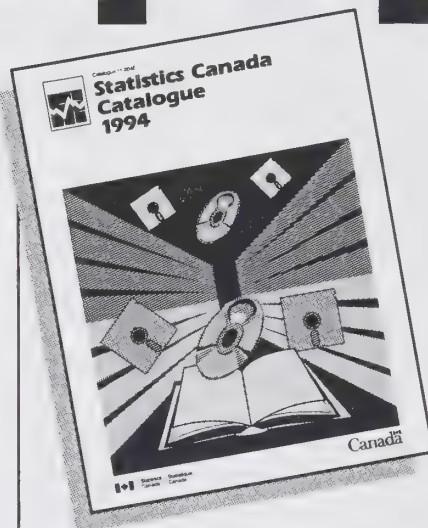
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 1, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries, January 1996** 2
In January, manufacturers expressed greater concern about high inventories of finished products than they did in the previous three surveys. Consistent with this concern, expectations for employment and production in the coming quarter have weakened.
- **Stocks of grain, December 31, 1995** 5
Stocks of wheat on farms remain below normal levels, virtually unchanged from 1994 year-end. Stocks of barley, Canada's major feed grain, have increased by 2%.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms, week ending January 27, 1996	6
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending January 14, 1996	6
Trends in the business population, fourth quarter 1995	6
Cement, December 1995	6
Cancer statistics, 1992	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7



MAJOR RELEASES

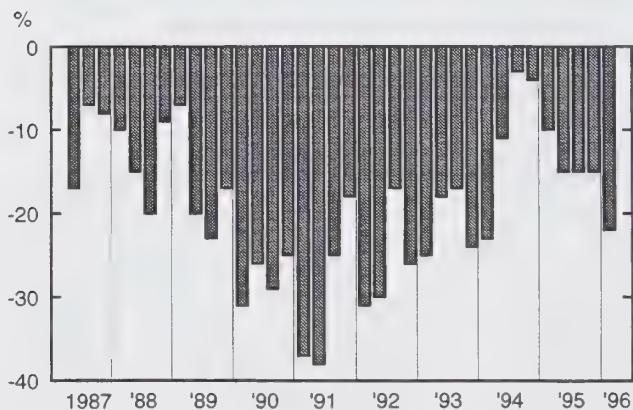
Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries

January 1996

In the January 1996 Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers expressed greater concern about high inventories of finished products than they did in the previous three surveys. Consistent with this concern, expectations for employment and production in the coming quarter have weakened.

The proportion of manufacturers who believed their inventories of finished products were too high increased to 27%, up from 19% in October. This brought the balance of opinion to -22, down from the stable -15 posted during the previous three quarters. (The balance of opinion of -22 in January was arrived at by subtracting the 27% of manufacturers who stated inventories were too high from the 5% who stated inventories were too low.)

Balance of opinion on current levels of
finished-product inventories



The drop in the balance is supported by data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing. In the 12 months ending in November, inventories of finished products grew more than 15% to a record \$15 billion.

Weaker outlook on employment prospects

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about employment prospects for the next three months dropped 6 points to -10 in January. A decrease in employment is predicted by 20% of manufacturers, up from 16% in the October survey. Only 10% of

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted quarterly in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment levels. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than do smaller manufacturers.

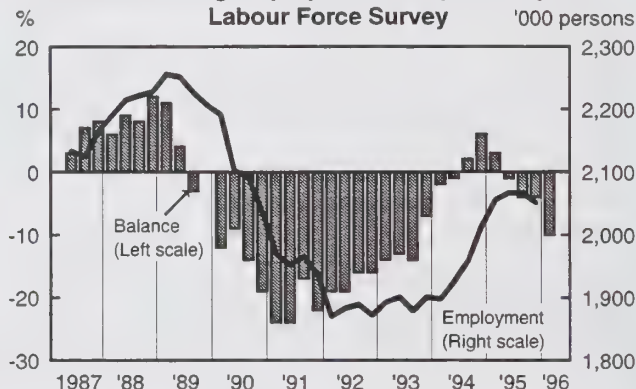
Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

manufacturers expect to increase hiring in the first quarter. The remaining 70% expect no change in their employment levels.

The industries that contributed most to the decline in the balance of opinion were transportation equipment; electrical and electronic products; machinery; and fabricated metal products.

In December, the Labour Force Survey reported that 2,032,000 people were employed in manufacturing, down by 18,000 from November and by 66,000 from the 1995 high posted in May.

Balance of opinion on employment prospects in
the next three months and
Manufacturing employment as reported by the
Labour Force Survey



Manufacturers lower their expectations about production

Manufacturers are slightly less confident about production prospects over the next three months than they were in October. Thirty-one percent of manufacturers expect to lower production, up from 29% in October. In January 1995, 19% expected to

decrease production. The balance of opinion changed from +1 in October to -2 in January.

Manufacturers remain concerned about orders received

The balance of opinion concerning current levels of orders received was at -18 in January, down from -14 in the October survey. These results are consistent with the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, which reported that new orders dropped from a high of \$33.2 billion in January 1995 to \$32.4 billion in November.

The balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders increased 2 points to -17 between October 1995 and January 1996. Despite this slight increase the balance is a long way below the +6 posted in the January 1995 survey.

Less concern about shortage of skilled labour

A shortage of skilled labour is a concern for only 3% of manufacturers, down from 5% in the October 1995

survey. This is to be expected, given that manufacturers expect to decrease employment in the coming three months.

Concern about shortages of working capital decreased 1 percentage point to 4%. Concern about shortages of raw materials remained at 3%, down from a high of 7% in April 1995. A full 87% of manufacturers stated that they have no production difficulties; this compares with 84% in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries

	Jan. 1995	April 1995	July 1995	Oct. 1995	Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted					
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
about the same	42	61	50	41	40
higher	39	14	23	30	29
lower	19	25	27	29	31
Balance	20	-11	-4	1	-2
Orders received are:					
about the same	61	63	53	46	44
rising	30	20	19	20	19
declining	9	17	28	34	37
Balance	21	3	-9	-14	-18
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
about normal	56	72	54	51	53
higher than normal	25	15	15	15	15
lower than normal	19	13	31	34	32
Balance	6	2	-16	-19	-17
Finished-product inventory on hand is:					
about right	80	73	77	77	68
too low	5	6	4	4	5
too high ¹	15	21	19	19	27
Balance	-10	-15	-15	-15	-22
Employment during the next three months will:					
change little	75	71	68	72	70
increase	14	14	14	12	10
decrease	11	15	18	16	20
Balance	3	-1	-4	-4	-10
unadjusted					
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage	2	5	3	5	4
Skilled labour shortage	4	4	4	5	3
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	6	7	5	3	3
Other difficulties	3	2	3	2	2
No difficulties	84	83	85	85	87

¹ No evident seasonality.

Stocks of grain

December 31, 1995

At December 31, 1995, stocks of wheat on farms remained below normal levels, virtually unchanged from 1994 year-end. Stocks of barley, Canada's major feed grain, increased by 2%.

Demand for wheat and barley is strong in the domestic and international markets. Moreover, prices for wheat and feed grains are at their highest levels in recent years, so there should be good returns for those farmers who sell these crops.

After the 1995 harvest, the total supply of wheat (including carry-over) was lower than a year earlier. These supplies were then depleted by producer marketings, to a level 10 000 tonnes lower than at 1994 year-end.

Barley stocks at the end of 1995 increased by 170 000 tonnes, due to higher production last year. Larger marketings and the amounts fed to livestock did not completely offset the higher post-harvest supplies.

Field crop reporting series no. 1: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 1995

(22-002, \$15/\$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division.

Stocks of grain at December 31

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 %
	'000 tonnes		change
Wheat excluding durum	11 660	11 650	-0.1
Barley	7 925	8 095	2.1
Corn	3 890	3 725	-4.2
Canola	2 860	3 380	18.2
Durum wheat	3 280	3 150	-4.0
Oats	2 350	1 555	-33.8
Soybeans	729	660	-9.5
Flaxseed	500	565	13.0

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 27, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 27, 1996 totalled 286 492 tonnes, up 4.7% from 273 735 tonnes a week earlier, but down 3.3% from 296 382 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 1 043 198 tonnes, a 6.1% decrease from 1 110 422 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 14, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending January 14, 1996 decreased 6.6% to 4.4 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.7% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage during the seven days totalled 272 000 tonnes, a 16.2% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 17.2%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 7.2% during the seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 8.5 million tonnes, a 7.4% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Trends in the business population

Fourth quarter 1995

In 1995, the number of businesses with employees remained essentially unchanged. An increase in the business population during the fourth quarter more than compensated for losses in the second and third quarters. Comparing the third and fourth quarters of 1995, the business population increased by only 0.16% to 928,726.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of businesses that remitted payroll deduction accounts decreased in all Atlantic provinces and Ontario. Gains were recorded in

Quebec, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. As well, there was a net gain in the Prairie provinces, where increases in Alberta and Manitoba offset a loss in Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division. ■

Cement

December 1995

Manufacturers shipped 490 582 tonnes of cement in December, a 27.4% decline from 675 656 tonnes in December 1994 and a 39.8% drop from 815 339 tonnes (revised) in November 1995.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date shipments totalled 10 440 329 tonnes (revised), down 1.4% from 10 584 414 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cancer statistics

1992

A total of 112,864 new cases of invasive cancer were diagnosed in 1992, a 3% increase over the 109,442 cases diagnosed in 1991. Data for both years exclude non-melanoma skin cancers.

Cancer incidence data for 1992 are now available. These include data on new cases of cancer diagnosed in Canada in 1992, as reported by all provincial and territorial cancer registries.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Judy Lee (613-951-1775) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 1: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 1995, vol. 75, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$15/\$85; United States: US\$18/US\$102; other countries: US\$21/US\$119).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, December 1995
Catalogue number 32-024-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Pack of canned tomatoes and tomato products, 1995
Catalogue number 32-237-XPB
(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Construction type plywood, November 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, November 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, November 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Rigid insulating board, December 1995
Catalogue number 36-002-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, December 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric lamps, December 1995
Catalogue number 43-009-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gypsum products, December 1995
Catalogue number 44-003-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Imports by commodity, November 1995
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, November 1995
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

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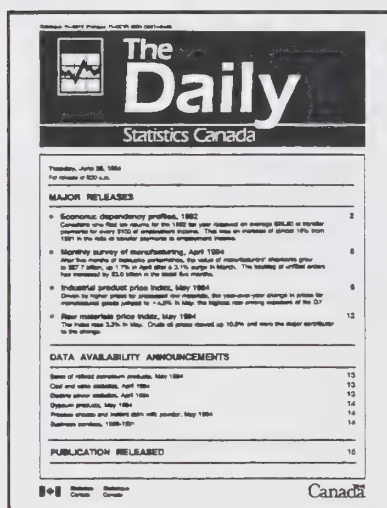
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 2, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Labour Force Survey, annual averages and revised historical series

3

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products, fourth quarter 1995

3

(continued on following page)



The Daily on the Internet

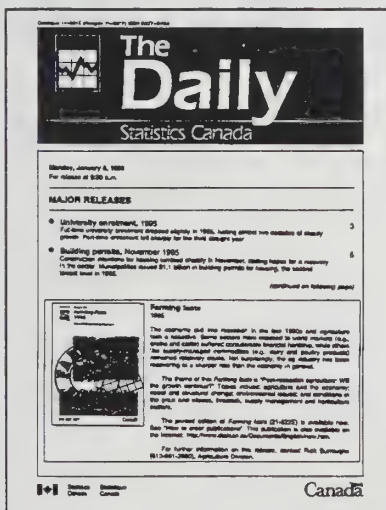
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For further information about *The Daily* on the Internet, contact Michael Thoen (613-951-1208), Dissemination Division.



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Annual survey of manufactures, 1994

4

RELEASE DATES: February 5-9

5

INDEX: January 1996

OTHER RELEASES

Labour Force Survey, annual averages and revised historical series

Labour Force Survey annual average estimates for 1995 and revised historical series are now available on CANSIM. The revision applies to the following: seasonally adjusted data, the data series for full-time and part-time employment, and unemployment rates by industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2024-2076 and 2078-2107.

For further information on this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. ■

decrease from \$15.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1994.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002-XPB, \$8/\$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

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Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Fourth quarter 1995

In the fourth quarter of 1995, shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$13.2 million, a 12.3%

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 15, 1995
For readers of 60¢/s.h.

MAJOR RELEASES

- 1 Economic dependency profiles, 1992 2
- 2 Consumers who feel less secure in the 1990s: the most depressed or worried 50,000 in Canada 1991 to the end of 1994: patterns of employment 1994 3
- 3 Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 6
- 4 After four months of moderate performance, the value of manufacturers' shipments grew to \$12.7 billion, up 1.7% in April and a 1.7% change in March. The leading of output index has increased by 0.5% since the last five months 6
- 5 Industrial production price index, May 1994 8
- 6 Given its higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over change in prices for manufactured goods jumped to +4.0% in May, the highest rate among members of the G7. 12
- 7 Real disposable income index, May 1994 12
- 8 The index rose 0.5% in May. One of prices moved up 10.0% and was the major contributor to the change 12

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 13 Base of revised seasonally adjusted, May 1994 13
- 14 Coal and coke statistics, April 1994 13
- 15 Seasonal price statistics, April 1994 13
- 16 Import statistics, May 1994 14
- 17 Import statistics and import with value added, May 1994 14
- 18 Business statistics, 1994-1995 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 15

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Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5421, 5432, 5447, 5477, 5492, 5500-5501, 5529, 5537, 5545, 5586, 6857 and 6884.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251-XPB,

\$38), *Textile products industries* (34-251-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251-XPB, \$38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250-XPB, \$38), *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Footwear (1712)	631.3	677.3	7.3	33-251-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Canvas and related products (1931)	140.8	144.9	2.9	34-251-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Women's dress (2443)	280.4	313.2	11.7	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Metal office furniture (2641)	501.7	622.2	24.0	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Coated and treated paper (2791)	674.9	813.3	20.5	36-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Book publishing (2831)	1,054.0	1,088.5	3.3	36-251-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Other publishing (2839)	1,698.3	1,752.7	3.2	36-251-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Industrial fastener (3053)	521.7	626.7	20.1	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings (3091)	215.4	232.8	8.1	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Sawmill and woodworking machinery (3193)	263.2	401.6	52.6	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Other electrical products not elsewhere classified (3399)	499.3	558.4	11.8	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Glass products (except glass containers) (3562)	628.4	702.2	11.8	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Indicating, recording and controlling instruments (3911)	1,031.8	1,116.7	8.2	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

RELEASE DATES

February 5-9

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Canadian international trade	November 1995
5	Farm input price index	Fourth quarter 1995
5	Building permits	December 1995
6	Estimates of labour income	November 1995
8	Marine shipping	Third quarter 1995
8	Help-wanted index	January 1996
9	Labour force survey: Historical review on CD-ROM	1976-1995
9	Labour force survey	January 1996
9	New housing price index	December 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX

January 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Air carrier fare-basis statistics	First quarter 1995	January 23, 1996
Air charter statistics	Second quarter 1995	January 15, 1996
Annual survey of manufactures	1994	January 3, 1996
	1994	January 12, 1996
	1994	January 26, 1996
	1994	January 19, 1996
Asphalt roofing	December 1995	January 31, 1996
Average prices of selected farm inputs	January 1996	January 23, 1996
Building permits	November 1995	January 8, 1996
Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1995	January 25, 1996
Canadian economic observer	January 1996	January 18, 1996
Canadian international merchandise trade—postponed	November 1995	January 18, 1996
	November 1995	January 19, 1996
Cereals and oilseeds review	October 1995	January 3, 1996
Civil aviation operating statistics	November 1995	January 19, 1996
Coal and coke	November 1995	January 31, 1996
Coal production	1995	January 5, 1996
Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary enrolment	1992/93	January 16, 1996
Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary graduates	1991/92	January 16, 1996
Composite index	December 1995	January 17, 1996
Consolidated government finance: Assets and liabilities	March 31, 1993	January 19, 1996
Construction type plywood	November 1995	January 25, 1996
Construction union wage rate index	December 1995	January 19, 1996
Consumer price index	December 1995	January 23, 1996
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	December 1995	January 23, 1996
Crude oil and natural gas	November 1995	January 31, 1996
	October 1995	January 3, 1996



INDEX: January 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: Volume and value of marketable production	1995	January 22, 1996
Deliveries of major grains	December 1995	January 19, 1996
Department store sales and stocks	December 1995 and 1995 November 1995	January 26, 1996 January 3, 1996
Education quarterly review	Winter 1995	January 4, 1996
Egg production	November 1995	January 11, 1996
Electric lamps	December 1995 Fourth quarter 1995 November 1995	January 30, 1996 January 30, 1996 January 3, 1996
Electric power	November 1995	January 30, 1996
Electric power selling price indexes	September to December 1995	January 26, 1996
Electric storage batteries	November 1995	January 11, 1996
Employment, earnings and hours	November 1995	January 29, 1996
Energy supply and demand	Second quarter 1995	January 30, 1996
Estimates of labour income	October 1995	January 8, 1996
Farm families' total income	1993	January 12, 1996
Farm financial follow-up survey	1995	January 22, 1996
Farming facts	1995	January 8, 1996
Focus on culture	Winter 1995	January 31, 1996
Gypsum products	December 1995	January 30, 1996
Help-wanted index	December 1995	January 4, 1996
Household facilities by income and other characteristics	1995	January 12, 1996
Income through the generations		January 24, 1996
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	November 1995	January 10, 1996
Industrial monitor	December 1995 January 1996	January 3, 1996 January 25, 1996
Industrial product price index	1995 and December 1995 November 1995	January 26, 1996 January 4, 1996
Labour force survey	December 1995	January 5, 1996
Local government finance	1992 and 1993 and 1994	January 15, 1996
Local government finance: Assets and liabilities	December 31, 1993 and 1992	January 19, 1996
Manufacturing industries of Canada: Primary product specialization and coverage ratios	1988 to 1993	January 15, 1996

INDEX: January 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	December 1995	January 23, 1996
Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1995	January 18, 1996
Motor vehicle crimes	1994	January 25, 1996
New housing price index	November 1995	January 11, 1996
New motor vehicle sales	November 1995	January 12, 1996
Oil pipeline transport	October 1995	January 15, 1996
Oilseed crushings	December 1995	January 19, 1996
Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences		January 19, 1996
Pack of processed raspberries	1995	January 10, 1996
Pack of tomatoes and tomato products	1995	January 30, 1996
Packs of cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and beets	1995	January 23, 1996
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	November 1995	January 16, 1996
Police personnel and expenditures	1994/95	January 17, 1996
Postal code conversion file	January 1996	January 15, 1996
Postal code/federal riding file	January 1996	January 15, 1996
Potato production	1995	January 19, 1996
Prison population and costs	1994/95	January 24, 1996
Processed cheese and instant skim milk powder	December 1995	January 30, 1996
Processed fruits and vegetables	November 1995	January 12, 1996
Production and disposition of tobacco products	December 1995	January 22, 1996
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	November 1995 October 1995	January 25, 1996 January 5, 1996
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	November 1995	January 25, 1996
Projections of persons with disabilities at work, Canada, the provinces and territories	1993-2016	January 18, 1996
Provincial and territorial government finance	1992/93, 1993/94 and 1994/95 and 1995/96	January 15, 1996
Pulpwood and wood residue	November 1995	January 11, 1996

INDEX: January 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Railway carloadings	November 1995	January 17, 1996
	Seven-day period ending December 14, 1995	January 5, 1996
	Seven-day period ending December 21, 1995	January 10, 1996
	Ten-day period ending December 31, 1995	January 17, 1996
	Seven-day period ending January 7, 1996	January 23, 1996
Railway operating statistics	July 1995	January 10, 1996
Raw materials price index	1995 and December 1995	January 26, 1996
	November 1995	January 4, 1996
Raw materials price index, early estimate	December 1995	January 11, 1996
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	November 1995	January 31, 1996
Report on the demographic situation in Canada	1995	January 19, 1996
Retail trade	November 1995	January 23, 1996
Rigid insulating board	December 1995	January 30, 1996
Sales of natural gas	November 1995	January 22, 1996
Sales of refined petroleum products	December 1995	January 30, 1996
	November 1995	January 3, 1996
Selected financial indexes	December 1995	January 19, 1996
Shipments of rolled steel	November 1995	January 17, 1996
Short-term expectations survey		January 3, 1996
Soft drinks	December 1995	January 17, 1996
Specified domestic electrical appliances	December 1995	January 31, 1996
	November 1995	January 9, 1996
STATSFAX quickly informs you		January 9, 1996
Steel pipe and tubing	November 1995	January 12, 1996
Steel primary forms	November 1995	January 12, 1996
	Week ending December 23, 1995	January 11, 1996
	Week ending December 30, 1995	January 11, 1996
	Week ending January 6, 1996	January 11, 1996
	Week ending January 13, 1996	January 18, 1996
	Week ending January 20, 1996	January 25, 1996
Steel wire and specified wire products	November 1995	January 10, 1996
Stocks of frozen meat products	January 1, 1996	January 30, 1996
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	January 1, 1996	January 22, 1996
Sugar sales	December 1995	January 11, 1996
Technology adoption in manufacturing:		
Benefits and problems		January 18, 1996
Telephone statistics	November 1995	January 19, 1996
The Daily on the Internet		January 10, 1996
The labour market: Year-end review	1995	January 29, 1996

INDEX: January 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<hr/>		
Travel between Canada and other countries	November 1995	January 17, 1996
Travel-log	Winter 1996	January 12, 1996
Unemployment insurance	November 1995	January 31, 1996
University enrolment	1995	January 8, 1996
Wholesale trade	November 1995	January 24, 1996
Youth smoking survey	1994	January 15, 1996

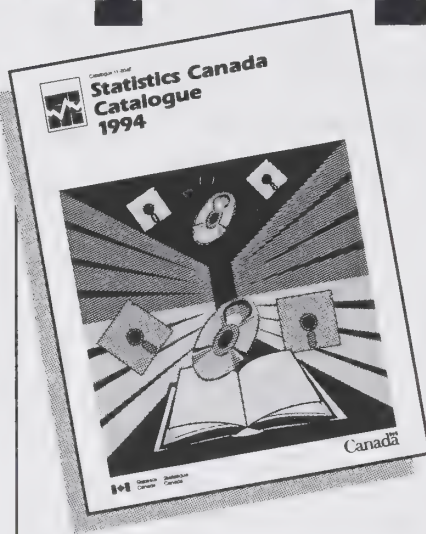
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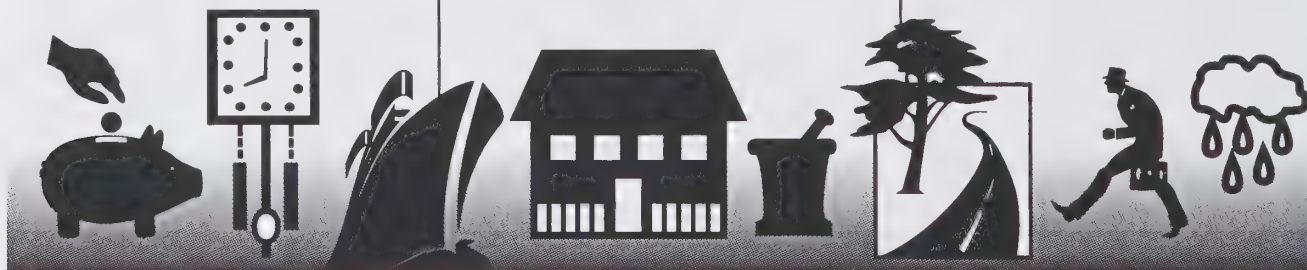
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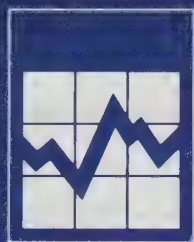
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 5, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, November 1995**
Exports held steady from October to November, but imports increased by 3.7%. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus fell to \$2.1 billion in November.

2
- **Building permits, 1995 and December 1995**
Municipalities issued \$25.0 billion in building permits in 1995, the lowest level in nine years. Non-residential applications rose substantially, but the value of housing permits plunged to a decade low.

6
- **Farm input price index, fourth quarter 1995**
It cost farmers almost 5% more to do business in the last three months of 1995 than it did during the same period a year earlier, as prices rose for almost everything they used. This was the highest annual rate of increase in more than two years.

9

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes, November 1995	11
Non-residential building construction price indexes, fourth quarter 1995	11
Restaurants, caterers and taverns, November 1995	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	12
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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

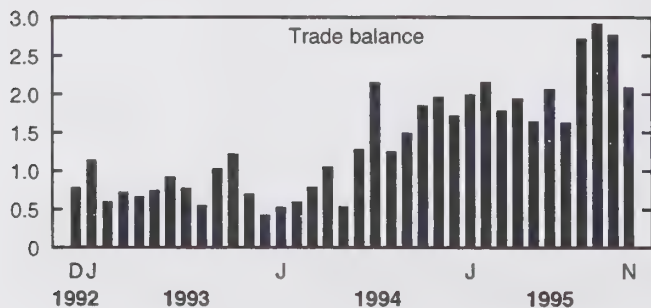
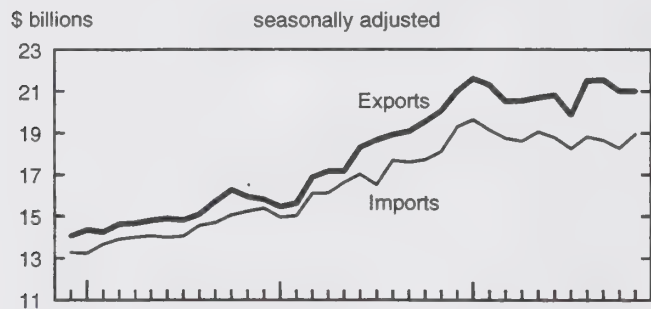
November 1995

Canada's exports were little changed in November, holding steady at \$21.0 billion in the wake of the dip in October. Weaker sales of forestry products and industrial goods offset gains for machinery and automotive products. Although exports to the United States and the European Union advanced, demand from all other trading areas fell.

Imports grew 3.7% in November to \$18.9 billion, after declining for two consecutive months. Increases were registered for most commodity groups, but the bulk of the upward movement came from the machinery and automotive sectors. Imports from most of the OECD trading partners, especially the European Union and the United States, increased. As well, demand for goods originating outside of the OECD increased.

The merchandise trade surplus fell for a second straight month, dropping to \$2.1 billion in November. Surpluses with the United States and Japan slipped somewhat, while the deficit with non-OECD trading partners increased.

Exports, imports and trade balance



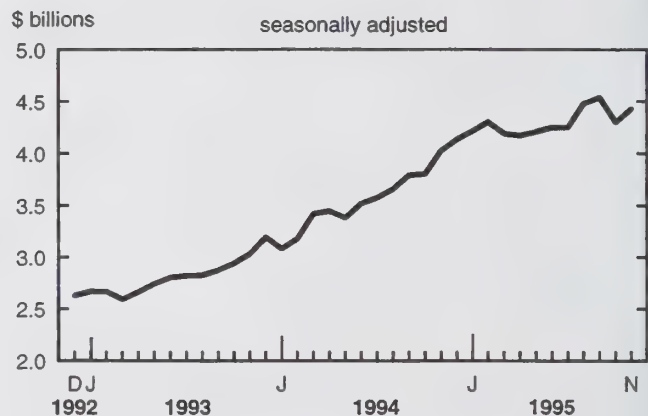
Note to readers

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the third quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of \$7.2 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$3.4 billion.

Higher auto and machinery exports offset by losses elsewhere

Machinery and equipment exports advanced 3.0% in November, recovering partly from October's downturn. The gain reflected growth in shipments of telecommunications equipment (+18.2%) and office machines (+5.5%), as well as increased sales of aircraft sales to overseas customers. The underlying trend for machinery and equipment exports has been rising for nearly four years.

Exports of machinery and equipment



Automotive exports advanced 1.9% in November, reflecting growth in light vehicle production and sustained sales in the United States. Truck exports moved ahead the most (+13.8%), recovering some of the ground lost in the two previous months. Car exports posted only a minor increase. Lower exports of parts (-2.6%) reflected reduced shipments from parts manufacturers.

In agricultural exports, lower shipments of wheat were more than offset by gains for canola, fish and meat. Wheat exports were down nearly 25% in

November, reflecting sharply lower exports to China. Overall, exports of agricultural and fishing products advanced 6.1%.

A gain in energy products was prompted by strong exports of refined petroleum (+38.5%) and an upturn in natural gas shipments (+2.3%). Refined petroleum exports were low in October due to refinery shutdowns on Canada's east coast. Tempering the gain in energy exports were lower coal shipments to Japan; coal exports dropped by nearly a third.

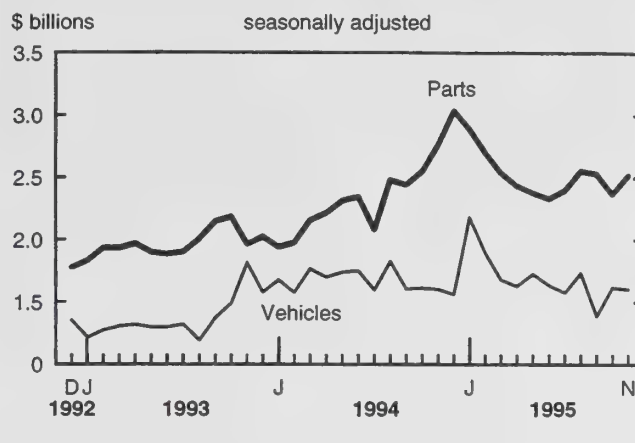
Lower exports of industrial goods (-4.6%) and forestry products (-1.7%) offset most of the other increases in exports in November. Reduced sales of wood and paper pulled down forestry exports, as U.S. demand continued to soften. Industrial goods exports were weakened by reduced shipments of metals and ores. On the positive side, exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers increased 8.6%.

Strong imports of machinery and automotive products

The biggest boon to imports came from the machinery and equipment sector. These imports, which make up one-third of all imports, grew 4.3% in November. The growth was mostly supported by advances in industrial and agricultural machinery imports (+10.0%) and by imports of communications and related equipment (+9.6%). Although the trend for machinery and equipment imports has been fairly flat since last spring, imports of these goods rose to a record \$6.5 billion in November.

Automotive products also helped boost imports in November, edging ahead 3.5%. The bulk of the advance was in auto parts (+6.5%), reflecting a 3.5% increase in the production of light vehicles. Truck imports also grew (+6.8%). Meanwhile, car imports floundered (-4.8%), reflecting lukewarm sales of light vehicles in Canada.

Imports of automotive products



Imports of energy products moved ahead 6.2% in November, advancing solely on the strength of crude oil (+15.1%). Industrial goods advanced marginally as well, with the bulk of the strength occurring in metals and ores (+4.3%) and plastics (+2.1%). Weaker purchases of chemical products and textiles dampened these gains to a large extent.

Note: Part of the trade data (imports from all countries and exports to all countries except United States) for November 1995 was released on January 19. The release of trade data for December 1995, originally scheduled for February 21, has been postponed until February 28.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised continually for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to October 1995 are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Jan.-Nov. 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1995	Jan.-Nov. 1994 to Jan.-Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	17,115	16,792	16,896	-1.9	0.6	160,637	184,256	14.7	3.3
Japan	1,042	779	764	-25.2	-1.9	8,531	10,488	22.9	6.7
European Union	1,285	1,367	1,590	6.4	16.3	10,190	14,166	39.0	35.0
Other OECD countries ¹	320	513	314	60.3	-38.8	3,618	3,649	0.9	-20.3
All other countries	1,791	1,552	1,447	-13.3	-6.8	13,867	17,850	28.7	2.6
Total	21,554	21,003	21,011	-2.6	0.0	196,842	230,410	17.1	4.8
Imports									
United States	14,271	13,824	14,213	-3.1	2.8	136,837	154,414	12.8	3.5
Japan	648	569	633	-12.2	11.2	7,519	7,751	3.1	-11.0
European Union	1,496	1,544	1,763	3.2	14.2	14,706	18,673	27.0	27.4
Other OECD countries ¹	556	638	546	14.7	-14.4	6,417	7,182	11.9	-24.5
All other countries	1,676	1,674	1,777	-0.1	6.2	18,026	18,822	4.4	14.5
Total	18,648	18,249	18,931	-2.1	3.7	183,505	206,842	12.7	4.6
Balance									
United States	2,844	2,968	2,683	...	...	23,800	29,842	...	...
Japan	394	210	131	...	...	1,012	2,737	...	...
European Union	-211	-177	-173	...	...	-4,516	-4,507	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-236	-125	-232	...	...	-2,799	-3,533	...	...
All other countries	115	-122	-330	...	...	-4,159	-972	...	...
Total	2,906	2,754	2,080	...	...	13,337	23,568	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,478	1,532	1,625	3.7	6.1	16,201	17,512	8.1	-4.1
Energy products	2,025	1,802	1,853	-11.0	2.8	19,306	21,274	10.2	1.8
Forestry products	3,556	3,269	3,215	-8.1	-1.7	28,241	35,781	26.7	13.6
Industrial goods and materials	4,107	4,233	4,039	3.1	-4.6	35,640	44,308	24.3	9.5
Machinery and equipment	4,540	4,302	4,430	-5.2	3.0	38,886	47,345	21.8	10.0
Automotive products	5,202	5,085	5,180	-2.2	1.9	52,166	57,520	10.3	-5.9
Other consumer goods	626	626	603	0.0	-3.7	5,325	6,428	20.7	12.7
Special transactions trade ³	891	934	909	4.8	-2.7	8,409	9,595	14.1	6.4
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,130	1,077	1,124	-4.7	4.4	11,331	12,318	8.7	-1.5
Energy products	593	661	702	11.5	6.2	6,639	7,640	15.1	23.4
Forestry products	175	164	155	-6.3	-5.5	1,633	1,902	16.5	-4.3
Industrial goods and materials	3,762	3,606	3,615	-4.1	0.2	34,947	41,361	18.4	3.1
Machinery and equipment	6,407	6,272	6,543	-2.1	4.3	59,223	69,029	16.6	10.7
Automotive products	3,921	3,986	4,126	1.7	3.5	43,718	46,330	6.0	-5.6
Other consumer goods	2,155	2,101	2,042	-2.5	-2.8	21,403	23,509	9.8	-1.4
Special transactions trade ³	443	403	627	-9.0	55.6	4,449	5,082	14.2	52.9

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.

³ Mainly, these are low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Building permits

1995 (annual) and December 1995

Municipalities issued \$25.0 billion in building permits in 1995, the lowest level in nine years. Non-residential applications rose substantially, but the value of housing permits plunged to a decade low.

Overall, building intentions fell 9.6% in 1995, completely cancelling the 8.0% gain posted in 1994.

Municipalities in Canada issued only \$13.5 billion in residential building permits last year, down 23.2% from 1994 and the worst annual drop since 1982. Falling mortgage rates and more affordable housing apparently failed to overcome fears about job security among prospective buyers.

The plunge in housing more than offset a strong 14.2% increase in the value of non-residential permits, which reached \$11.5 billion, the highest level seen since 1991. Industrial construction intentions, which showed the strongest gain, soared to a five-year high.

In December, the overall value of permits dropped 5.2% to \$1.8 billion as both the residential and non-residential sectors weakened. Housing permits fell 1.9% from November to \$1.0 billion, the eighth monthly decline in 1995. A drop in permits for single-family construction more than offset an increase in the multi-family component.

Non-residential intentions in December fell 9.2% to \$0.8 billion, the fourth straight monthly decline. The setback came mainly from the industrial (-30.5%) component, but institutional construction intentions also decreased (-11.1%).

An 18-month slide for the hard-hit housing sector

Building permits issued for the hard-hit housing sector have been sliding since the second half of 1994. In 1995, a substantial decline was reflected in both the single-family and multi-family components.

Slow sales of new and existing homes—the lowest recorded since 1990—and a backlog of unsold units took a toll on the housing market in 1995. New home prices tumbled as mortgage costs fell, but that was not enough to persuade consumers to commit to the housing market.

Consumer confidence remained flat as a result of slow job creation and public spending cuts affecting several provinces. This lethargy in the residential sector is likely to persist during the first half of 1996.

The lower level of permits issued in 1995 was reflected in a Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation survey that reported a 28.0% decline in housing starts to 111,000 units in 1995, the lowest level since 1960 (108,000 starts).

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

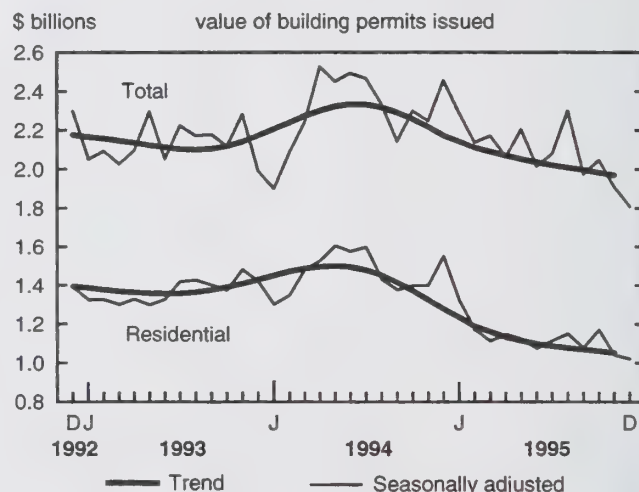
The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

The slump in the residential sector was largely attributable to Ontario, where housing intentions fell 21.8%, due almost entirely to its single-family component. British Columbia (-24.5%) and Quebec (-32.2%) also recorded significant declines in both the single- and multiple-family components. The only gains in the housing sector were in Nova Scotia (+1.5%) and Saskatchewan (+2.6%).

An 18-month slide for hard-hit housing sector

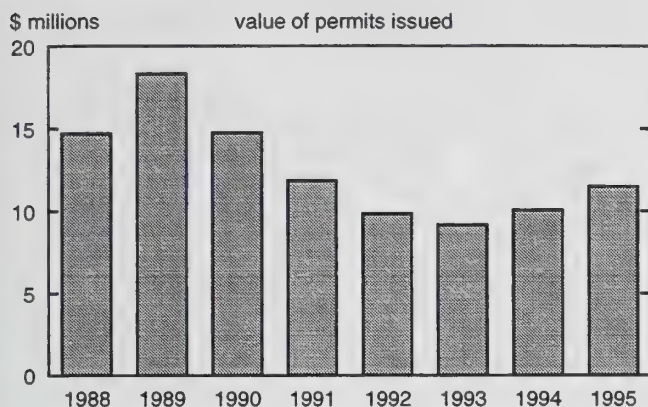


Second consecutive annual increase in the non-residential sector

The non-residential sector, overshadowed by the slump in the housing sector last year, recorded its highest annual rate of increase (+14.2%) in six years.

Construction intentions in the sector rose for a second straight year after four years of decline.

Second consecutive annual increase for the non-residential sector



The growth was reflected in all three components, most notably in the industrial component, where large projects helped push it to a five-year high. These intentions reflected the increase in planned investment for 1995 (+7.2%), which was reported last July in the Private and Public Investment Survey.

Industrial construction intentions showed the strongest gain with a 29.0% increase, followed by

commercial intentions (+10.1%) and institutional projects (+9.7%).

In the non-residential sector, Ontario's 21.4% gain (+\$763,329) in 1995—the strongest in Canada—was due to advances in all three components. Quebec's non-residential gain (+11.6%) was due most notably to its industrial component and, to a lesser extent, its commercial component.

In British Columbia, substantial increases last year in institutional (+32.6%) and industrial (+42.1%) projects led to a 10.9% rise in the value of non-residential permits. The value of industrial permits in British Columbia reached \$249 million, a record annual high.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The December 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on February 12. See "How to order publications".

The January estimates will be released on March 5.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	1,909	1,809	-5.2	27,637	24,993	-9.6
Residential	1,040	1,020	-1.9	17,590	13,516	-23.2
Non-residential	869	789	-9.2	10,047	11,477	14.2
Newfoundland	15	11	-21.9	226	196	-13.2
Residential	10	9	-6.8	138	138	0.0
Non-residential	5	2	-54.0	88	58	-33.8
Prince Edward Island	9	10	12.0	103	94	-8.2
Residential	5	7	52.2	52	52	0.0
Non-residential	4	3	-29.8	51	42	-16.6
Nova Scotia	52	39	-25.1	676	644	-4.7
Residential	35	30	-14.9	461	461	0.0
Non-residential	16	9	-46.9	215	184	-14.6
New Brunswick	31	30	-1.9	411	503	22.5
Residential	18	20	10.7	220	220	0.0
Non-residential	13	10	-19.5	191	283	48.4
Quebec	318	373	17.4	4,813	5,106	6.1
Residential	161	145	-9.9	2,285	2,285	0.0
Non-residential	157	228	45.5	2,528	2,821	11.6
Ontario	802	741	-7.6	8,599	9,363	8.9
Residential	406	443	9.0	5,032	5,032	0.0
Non-residential	396	298	-24.6	3,567	4,330	21.4
Manitoba	39	40	1.2	630	560	-11.1
Residential	21	15	-28.3	263	263	0.0
Non-residential	18	25	34.7	367	297	-19.1
Saskatchewan	31	20	-35.9	376	480	27.5
Residential	12	14	13.9	163	163	0.0
Non-residential	19	6	-67.7	214	317	48.4
Alberta	209	162	-22.4	2,407	2,516	4.5
Residential	119	98	-17.7	1,414	1,414	0.0
Non-residential	90	64	-28.6	994	1,102	10.9
British Columbia	399	378	-5.4	5,204	5,398	3.7
Residential	250	236	-5.5	3,433	3,433	0.0
Non-residential	149	141	-5.3	1,772	1,965	10.9
Yukon	3	3	18.1	44	74	68.5
Residential	2	2	12.9	24	24	0.0
Non-residential	1	1	27.3	20	50	148.6
Northwest Territories	2	2	-12.3	74	59	-19.3
Residential	1	2	9.8	32	32	0.0
Non-residential	0	0	-83.8	41	27	-34.4

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Farm input price index

Fourth quarter 1995 (preliminary)

It cost farmers almost 5% more to do business in the last three months of 1995 than it did during the same period a year earlier. This was the highest annual rate of increase since the third quarter of 1993, when it was 5.1%.

Farm input prices rose 4.9%, as farmers paid more for almost everything they needed. Interest costs and the price of fertilizer once again led the way.

Farmers faced a 15.0% hike on a year-over-year basis in the cost of borrowing, due to higher costs for non-mortgage loans. However, more recent declines in the costs of mortgage and non-mortgage loans cut interest costs on a quarter-to-quarter basis. In fact, they dropped 2.1% between the third and fourth quarters of 1995, the second consecutive quarterly decrease.

Farmers paid more for fertilizers, twine and seed, all of which raised the annual cost of crop production by 9.2% in the fourth quarter. Machinery and motor vehicle costs rose 4.1%. Increased feed costs helped push the annual cost of animal production up by 3.8%.

Eastern farmers faced stiffer costs increases during the year than did their Western counterparts.

Costs rose significantly higher for Eastern farmers

Prices in Eastern Canada rose 6.6% in the fourth quarter of 1995 compared with the fourth quarter of 1994. The hike in the West was a more moderate 3.7%.

Eastern farmers faced price increases in all seven input categories. Higher borrowing charges (+16.1%) and animal production costs—particularly for grain feed

(+35.8%)—contributed the most to the fourth quarter year-over-year increase.

In the West, farmers paid more for inputs in five of seven categories on a year-over-year basis.

Higher costs for non-mortgage loans pushed up the interest component by 14.2%. The higher costs of fertilizers, twine and grain seeds contributed significantly to the 10.1% crop production price hike.

Farmers in the West also enjoyed lower costs for animal production inputs (-3.2%), due mostly to lower prices for cattle. Costs of building and fencing went down a marginal 0.7%.

Prices remained stable between third and fourth quarters

Nationally, farm inputs rose only a marginal 0.6% between the third and fourth quarters of 1995. Farmers paid more for animal production (+2.5%) inputs, building and fencing (+1.3%), and machinery and motor vehicles (+1.1%). Farmers paid 2.7% less for crop production and enjoyed a 2.1% drop in the cost of interest. The other input categories showed little or no price changes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 (level 7) and 2050-2063.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, \$24/\$80) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986=100)

	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995
	% change				
Canada					
Total farm input	117.7	122.8	123.5	4.9	0.6
Building and fencing	128.7	127.7	129.3	0.5	1.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	126.2	130.0	131.4	4.1	1.1
Crop production	110.2	123.7	120.3	9.2	-2.7
Animal production	111.2	112.6	115.4	3.8	2.5
Supplies and services	123.8	125.3	125.6	1.5	0.2
Hired farm labour	139.0	138.6	140.9	1.4	1.7
Property taxes	132.6	135.2	135.2	2.0	0.0
Interest	102.3	120.1	117.6	15.0	-2.1
Farm rent	110.2	111.2	111.2	0.9	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	121.2	126.3	129.2	6.6	2.3
Building and fencing	134.4	134.5	136.4	1.5	1.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	130.4	135.2	136.6	4.8	1.0
Crop production	117.2	126.5	126.2	7.7	-0.2
Animal production	107.6	112.2	117.7	9.4	4.9
Supplies and services	131.4	132.7	132.9	1.1	0.2
Hired farm labour	150.5	146.6	152.5	1.3	4.0
Property taxes	145.8	148.8	148.8	2.1	0.0
Interest	109.1	129.3	126.7	16.1	-2.0
Farm rent	145.0	146.9	146.9	1.3	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	115.0	120.3	119.2	3.7	-0.9
Building and fencing	122.2	120.1	121.3	-0.7	1.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	124.0	127.2	128.6	3.7	1.1
Crop production	107.0	122.9	117.8	10.1	-4.1
Animal production	116.0	113.1	112.3	-3.2	-0.7
Supplies and services	116.2	117.9	118.2	1.7	0.3
Hired farm labour	124.7	130.2	126.7	1.6	-2.7
Property taxes	129.1	131.6	131.6	1.9	0.0
Interest	98.1	114.4	112.0	14.2	-2.1
Farm rent	98.4	99.1	99.1	0.7	0.0

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

November 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The November 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Fourth quarter 1995

The non-residential building construction price index for the fourth quarter of 1995 stood at 129.1, a slight 0.4% increase over the third quarter of 1995 and a 2.7% increase over the fourth quarter of 1994. On an annual basis, the index climbed 3.0% from 1994 to 1995, its highest rate of change in six years.

Between the third and fourth quarters of 1995, the indexes for Ottawa and Toronto registered the

highest changes at +0.6%, followed by Halifax (+0.5%), Montréal (+0.4%), Calgary (+0.2%), Edmonton (+0.2%) and Vancouver (+0.2%).

Non-residential building construction price indexes indicate changes in the cost of new construction cost in seven major urban areas across Canada (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories—industrial, commercial and institutional buildings—are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the city indexes and national composites, further breakdowns of the changes in costs are available by trade group—structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical—within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042-2043.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

November 1995 (preliminary)

The receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns totalled an estimated \$1.92 billion in November 1995.

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production,

October 1995

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216;
other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Electric power statistics, November 1995

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Wholesale trade, November 1995

Catalogue number 63-008-XPB

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216;
other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

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How to order publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 6, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey	2
Estimates of labour income, November 1995	2
Apartment building construction price index, fourth quarter 1995	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	4
------------------------------	----------



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to a mean naive forecast, and suggested that the quality of the mean forecasts have improved over time.

- The mean forecast for January's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +1.6%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +1.4% to a maximum of +2.1%. The mean forecast for December (+2.1%) overestimated the outcome (+1.7%).
- The forecasters estimate January's unemployment rate to be 9.5% (minimum 9.3%, maximum 9.8%). December's mean forecast (9.4%) matched the outcome. The mean forecast for the participation rate in the labour force is 64.6%, and ranges from a minimum of 64.5% to a maximum of 64.8%. The mean forecast for December (64.5%) somewhat underestimated the outcome (64.7%).
- The mean forecast of exports in December is \$21.0 billion, which matches November's exports of \$21.0 billion. Opinions range from a minimum of \$19.9 billion to a maximum of \$22.0 billion. The mean forecast of imports for December is \$18.9 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.1 billion to a maximum of \$19.4 billion. Last month's forecast (\$18.4 billion) underestimated the outcome of \$18.9 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in December is that it will show no change. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.3% to a maximum of +0.2%. The November forecast, which predicted 0.2% growth, slightly underestimated the actual growth of 0.3%.
The next release will be on March 5.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Estimates of labour income

November 1995 (preliminary)

Employees' wages and salaries changed only marginally (-0.1%) in November. Wages and salaries fell slightly in October and November, following strong growth in August and September. Despite the recent weakness, the growth in the first 11 months of 1995 was 2.8% over the same period in 1994.

Wages and salaries in many industries recorded little change in November. However, declines were noted in mining, quarrying and oil wells; health and social services; and federal administration. The decreases in these industries stemmed from continuing employment weakness. In manufacturing, wages and salaries also fell slightly in November, in large part due to lower special payments.

Growth was moderate for a second consecutive month in finance, insurance and real estate. Strong growth in average earnings contributed to the overall increase.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employers' contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 54% of gross domestic product.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4051, fax: 613-951-3618), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	252.4	244.7	-3.1
Logging and forestry	266.8	266.7	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	632.2	618.8	-2.1
Manufacturing	5,583.5	5,571.7	-0.2
Construction	1,685.6	1,689.4	0.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,889.5	2,893.1	0.1
Trade	4,341.1	4,352.8	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,544.6	2,554.7	0.4
Commercial and personal services	4,414.9	4,423.0	0.2
Educational and related services	2,753.2	2,756.8	0.1
Health and social services	2,843.8	2,837.6	-0.2
Federal administration and other government services	947.3	945.5	-0.2
Provincial administration	714.9	717.4	0.3
Local administration	695.8	698.5	0.4
Wages and salaries	30,611.6	30,593.3	-0.1
Supplementary labour income	4,554.1	4,556.6	0.1
Labour income	35,165.7	35,149.9	-0.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

As in the third quarter of 1995, the index for Toronto registered the highest quarterly change at +0.4%. The indexes for Halifax, Montréal and Ottawa each increased 0.3%, while those for Calgary and Edmonton rose 0.1%. The Vancouver index did not change from the third quarter.

Comparing the fourth quarters of 1994 and 1995, the increases in the city indexes were as follows: Vancouver (+3.1%), Toronto (+3.0%), Calgary (+3.0%), Edmonton (+2.9%), Montréal (+2.7%), Halifax (+2.4%) and Ottawa (+2.0%).

The apartment building construction price indexes indicate changes in the cost of new construction in seven major urban areas across Canada (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver).

Besides the city indexes and national composites, further breakdowns of the changes in costs are available by trade group—structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical—for various building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-851-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Apartment building construction price index

Fourth quarter 1995

The apartment building construction price index (1986=100) rose to 123.5 in the fourth quarter, a 0.2% increase over the third quarter of 1995.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products,
quarter ended December 1995
Catalogue number 25-002-XPB
(Canada: \$8/\$24; United States: US\$9/US\$29; other
countries: US\$11/US\$34).

Specified domestic electrical appliances,
December 1995
Catalogue number 43-003-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, December 1995
Catalogue number 44-001-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, December 1995
Catalogue number 45-001-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, November 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Retail trade, November 1995
Catalogue number 63-005-XPB
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
November 1995
Catalogue number 67-002-XPB
(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 7, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Census family incomes, 1994	2
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, December 1995	2
Steel pipe and tubing, December 1995	2
Oils and fats, September 1995	2
Electric storage batteries, December 1995	2
Steel wire and specified wire products, December 1995	3
Building permits—correction, 1995 and December 1995	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	5
------------------------------	----------



OTHER RELEASES

Census family incomes

1994

Another report from the Survey of Consumer Finances is available. *Family incomes, census families, 1994* presents 1994 data on average family income and the distribution of families by income group and various characteristics. Historical data for 1980 to 1994 by family type (for example, two-parent and lone-parent families) are presented as well.

This report uses a narrower concept of family—the census family—than the "economic family" concept used in the survey's main report, *Income distributions by size in Canada, 1994* (13-207, \$44), which was released on November 17, 1995. Census families consist of married couples and parents with never-married children, while economic families include everyone related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Family incomes, census families, 1994 (13-208, \$27) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca). ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

December 1995

Chemical firms produced 178 480 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December, a 1.6% increase from 175 754 tonnes in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date production of polyethylene synthetic resins totalled 2 072 972 tonnes, up 8.7% from 1 907 765 tonnes in 1994.

Data are also available on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XPB, \$6/60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

December 1995

Production of steel pipe and tubing in December totalled 115 816 tonnes, a 31.5% drop from 169 043 tonnes in December 1994.

Year-to-date production to the end of December 1995 totalled 1 940 989 tonnes, down 5.2% from 2 048 385 tonnes during 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

September 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in September totalled 87 003 tonnes, a 9.7% increase from 79 331 tonnes in August 1995. At the end of September 1995, year-to-date production totalled 706 593 tonnes, a 12.5% rise from 628 278 tonnes a year earlier.

In September 1995, domestic sales of deodorized oils were as follows: margarine oil, 12 525 tonnes; shortening oil, 26 906 tonnes; and salad oil, 23 947 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The September 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

December 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 244,963 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in December, an 18.5% decline from 300,474 batteries in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date shipments totalled 1,864,181 batteries, down 15.7% from 2,211,975 batteries shipped during 1994.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The December 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

December 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 43 769 tonnes in December, a 10.6% decline from 48 936 tonnes (revised) in December 1994.

Data on the production of selected commodities, as well as information on export markets, are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Building permits—correction

1995 (annual) and December 1995

The table in the February 5 release of Building permits in *The Daily* presented incorrect 1994 data for the provinces' and the territories' residential components. As a result, the 1994-to-1995 percentage change calculations were also wrong. The corrected table is reproduced below.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The December 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on February 12. See "How to order publications".

The January estimates will be released on March 5.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	1,909	1,809	-5.2	27,637	24,993	-9.6
Residential	1,040	1,020	-1.9	17,590	13,516	-23.2
Non-residential	869	789	-9.2	10,047	11,477	14.2
Newfoundland	15	11	-21.9	263	196	-25.3
Residential	10	9	-6.8	175	138	-21.0
Non-residential	5	2	-54.0	88	58	-33.8
Prince Edward Island	9	10	12.0	113	94	-16.4
Residential	5	7	52.2	62	52	-16.1
Non-residential	4	3	-29.8	51	42	-16.6
Nova Scotia	52	39	-25.1	669	644	-3.7
Residential	35	30	-14.9	454	461	1.5
Non-residential	16	9	-46.9	215	184	-14.6
New Brunswick	31	30	-1.9	440	503	14.2
Residential	18	20	10.7	249	220	-12.0
Non-residential	13	10	-19.5	191	283	48.4
Quebec	318	373	17.4	5,898	5,106	-13.4
Residential	161	145	-9.9	3,371	2,285	-32.2
Non-residential	157	228	45.5	2,528	2,821	11.6
Ontario	802	741	-7.6	10,001	9,363	-6.4
Residential	406	443	9.0	6,435	5,032	-21.8
Non-residential	396	298	-24.6	3,567	4,330	21.4
Manitoba	39	40	1.2	685	560	-18.3
Residential	21	15	-28.3	319	263	-17.4
Non-residential	18	25	34.7	367	297	-19.1
Saskatchewan	31	20	-35.9	372	480	28.9
Residential	12	14	13.9	159	163	2.6
Non-residential	19	6	-67.7	214	317	48.4
Alberta	209	162	-22.4	2,741	2,516	-8.2
Residential	119	98	-17.7	1,747	1,414	-19.1
Non-residential	90	64	-28.6	994	1,102	10.9
British Columbia	399	378	-5.4	6,318	5,398	-14.6
Residential	250	236	-5.5	4,546	3,433	-24.5
Non-residential	149	141	-5.3	1,772	1,965	10.9
Yukon	3	3	18.1	51	74	45.1
Residential	2	2	12.9	31	24	-23.0
Non-residential	1	1	27.3	20	50	148.6
Northwest Territories	2	2	-12.3	85	59	-29.9
Residential	1	2	9.8	43	32	-25.7
Non-residential	0	0	-83.8	41	27	-34.4

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 8, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Port activity, January to September 1995** 2
 Led by Vancouver, Canadian ports handled a record level of international cargo in the first nine months of 1995. Freight arriving from and heading to foreign destinations has been growing strongly since early 1993, whereas domestic shipments have been falling.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted index, January 1996	5
Steel primary forms, week ending February 3, 1996	5
Pulpwood and wood residue, December 1995	5
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, December 1995	6
Civil aviation operating statistics, December 1995	6
Oils and fats, October 1995	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

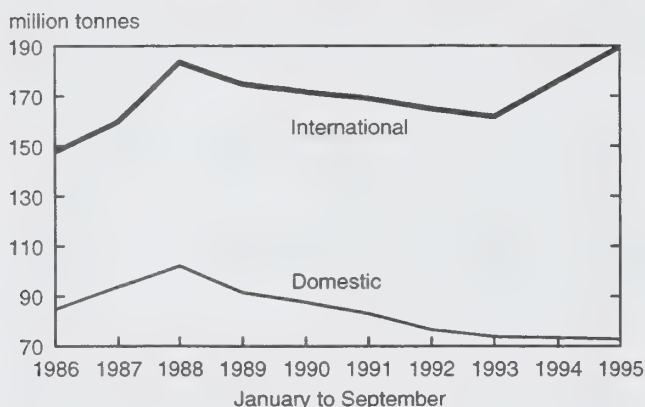
MAJOR RELEASES

Port activity

January to September 1995

Led by Vancouver, Canadian ports handled a record level of international cargo in the first nine months of 1995. Freight arriving from and heading to foreign destinations has been growing strongly since early 1993, whereas domestic shipments have been falling.

**International and domestic cargo levels
are moving in opposite directions**



Note to readers

Data on international cargo shipments come from Revenue Canada's customs documents. Data on domestic shipments are provided by shipping companies. Information in this release covers about 200 ports that handle freight in Canada.

since reaching its peak in 1988, when the ports handled 102.1 million tonnes in the first nine months.

The current growth in international cargo movements reflects the growth of Canada's foreign trade, particularly in the area of natural resources. The decline in domestic cargo is in part a reflection of a change in the direction of Canada's international trade. Trade with Europe—particularly in commodities such as wheat—has been declining, while trade with the nations of the Pacific Rim has increased. These commodities were previously transported as domestic cargo down the St. Lawrence Seaway, and then transferred at ocean ports on the east coast for shipment overseas.

With the shift in the direction of trade, much of this cargo is now transported by rail to ports on Canada's west coast, where it is loaded directly onto ocean-going ships.

Strong demand for coal boosted Vancouver's tonnage

Vancouver, by far the busiest port in Canada, handled 49.6 million tonnes of international cargo in the first nine months of 1995. That represented 26.1% of the total international tonnage handled at Canadian ports.

Continued strong demand for coal in Japan, the biggest consumer of Canadian coal, pushed Vancouver's international coal trade to 19.6 million tonnes, up 17.6% from the same period in 1994. This growth was partially offset by declining wheat shipments, which dropped 22.3% to 5.8 million tonnes in 1995. Wheat movements through Vancouver peaked in the first half of 1995, then declined in the third quarter as the harvest from the 1994/95 crop year was exhausted.

Port Hawkesbury recorded the biggest increase in cargo among the top 10 ports in Canada, with total shipments more than doubling to 8.4 million tonnes. The record gain was due to trans-shipments of crude petroleum from Norway and the United Kingdom to the eastern seaboard of the United States. These trans-shipments resulted in a 4.5 million tonne increase in

From January to September 1995, total international cargo reached 189.8 million tonnes, up 7.8% over the same period in 1994 and the highest level since January-to-September 1988, when Canadian ports handled 183.5 million tonnes.

The new record was driven by growth in coal shipments from the port of Vancouver and by trans-shipments of crude petroleum through Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia. (Trans-shipments are foreign cargoes handled at Canadian ports en route to or from a third country.)

The 13.8 million tonne increase in international cargo consisted of 7.3 million tonnes arriving in Canada and 6.4 million tonnes leaving. The amount of inbound cargo jumped 13.6% over the previous year to 61.3 million tonnes. For January to September 1995, outbound cargo was up 5.3% to 128.5 million tonnes.

The amount of domestic cargo handled in the first nine months of 1995 declined 0.9% to 72.8 million tonnes. (Domestic cargo is cargo shipped from one Canadian port to another. It is therefore handled twice by the port system.) Domestic cargo has been declining

international cargo through Port Hawkesbury in the first nine months of 1995.

Port Cartier and Sept-Îles also experienced significant gains in international cargo. At Port Cartier, increases in international shipments of wheat and corn offset a 6.2% decline in iron ore shipments, which reached 9.6 million tonnes. Overall, iron ore accounted for two-thirds of Port Cartier's international cargo.

At Sept-Îles, shipments of iron ore and coal accounted for 84.6% of the increased international cargo. The port handled half a million tonnes of coal in 1995; just under half arrived from American ports on the Great Lakes. No coal was handled in the first nine months of 1994.

While total international cargo declined 2.0% at the Port of Montréal, containerized freight increased 1.2% to over 5.0 million tonnes. Montréal continued to dominate the traffic in containerized freight, with 42.7% of the total international cargo carried in containers. Vancouver and Halifax each accounted for around 25% of international containerized cargoes.

Third quarter: Total international cargo rose slightly

Total international cargo handled in the third quarter of 1995 increased just 1.1% over the third quarter of 1994.

All the strength in shipments occurred in cargo entering Canada from foreign points. These inbound cargoes rose 9.4% to 24.2 million tonnes. On the other hand, outbound cargoes fell 2.9% to 45.2 million tonnes.

Domestic cargo handled by Canadian ports continued on its downward trend in the third quarter, as ports handled 31.4 million tonnes, down 6.2% from the same quarter in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

For further information on this release, contact Doug O'Keefe (613-951-0291, fax: 613-951-0579), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. □

Canada's top 10 ports
January to September

	Domestic cargo			International cargo			Total cargo		
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995	1994	1995	1994 to 1995	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change
Vancouver	1 718	2 093	21.8	46 088	49 604	7.6	47 806	51 697	8.1
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	3 116	3 466	11.3	12 636	13 830	9.5	15 751	17 296	9.8
Port-Cartier	2 562	2 886	12.7	12 257	13 981	14.1	14 819	16 867	13.8
Saint John	1 725	1 908	10.6	14 204	12 452	-12.3	15 929	14 360	-9.8
Montréal/Contrecoeur	4 557	3 906	-14.3	9 282	9 098	-2.0	13 839	13 004	-6.0
Québec/Lévis	3 408	3 196	-6.2	8 220	9 428	14.7	11 628	12 624	8.6
Halifax	2 080	1 924	-7.5	8 749	8 163	-6.7	10 829	10 087	-6.9
Hamilton	4 022	4 574	13.7	4 284	4 082	-4.7	8 306	8 655	4.2
Prince Rupert	77	33	-56.9	10 080	8 482	-15.9	10 157	8 515	-16.2
Port Hawkesbury	72	107	48.3	3 733	8 258	121.2	3 805	8 365	119.9
Sub-total	23 338	24 094	3.2	129 531	137 378	6.1	152 869	161 471	5.6
Other ports	50 169	48 728	-2.9	46 494	52 428	12.8	96 663	101 156	4.6
Total	73 507	72 822	-0.9	176 025	189 806	7.8	249 532	262 628	5.2

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted index

January 1996

The help-wanted index decreased 2% in January to 89 (1991=100). The index has been on a downward trend since February 1995. Before that, it gained 13% in 1994, and remained stalled at 102 between November 1994 and January 1995. Since then, it has declined 13%.

The downward trend in the index is consistent with manufacturers' concerns about high inventories and weakened expectations for employment in the coming quarter (Business Conditions Survey, January 1996).

Compared with January 1995, the index declined in all regions. The decreases were as follows: British Columbia (-17%), Ontario (-16%), the Prairie provinces (-12%), Quebec (-11%) and the Atlantic provinces (-3%).

Help-wanted index

(1991=100)

	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted		
	% change		
Canada	89	-13	-2
Atlantic provinces	100	-3	-3
Quebec	93	-11	-4
Ontario	92	-16	-4
Prairie provinces	84	-12	1
British Columbia	68	-17	0

Note: The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

The time series data normally available on CANSIM at release time have been delayed. The data will be updated on CANSIM as soon as they become available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 3, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 3, 1996 totalled 281 861 tonnes, down 1.6% from 286 492 tonnes a week earlier and down 2.1% from 287 947 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 1 325 059 tonnes, a 5.2% decrease from 1 398 369 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

December 1995

Pulpwood receipts in December totalled 3 181 574 cubic metres, down 5.0% from 3 349 702 cubic metres in December 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 5 353 021 cubic metres, a 7.5% decrease from 5 787 378 cubic metres in December 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 382 875 cubic metres, down 1.7% from 8 526 462 cubic metres in December 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 28.8% to 15 404 228 cubic metres, up from 11 959 513 cubic metres in December 1994.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 39 231 182 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 35 873 247 cubic metres in 1994. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 6.3% to 77 649 496 cubic metres, up from 73 042 974 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (110 759 469 cubic metres) rose 4.4% from 106 139 853 cubic metres in 1994. All December 1995 year-to-date figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

December 1995

Waferboard production in December totalled 313 762 cubic metres, climbing 27.9% from 245 242 cubic metres in December 1994. Particleboard production reached 156 848 cubic metres, up 26.7% from 123 807 cubic metres in December 1994. Fibreboard production in December totalled 6 152 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), a 31.0% drop from 8 912 000 square metres in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 3 375 494 cubic metres (revised), an 11.9% increase from 3 016 257 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 1 932 259 cubic metres (revised), a 30.8% rise from 1 477 461 cubic metres in 1994. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 94 543 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 15.0% from 111 199 000 square metres during the same same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003-XBP, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

December 1995

On international scheduled routes, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a 2% increase in passenger-kilometres in December 1995. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this increase continued the trend of the last six months of 1995, when passenger-kilometres averaged 2.7 billion; this compares with an average of 2.3 billion during the first half of 1995.

Aircraft movements by these carriers suggest that the increases have been largely due to the 1995 bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States. Movements by these carriers on transborder routes were typically about 50% greater in the second half of 1995 than in the second half of 1994. Movements on other (non-transborder) international routes have only been about 10% greater than in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for December 1995 on civil aviation (operational data) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will be published in the March 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Oils and fats

October 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in October totalled 92 938 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 87 003 tonnes in September 1995. At the end of October 1995, year-to-date production totalled 799 531 tonnes, a 13.7% rise from 703 411 tonnes a year earlier.

In October 1995, domestic sales of deodorized oils were as follows: margarine oil, 12 421 tonnes; shortening oil, 28 079 tonnes; and salad oil, 23 449 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The October 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in

Canada, 1995 II

Catalogue number 57-003-XPB

(Canada: \$41/\$136; United States: US\$50/US\$164;
other countries: US\$58/US\$191).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Consumer prices and price indexes,

July-September 1995

Catalogue number 62-010-XPB

(Canada: \$24/\$80; United States: US\$29/US\$96; other
countries: US\$34/US\$112).

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Labour force survey, for the week ended

January 20, 1996

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 9.

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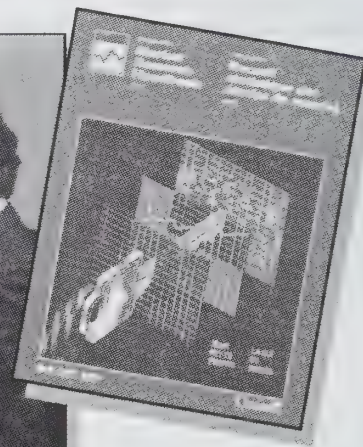
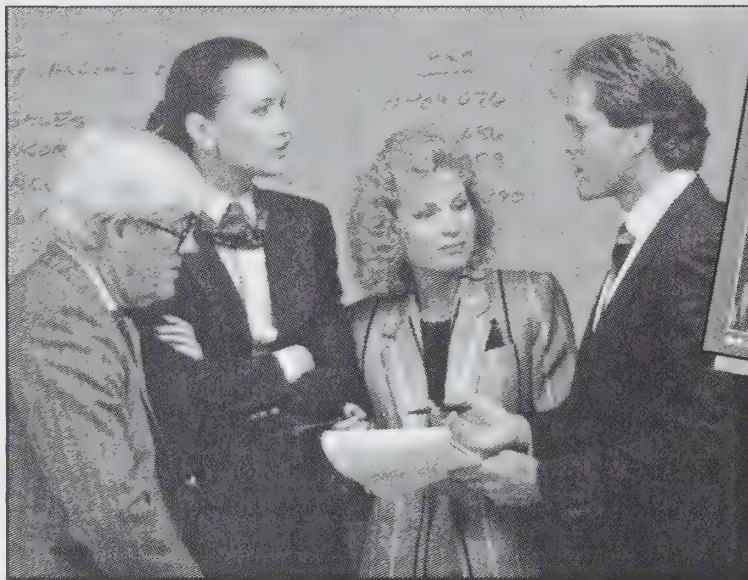
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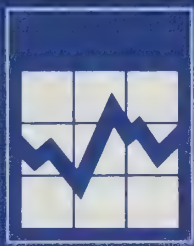
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 9, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, January 1996**

Despite gains in employment, the unemployment rate rose in January by 0.2 percentage points to 9.6%, as the number of adults looking for work rose by 29,000. This increase in the unemployment rate follows three months where it remained unchanged at 9.4%.

2
- **New housing price index, December 1995**

In the 18 months since June 1994, prices of new housing have dropped across Canada, a result of low consumer confidence that has also contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts.

6

OTHER RELEASES

Federal government finance, 1994/95 and 1995/96	8
Trusted pension funds: Financial statistics, 1994	8
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending January 21, 1996	8
Steel primary forms, December 1995	8
Footwear, fourth quarter 1995	9
Egg production, December 1995	9
Pack of processed blueberries, 1995	9
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

RELEASE DATES: February 12-16 12



MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

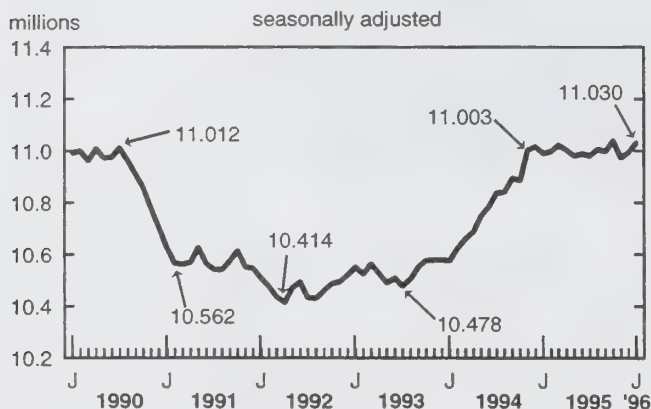
January 1996

Employment rose by 44,000 in January, bringing the gain over the past six months to 126,000 jobs. This follows a pause in growth during the first six months of 1995. Despite these gains, the unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 9.6%, as the number of adults looking for work rose by 29,000. This increase in the unemployment rate follows three months where it remained unchanged at 9.4%.

Growth in full-time jobs

Full-time employment rose by 37,000 in January, the second consecutive monthly increase after a sharp decline in November. Despite some growth in the second half of 1995, full-time employment remained little changed from a year earlier.

Full-time employment



Part-time employment increased slightly in January, bringing the gain in November, December and January to 63,000. Growth in part-time employment has been on an upward trend since the first quarter of 1995, with the gains since March totalling 124,000.

Introducing change to the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is undergoing a major redesign, the final phase of which involves the implementation of a new questionnaire by January 1997. Although new content associated with the redesign will not be available until 1997, some changes were introduced in January 1996, in order to align the outputs from the current questionnaire with the new questionnaire.

These changes include modifying the definition of part-time employment; limiting job description information and reason for leaving last job to those with recent work experience; and collecting information on work absence and overtime for paid employees only. Historical series in all LFS products have been adjusted back to 1976 to reflect these changes.

An article "Moving with the times: Introducing change to the LFS" provides an analysis of the impacts of these modifications to the affected historical series. The article is available by mail free of charge. It can also be accessed under "What's new?" on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca>.

Information on wages, union membership and workplace size will be available in 1997 from the redesigned questionnaire. A report titled "Redesigning the Canadian Labour Force Survey questionnaire" outlines the changes and is available by calling 613-951-2793.

Part-time employment



These trends in full- and part-time employment are based on a new definition, which is based on the main job of the respondent. For further information, see today's sidebar titled "Introducing change to the Labour Force Survey".

Job gains for adults

January's growth in employment was concentrated among adults 25 years and over (+43,000), with women accounting for almost two-thirds (+27,000) of the gain. This increase brought employment growth for adults in the past six months to 142,000.

By contrast, youth employment has remained virtually unchanged for two months. After fluctuating monthly in 1995, youth employment was down by 60,000 jobs (-2.8%) compared with January 1995.

Trends by industry

In January, employment in the services-producing industries grew by 34,000, the sixth consecutive monthly increase. During this period, growth in these industries has totalled 130,000 jobs (+1.3%), against slower growth of 42,000 jobs during the first six months of 1995. Since July, hours worked in the services-producing industries have also increased, but at a slower pace (+0.8%). January's employment growth was strongest in finance, insurance, and real estate (+14,000), which recorded its first increase after two months of losses. Smaller increases were spread among the other services-producing industries.

Employment in the goods-producing industries was up slightly in January (+17,000), following no growth in December. Despite the increase, employment in these industries has decreased by 20,000 (-0.5%) from a year earlier, with hours worked falling by 1.2%. Both agriculture and manufacturing contributed to January's job growth in the goods-producing industries.

Provincial labour markets

In January, employment fell by 4,000 in Newfoundland, after four months of little change. These losses, along with higher labour force participation in the province, combined to increase the unemployment rate to 19.6%, its highest level since December 1994. Nova Scotia also experienced an employment loss of 4,000, its first decrease after six months of steady growth.

In Quebec, job gains in January totalled 28,000, bringing the growth in the past six months to 59,000. These gains contrast with the first six months of 1995, when there was no employment growth. Recent gains have been concentrated in the services-producing industries.

In Ontario, employment has shown little change during the last three months, after having gained a total of 43,000 jobs in September and October. Employment in the province is up slightly (+22,000) from January 1995, with gains in manufacturing, as well as transportation, communications and other utilities.

Employment in Saskatchewan decreased by 3,000 in January, after three months of little change. With this decrease, employment in the province is down by 5,000 jobs compared with a year earlier.

There were employment gains in Alberta (+9,000) and British Columbia (+20,000) for a second consecutive month. In Alberta, employment is up 23,000 (+1.7%) over January 1995; in British Columbia, it has increased by 34,000 (+1.9%).

In the other provinces, there was little change in employment levels in January.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075 and 2078-2107 and 00799999.

The Labour Force Survey is now available at 7:00 a.m. on release day on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca> under "What's new?"

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending January 20, 1996* (71-001-PPB, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001-PFB, \$300 annually). The January 1996 issue of *The labour force* (71-001-XPB, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on March 8.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000	% change		%		change
Canada	14,981	15,052	0.5	64.7	64.9	0.2
Newfoundland	237	240	1.3	52.2	53.0	0.8
Prince Edward Island	71	71	0.0	66.9	67.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	441	441	0.0	60.1	60.1	0.0
New Brunswick	355	354	-0.3	59.3	59.1	-0.2
Quebec	3,633	3,652	0.5	62.3	62.5	0.2
Ontario	5,747	5,774	0.5	65.5	65.7	0.2
Manitoba	562	563	0.2	66.0	66.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	496	493	-0.6	66.0	65.6	-0.4
Alberta	1,497	1,504	0.5	71.9	72.1	0.2
British Columbia	1,945	1,967	1.1	65.3	65.8	0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000	% change		%		change
Canada	13,570	13,614	0.3	58.6	58.7	0.1
Newfoundland	197	193	-2.0	43.4	42.6	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	61	61	0.0	57.5	58.0	0.5
Nova Scotia	395	391	-1.0	53.8	53.3	-0.5
New Brunswick	315	313	-0.6	52.6	52.3	-0.3
Quebec	3,225	3,253	0.9	55.3	55.7	0.4
Ontario	5,258	5,261	0.1	59.9	59.9	0.0
Manitoba	518	516	-0.4	60.9	60.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	461	458	-0.7	61.4	61.0	-0.4
Alberta	1,380	1,389	0.7	66.3	66.6	0.3
British Columbia	1,766	1,786	1.1	59.3	59.8	0.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000	% change		%		change
Canada	1,411	1,438	1.9	9.4	9.6	0.2
Newfoundland	40	47	17.5	16.9	19.6	2.7
Prince Edward Island	10	10	0.0	14.1	13.9	-0.2
Nova Scotia	46	50	8.7	10.4	11.3	0.9
New Brunswick	40	41	2.5	11.3	11.6	0.3
Quebec	408	399	-2.2	11.2	10.9	-0.3
Ontario	489	513	4.9	8.5	8.9	0.4
Manitoba	44	47	6.8	7.8	8.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	35	35	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
Alberta	117	115	-1.7	7.8	7.6	-0.2
British Columbia	179	181	1.1	9.2	9.2	0.0

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	14,600	14,742	1.0	63.8	63.6	-0.2
Newfoundland	229	221	-3.6	50.2	48.6	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	64	68	5.2	61.6	64.0	2.4
Nova Scotia	420	425	1.1	57.6	57.9	0.3
New Brunswick	336	332	-1.4	56.4	55.4	-1.0
Quebec	3,541	3,574	1.0	61.3	61.2	-0.1
Ontario	5,638	5,677	0.7	65.1	64.6	-0.5
Manitoba	552	553	0.1	65.2	64.9	-0.3
Saskatchewan	484	485	0.2	64.7	64.6	-0.1
Alberta	1,458	1,482	1.7	71.0	71.0	0.0
British Columbia	1,879	1,927	2.5	64.4	64.5	0.1
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	13,058	13,200	1.1	57.0	56.9	-0.1
Newfoundland	184	175	-4.8	40.4	38.6	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	52	56	7.4	49.8	52.9	3.1
Nova Scotia	361	371	2.6	49.6	50.5	0.9
New Brunswick	290	290	0.1	48.6	48.4	-0.2
Quebec	3,072	3,135	2.1	53.1	53.7	0.6
Ontario	5,115	5,136	0.4	59.1	58.5	-0.6
Manitoba	505	502	-0.6	59.6	59.0	-0.6
Saskatchewan	450	445	-0.9	60.2	59.3	-0.9
Alberta	1,335	1,361	2.0	65.0	65.2	0.2
British Columbia	1,694	1,729	2.0	58.1	57.8	-0.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	1,543	1,542	-0.0	10.6	10.5	-0.1
Newfoundland	45	45	1.4	19.6	20.6	1.0
Prince Edward Island	12	12	-4.2	19.1	17.4	-1.7
Nova Scotia	59	54	-7.8	13.9	12.7	-1.2
New Brunswick	47	42	-10.4	13.8	12.6	-1.2
Quebec	469	439	-6.3	13.2	12.3	-0.9
Ontario	523	541	3.5	9.3	9.5	0.2
Manitoba	47	51	7.6	8.5	9.1	0.6
Saskatchewan	34	39	15.1	7.0	8.1	1.1
Alberta	123	121	-1.5	8.4	8.2	-0.2
British Columbia	185	198	7.2	9.8	10.3	0.5

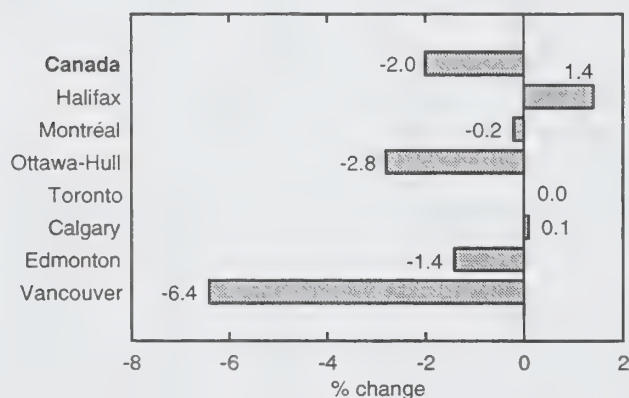
New housing price index

December 1995

In the 18 months since June 1994, prices of new housing have dropped across Canada, a result of low consumer confidence that has also contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts.

In fact, from June 1994 to December 1995, the new housing price index has dropped 2.3%. (The index measures fluctuations in the prices of new single-family dwellings, townhouses and semi-detached dwellings.) Moreover, December 1995 represented the 18th consecutive month in which the index showed a negative year-over-year percentage change. The composite index declined 2.0% during 1995.

New housing price indexes
December 1994 to December 1995



Prices of new housing have continued to drop dramatically on the West Coast and, to a lesser degree, in the nation's capital. Comparing December 1994 with December 1995, housing prices dropped 9.5% in Victoria, 6.4% in Vancouver and 2.8% in Ottawa-Hull. To generate sales in the sluggish markets in these and other cities, home-builders have reduced prices or offered incentives such as mortgages at reduced rates, free appliances, finished recreation rooms or other upgrades.

Nationally, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has indicated that housing starts covered by the index dropped 32.3% from 1994 to 1995.

The short-term outlook for housing construction remains weak. In 1995, annual housing construction intentions as measured by the value of residential building permits were down 23.2% compared with 1994. This was the largest annual drop since 1982. Apparently, stable or declining mortgage rates and lower house prices have failed to overcome consumers' concerns about their economic situations.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
				% change	
Canada total	135.8	133.1	133.1	-2.0	-
House only	125.3	122.8	123.0	-1.8	0.2
Land only	169.0	166.1	166.1	-1.7	-
St. John's	127.8	127.1	127.1	-0.5	-
Halifax	119.4	121.1	121.1	1.4	-
Charlottetown	..	116.6	116.1	..	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	114.6	114.6	-0.9	-
Québec	134.4	135.8	135.8	1.0	-
Montréal	137.4	137.1	137.1	-0.2	-
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	119.4	119.4	-2.8	-
Toronto	137.5	136.9	137.5	-	0.4
Hamilton	127.6	124.7	125.1	-2.0	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.8	121.3	121.6	-0.2	0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.2	121.3	122.3	-0.7	0.8
London	146.5	140.4	141.3	-3.5	0.6
Windsor	128.1	128.3	128.3	0.2	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	137.4	137.4	-0.2	-
Winnipeg	116.9	118.2	118.1	1.0	-0.1
Regina	128.2	132.4	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	112.1	114.2	114.2	1.9	-
Calgary	141.1	141.6	141.3	0.1	-0.2
Edmonton	147.5	145.5	145.5	-1.4	-
Vancouver	142.7	133.9	133.5	-6.4	-0.3
Victoria	125.4	114.5	113.5	-9.5	-0.9

.. Figures not available.
- Nil or zero.

OTHER RELEASES

Federal government finance

1994/95 (revised) and 1995/96 (revised)

Revenues and expenditures for both fiscal years are expected to be lower than stated in the original estimates. For 1994/95, revised expenditures of \$174.2 billion exceed revenues by \$37.2 billion. Expenditures for 1995/96 are now estimated at \$177.7 billion, which are \$2.3 billion less than the previous calculation. The deficit continues to be estimated at \$32.2 billion.

Revised data on the federal government's revenues and expenditures are now available on a financial management system (FMS) basis for the fiscal years 1994/95 and 1995/96. These revised data incorporate data from the "Economic and fiscal update" of December 1995. Additional information was supplied by the Department of Finance.

All reference years include the financial transactions of the departments, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions that are considered to be part of the federal government for statistical purposes. Excluded are the revenues and expenditures of federal government business enterprises. These are incorporated in other statistical series published by Public Institutions Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For more information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Trusteed pension funds: Financial statistics

1994

The assets of trusteed pension funds (\$311.5 billion at market value at the end of 1994) represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. These trusteed funds hold close to two-thirds of the assets of all employer-sponsored pension plans.

Data for 1994 from the Survey of Trusteed Pension Funds are now available. This survey is a census of all trusteed pension funds in the country. It details the income, expenditures and investment portfolio (book and market value) of these funds.

The 1994 issue of *Trusteed pension funds: Financial statistics* (74-201, \$) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 21, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending January 21, 1996 decreased 14.7% to 4.0 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.9% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 264 000 tonnes during the seven days, a 17.9% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 17.4%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 14.9% during the seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 12.8 million tonnes, a 10.1% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

December 1995

Steel primary forms production for December totalled 1 139 041 tonnes, a 1.6% decrease from 1 157 754 tonnes in December 1994.

Year-to-date production in 1995 reached 14 313 166 tonnes, up 3.7% from 13 800 328 tonnes in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Footwear

Fourth quarter 1995

In the fourth quarter of 1995, footwear manufacturers made 4,425,421 pairs of footwear, a 14.0% decrease from 5,143,622 pairs (revised) a year earlier.

Footwear production in 1995 totalled 19,865,646 pairs (revised), down 12.7% from 22,760,171 pairs (revised) produced during 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002-XPB, \$8/\$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

December 1995

Egg production in December totalled 41.1 million dozen, a 0.8% decrease from December 1994. The average number of layers decreased 0.1%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,244 to 2,249.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of processed blueberries

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed blueberries are now available.

Pack of selected fruits (excluding apples), 1995 (32-234-XPB, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5441, 5452, 5463, 5506, 5553 and 6890.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250-XPB, \$53), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Men's and boys' suit and jacket (2432)	502.0	553.0	10.2	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Occupational clothing (2492)	181.7	179.7	-1.1	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Prefabricated wooden buildings (2541)	340.5	338.0	-0.7	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Steel foundries (2912)	216.0	249.8	15.6	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Non-commercial trailer (3243)	279.2	349.1	25.0	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Sporting goods (3931)	847.2	1,032.3	21.9	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, amended survey, September 1995

Catalogue number 32-006-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products,

December 1995

Catalogue number 41-006-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, December 1995

Catalogue number 41-011-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries,

December 1995

Catalogue number 43-005-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,

December 1995

Catalogue number 46-002-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Canadian international merchandise trade,

November 1995

Catalogue number 65-001-XPB

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

Health reports, 1995, vol. 7, no. 3

Catalogue number 82-003

(Canada: \$34/\$112; United States: US\$41/US\$135; other countries: US\$48/US\$157).

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RELEASE DATES

February 12-16

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New motor vehicle sales	December 1995
13	Cancer statistics	1996
15	Consumer price index	January 1996
15	Composite index	January 1996
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1995
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 12, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, 1995 and December 1995** 2
Consumers slammed on the brakes in 1995, purchasing fewer new vehicles than in any year since 1983. Except for 1982 and 1983, sales of new vehicles have not been this low since 1972.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Waste management industry survey, 1994 6
 - Average prices of selected farm inputs, January 1996 6
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Cancer statistics

1996

Canadian cancer statistics, 1996 will be released by the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society at 6:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 13. This publication provides estimates of new cases (incidence) and mortality related to cancer in 1996. In addition, the report presents historical data and selected indicators on the burden of cancer, such as potential years of life lost. Special topics in this year's edition include trends in prostate cancer and the direct costs of cancer in Canada.

Canadian cancer statistics, 1996 is a collaborative effort among Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada, and the cancer registries of the provinces and territories. To obtain a copy of the report, call Statistics Canada at 613-951-1746.



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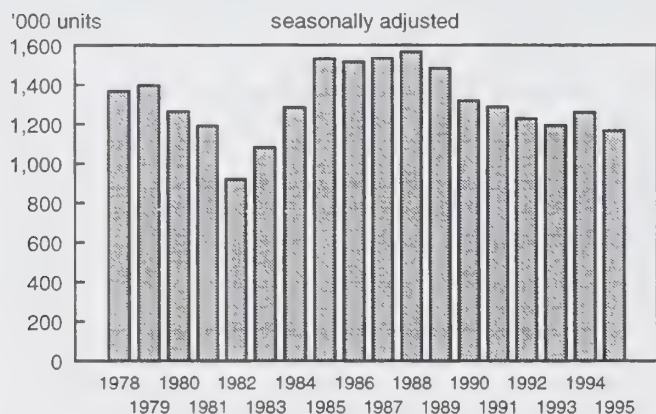
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

1995 and December 1995

Consumers slammed on the brakes in 1995, purchasing fewer new vehicles than in any year since 1983. Except for the sales slump in 1982 and 1983, which reflected high interest rates and a recession, sales of new vehicles have not been this low since 1972. New motor vehicle sales fell to 1.17 million vehicles in 1995, down 7.4% from 1.26 million in 1994.

New vehicle sales dropped to a 12-year low in 1995



In 1994, after five years of annual declines, sales rose for the first time. Industry analysts had expected the rebound to continue during 1995. However, weak sales throughout the year more than reversed 1994's gains.

Truck market not as weak as car market

The truck market was least affected by last year's sales decline. Sales of trucks fell 2.9% from 1994. Still, truck sales during 1995 were higher than in 1993.

Note to readers

The monthly unadjusted data for 1995 have been revised. Seasonally adjusted monthly estimates have been recalculated and revised back to January 1992.

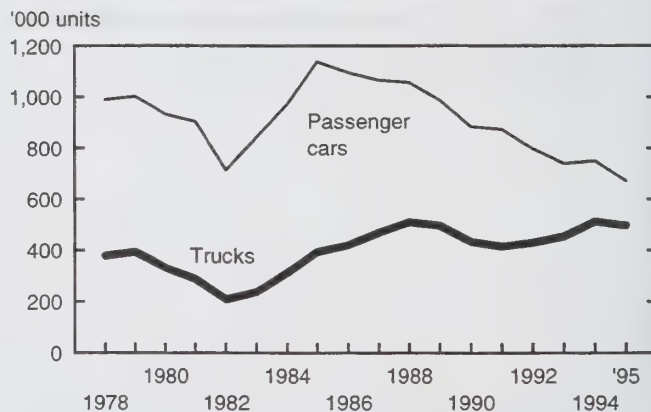
The New Motor Vehicle Survey estimates the number and value of new motor vehicles sold directly or through dealers to customers in Canada. Manufacturers and importers report final sales (including leases) of new vehicles. Other activities by car dealers, such as used car sales and vehicle servicing, are not collected in this survey. Total operating revenue of car dealers is included in the automotive component of the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

Motor vehicles are divided into two groups: passenger cars and trucks. Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes (such as taxis and rental cars). Trucks include minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

The monthly figures at the end of this release are seasonally adjusted.

Car sales fell to their lowest level since 1970, even though over 670,000 passenger cars were sold in 1995 (-10.5% from 1994). Passenger car sales have declined every year except 1994 since peaking at over 1,137,000 in 1985.

Gap narrowing between car and truck sales



The downward trend in passenger car sales reflects the growing popularity of minivans, pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles, which are all classified as part of the truck market. In 1985, trucks accounted for only 26% of the new vehicle market; by 1995, their market share had risen to 42%.

Sales patterns differ across the country

Consumers' preferences for cars over trucks differ across the country. In the three Prairie provinces, a higher proportion of trucks are sold than in any of the other provinces. Trucks account for more than half the new vehicles sold in Saskatchewan (60%), Alberta (59%) and Manitoba (53%). By contrast, Quebecers favour cars more than do consumers elsewhere in Canada. Less than a third of the new vehicles purchased in Quebec last year were trucks.

The Big Three automakers have the highest market share in the Prairies. Of all the new vehicles (excluding buses) sold in Saskatchewan last year, 86% were Big Three models. The Big Three held 85% of the market share in Alberta and 83% in Manitoba; their market share in Canada is 75% on average.

Part of the Big Three's strength in the Prairies may be related to the higher proportion of trucks sold there. The Big Three hold a higher share of the truck market in Canada; last year, nearly 88% of the trucks sold (excluding buses) were Big Three models, compared with 66% of all cars sold. As well, the Big Three have a higher share of the passenger car market in the Prairies; in 1995, their share was highest in Saskatchewan (80%), followed by New Brunswick (79%), Alberta and Manitoba (both 77%).

Consumers spending more for a car

The average price for a passenger car purchased in 1985 was \$12,000. If that price were inflated to 1995 dollars (based on the automobile component of the consumer price index), it would be about \$17,600. However, the average price of the cars actually purchased in 1995 was \$20,700, a difference of 17.6%. The difference can be explained by a number of factors—such as the car and options chosen by the consumer, and the equipment added to the standard options by the automaker.

Consumers in British Columbia purchased more expensive cars than buyers in any other province. The average price of cars sold in British Columbia during 1995 was about \$22,700, compared with the Canadian average of about \$20,700. The average price reflects consumers' choices of options and models, as well as any price changes.

Dealers in Atlantic Canada sold a higher proportion of less expensive cars. Average prices in those four provinces ranged from a low of \$17,800 in Newfoundland to a high of \$18,600 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Dollar value of sales rose slightly in 1995

The total value of new motor vehicle sales in 1995 rose a slight 1.0% from 1994. During the same period, automotive vehicle prices rose 5.9% (as recorded by the consumer price index).

Despite the poor performance of the domestic retail car market, Canadian automakers have been doing well. In the first 11 months of 1995, manufacturing shipments by the motor vehicle industry rose 14.4% over the same period of 1994. The strength can be attributed to strong U.S. demand for many of the models built in Canada.

December 1995

Monthly new motor vehicle sales rose 4.4% in December 1995 (seasonally adjusted). The passenger car and the truck markets both saw increased sales (+3.7% and +5.3% respectively). The Big Three automakers recorded the largest gain in passenger car sales, up 5.4% compared with a 0.7% rise for the other automakers.

Available on CANSIM: 64.

The December 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	103,659	95,349	99,545	-4.0	4.4
Passenger cars	62,117	54,355	56,376	-9.2	3.7
North American ¹	47,796	45,769	47,735	-0.1	4.3
Imports	14,321	8,586	8,642	-39.7	0.7
Big Three automakers	39,354	34,886	36,776	-6.6	5.4
Other automakers	22,763	19,469	19,600	-13.9	0.7
Trucks, vans and buses	41,541	40,994	43,168	3.9	5.3
	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Market share	
				Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	84,982	79,813	-6.1		
Passenger cars	47,326	41,589	-12.1	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	36,987	35,663	-3.6	78.2	85.8
Big Three automakers	28,942	26,824	-7.3	61.2	64.5
Other automakers	8,045	8,839	9.9	17.0	21.3
Imports	10,339	5,926	-42.7	21.8	14.2
Big Three automakers	1,260	483	-61.7	2.7	1.2
Other automakers	9,079	5,443	-40.0	19.2	13.1
Trucks, vans and buses	37,656	38,224	1.5	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	35,321	36,212	2.5	93.8	94.7
Imports	2,335	2,012	-13.8	6.2	5.3

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

**Annual new motor vehicle sales
1995**

	Big Three cars	Other cars	Total cars	Total trucks	Total new motor vehicle sales
Canada	438,947	231,243	670,190	496,345	1,166,535
Newfoundland	7,594	2,970	10,564	6,548	17,112
Prince Edward Island	1,790	824	2,614	1,609	4,223
Nova Scotia	13,767	6,509	20,276	12,049	32,325
New Brunswick	13,334	3,556	16,890	13,208	30,098
Quebec	115,556	81,785	197,341	95,825	293,166
Ontario	183,665	84,285	267,950	184,816	452,766
Manitoba	12,901	3,895	16,796	18,818	35,614
Saskatchewan	9,865	2,443	12,308	18,610	30,918
Alberta	38,839	11,608	50,447	71,797	122,244
British Columbia	41,636	33,368	75,004	73,065	148,069
% change from 1994					
Canada	-10.4	-10.6	-10.5	-2.9	-7.4
Newfoundland	-19.8	-11.3	-17.6	-11.6	-15.4
Prince Edward Island	-13.6	-11.5	-13.0	-8.6	-11.4
Nova Scotia	-13.3	-9.2	-12.1	-8.0	-10.6
New Brunswick	-7.4	-7.5	-7.4	-2.5	-5.3
Quebec	-8.9	-13.9	-11.0	-1.9	-8.2
Ontario	-13.2	-9.1	-12.0	-1.7	-8.1
Manitoba	-4.7	-13.3	-6.9	0.6	-3.1
Saskatchewan	-8.4	-17.8	-10.4	0.0	-4.4
Alberta	-5.2	-9.9	-6.3	-6.0	-6.1
British Columbia	-6.6	-5.1	-5.9	-4.2	-5.1

OTHER RELEASES

Waste management industry survey 1994 (preliminary)

In 1994, revenues of the waste management industry—the industry's activities include the collection, transportation, recycling and disposal of both municipal solid waste and hazardous waste—totalled approximately \$2.0 billion, an 82% advance in current dollars from \$1.1 billion in 1989.

The industry employed 13,000 people in 1994, an increase of 3,000 compared with 1989. Over the same period, salary expenditures rose from \$253 million to \$437 million. The industry's average wage per employee climbed from \$25,800 in 1989 to \$33,600 in 1994, up 30% in current dollars.

Preliminary 1994 data from the Waste Management Industry Survey are now available. A complete report of the survey, including statistical tables on quantities

of waste and financial statistics on the industry, will be released in April 1996.

For further information on this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs January 1996

Data on the average prices of selected farm inputs for January 1996 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Unemployment insurance statistics,

November 1995

Catalogue number 73-001-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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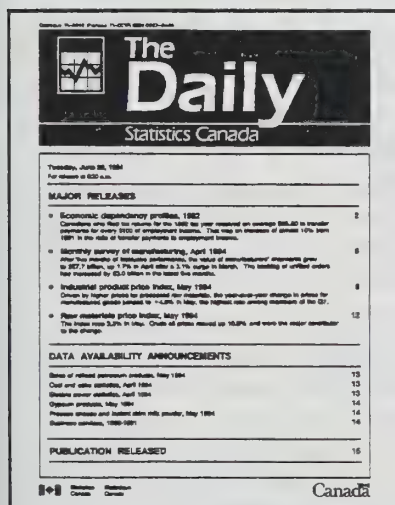
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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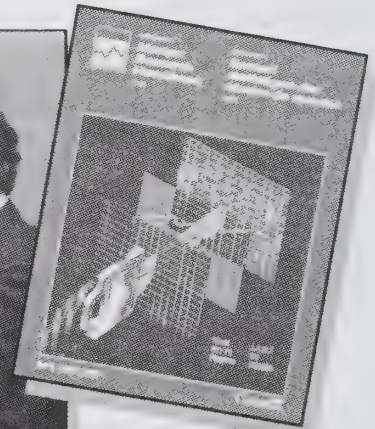
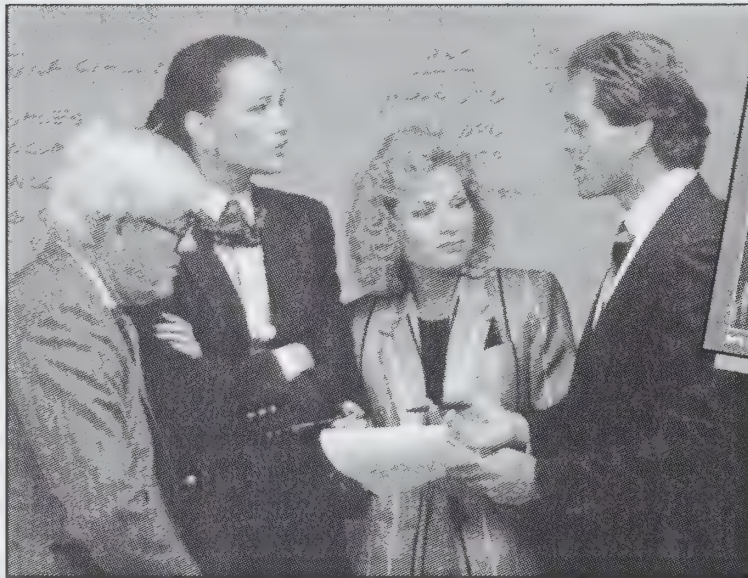
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 13, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Cancer statistics, 1996** 2
Mortality rates for several types of cancers among men and women have slowed markedly over the past decade. However, among men, the mortality rate for prostate cancer is rising steadily. Among women, the epidemic of lung cancer continues.

OTHER RELEASES

- Raw materials price index, early estimate, January 1996 5
- Dairy review, fourth quarter 1995 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 7

Canadian cancer statistics 1996

The 1996 edition of *Canadian cancer statistics* is a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, Health Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, and the cancer registries of the provinces and territories. This report presents estimates of cancer incidence and mortality for 1996, historical (actual and estimated) data from 1969 to 1996, and selected indicators of the burden of cancer. Special topics featured this year include trends in prostate cancer, the direct costs of cancer in Canada, and an evaluation of the cancer estimates published from 1987 to 1991.

Canadian cancer statistics, 1996 (uncatalogued) is now available from the Health Statistics Division (613-951-1746), Statistics Canada, and from the Canadian Cancer Society.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Cancer statistics

1996

Mortality rates for several types of cancers have slowed markedly over the past decade. However, among men, mortality and incidence rates for prostate cancer are rising steadily. Among women, the epidemic of lung cancer continues.

The overall cancer mortality rate among Canadian men has been gradually declining since the peak in 1988. Decreasing mortality rates for lung, colorectal and several other cancers are responsible for the drop. Among women, the overall cancer mortality rate has remained stable; however, it would have declined by 12% between 1971 and 1996 if the lung cancer rate had not increased substantially.

An estimated 129,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Canadians of all ages in 1996. This represents an average increase of about 3,000 new cases per year over the past quarter century. In addition, an estimated 61,800 Canadians will die from cancer this year. Deaths have increased by about 1,200 per year over the past 25 years.

The major factor in the steadily rising caseload has been the rapidly aging population—a trend that will continue. In 1971, 12% of the population was aged 60 or over, compared with 16% in 1996 and a projected 22% in 2016.

In 1993, cancer cost the country's health care system at least \$3.5 billion, three-quarters of which was spent on hospital care. Costs have increased from \$1.9 billion in 1986, reflecting the higher caseload.

Note to readers

The estimates were produced by modelling actual cancer incidence and mortality data by province for selected cancer sites. Actual data from 1984 to 1991 or to 1992 were used to compute incidence estimates for 1996. Data from 1984 to 1993 were used to compute 1996 mortality estimates. The overall (all causes) incidence estimates for 1996 exclude approximately 62,500 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.

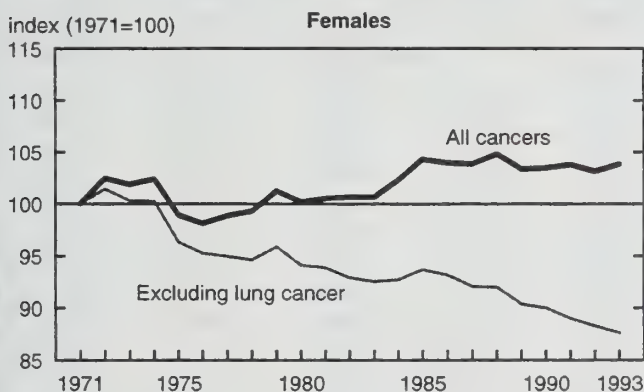
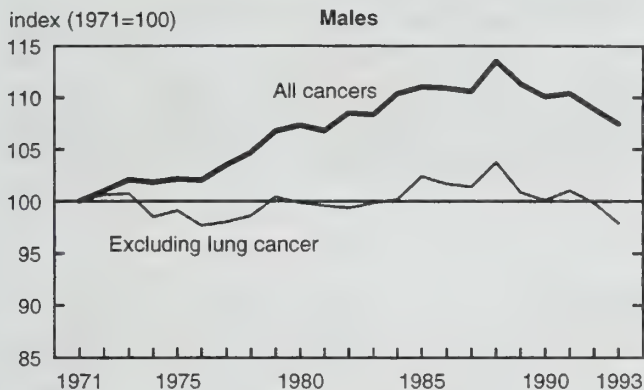
Mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths per 100,000 persons in the population. Incidence rate is the number of new cases per 100,000 persons. Rates used in this release were adjusted for changes in the age distribution of the population over time.

Overall cancer mortality decreases among men

The overall cancer mortality rate for men has declined slightly but steadily from a high of 253 per 100,000 in 1988 to an estimated 241 per 100,000 in 1996. (These rates are adjusted for changes in the age distribution of the population over time.) This reduction occurred among men in all age groups under 60, whereas the rates were stable at older ages.

Lung cancer mortality has declined from 81 to 78 per 100,000 over the same nine-year period, a reflection of the declining use of tobacco among men since the mid-1960s. Among the other cancers that are leading causes of death among men, mortality rates have fallen for colorectal cancer (from 28 per 100,000 in 1988 to 24 per 100,000 in 1996) and stomach cancer (from 13 to 9 per 100,000). Other cancers that have decreased during this nine-year period include testicular cancer, pancreatic cancer and Hodgkin's disease.

Indexes of cancer mortality rates in Canada



Note: Rates are standardized to the age distribution of the 1991 Canadian population. All figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

However, the mortality rates for prostate cancer are still rising (from 25 per 100,000 in 1969 to 32 per 100,000 in 1996), and the incidence rates are climbing

even faster (from 54 per 100,000 in 1969 to 124 per 100,000 in 1996). The increase in incidence, which has been particularly marked since 1990, is due mainly to wider use of various tests for the early detection of this cancer, including the test for prostate-specific antigen (PSA), introduced in 1990.

The incidence of prostate cancer has surpassed that of lung cancer. Moreover, prostate cancer is now the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Canadian men; 1 in 9 will develop prostate cancer and 1 in 27 will die of the disease. Nonetheless, it ranks second to lung cancer as a cause of cancer death.

Overall cancer mortality remains stable among women

Among women, trends in mortality and incidence rates for all forms of cancer combined have remained stable since 1984. In fact, mortality rates have declined for women under 60. This is due primarily to declining mortality from colorectal and breast cancers among women aged 30 to 59.

By contrast, cancer mortality rates have risen among women aged 60 to 79, due largely to higher lung cancer mortality in these age groups. Since 1966, smoking rates among women have declined only slightly. Smoking rates among young women (aged 15 to 19) are now higher than those among young men.

Among women, increases in lung cancer mortality have been offset by decreases in mortality due to colorectal, bladder and stomach cancers, as well as Hodgkin's disease. In fact, if lung cancer rates had stayed the same and not quadrupled, overall cancer mortality for women would have declined by 12% since 1971.

Encouragingly, the previously stable rate for breast cancer showed a small decrease in 1993, dropping to the lowest rate recorded during the 1969-to-1993 period.

Canadian cancer statistics, 1996 is a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada and the cancer registries of the provinces and territories.

Limited copies of *Canadian cancer statistics, 1996* are available from the Canadian Cancer Society (Suite 200, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 3B1; phone 416-961-7223), the Health Statistics Division

of Statistics Canada (613-951-1746), local offices of the Canadian Cancer Society, and Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Judy Lee (613-951-1775), Health Statistics Division; Kerstin Ring or David Stones (416-961-7223), Canadian Cancer Society / National Cancer Institute of Canada; or Sylvie Patry (613-957-2988), Health Canada.

Estimated new cases and deaths for selected cancer sites 1996

Site	New cases			Deaths		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All cancers	129,200	68,600	60,600	61,800	33,600	28,200
Lung	20,000	12,400	7,600	17,000	11,000	6,000
Breast (female)	18,600	...	18,600	5,300	...	5,300
Prostate	18,200	18,200	...	4,200	4,200	...
Colorectal	16,300	8,800	7,500	6,200	3,300	2,900
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	5,300	2,900	2,400	2,300	1,200	1,100
Bladder	4,450	3,300	1,150	1,320	920	400
Kidney	4,050	2,500	1,550	1,350	830	520
Leukemia	3,250	1,800	1,450	2,010	1,100	910
Melanoma	3,100	1,650	1,450	640	390	250
Oral	3,090	2,200	890	1,070	770	300
Stomach	3,000	1,950	1,050	2,000	1,200	800
Body of uterus	3,000	...	3,000	620	...	620
Pancreas	2,900	1,350	1,550	2,950	1,450	1,500
Brain	2,230	1,250	980	1,430	790	640
Ovary	2,100	...	2,100	1,350	...	1,350
Multiple myeloma	1,510	820	690	1,100	580	520
Larynx	1,360	1,100	260	560	470	90
Cervix	1,350	...	1,350	390	...	390
Hodgkin's disease	820	420	400	140	75	65
Testis	770	770	...	25	25	...
All other sites	13,800	7,200	6,600	9,800	5,300	4,500

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Figures exclude the estimated 62,500 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate

January 1996

The raw materials price index (RMPI) decreased an estimated 1.2% from December 1995 to January 1996. Except for the wood index (+1.8%), all the major components declined: metals (-4.8%), mineral fuels (-1.9%), and vegetable and animal products (-0.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 1.0% in January 1996.

This early estimate of the January 1996 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Dairy review

Fourth quarter 1995

In the fourth quarter of 1995, creamery butter production totalled 23 300 tonnes, a 10.7% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 30 150 tonnes, a 5.6% rise from the fourth quarter of 1994.

An estimated 1 750 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes during the September-to-November 1995 period. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1995 to 6.6 million kilolitres, a 2.2% increase over the January-to-November 1994 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, \$35/\$115) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,

December 1995

Catalogue number 25-001-XPB

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Oils and fats, amended survey, October 1995

Catalogue number 32-006-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

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Footwear statistics, quarter ended December 1995

Catalogue number 33-002-XPB

(Canada: \$8/\$24; United States: US\$9/US\$29; other countries: US\$11/US\$34).

Building permits, December 1995

Catalogue number 64-001-XPB

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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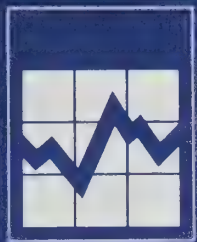
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 14, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index, January 1996	2
Selected financial indexes, January 1996	2
Railway carloadings, ten-day period ending January 31, 1996	2
Shipments of rolled steel, December 1995	2
Pack of processed corn, 1995	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	3
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OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index

January 1996

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in January 1996 at December's level of 137.7. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% from 137.5 in January 1995 to 137.7 in January 1996.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

January 1996

Data from January 1996 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending January 31, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending January 31, 1996 decreased 3.0% from the same period of last year, to 6.2 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded decreased 1.3%.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 397 000 tonnes, an 11.4% increase from the same 10-day period of 1995. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 9.3% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 2.2% from a year earlier during the 10 days. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 19.4 million tonnes, a 7.6% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

December 1995

Rolled steel shipments in December totalled 1 004 957 tonnes, down 11.2% from 1 132 344 tonnes in November 1995 and down 9.3% from 1 108 533 tonnes in December 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1995 totalled 13 334 662 tonnes, down 0.5% from 13 406 027 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed corn

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed corn are now available.

Pack of processed corn, 1995 (32-236-XPB, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry,

November 1995

Catalogue number 15-001-XPB

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Cereals and oilseeds review, November 1995

Catalogue number 22-007-XPB

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

The consumer price index, January 1996

Catalogue number 62-001-XPB

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, February 15.

Industry price indexes, December 1995

Catalogue number 62-011-XPB

(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252;
other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

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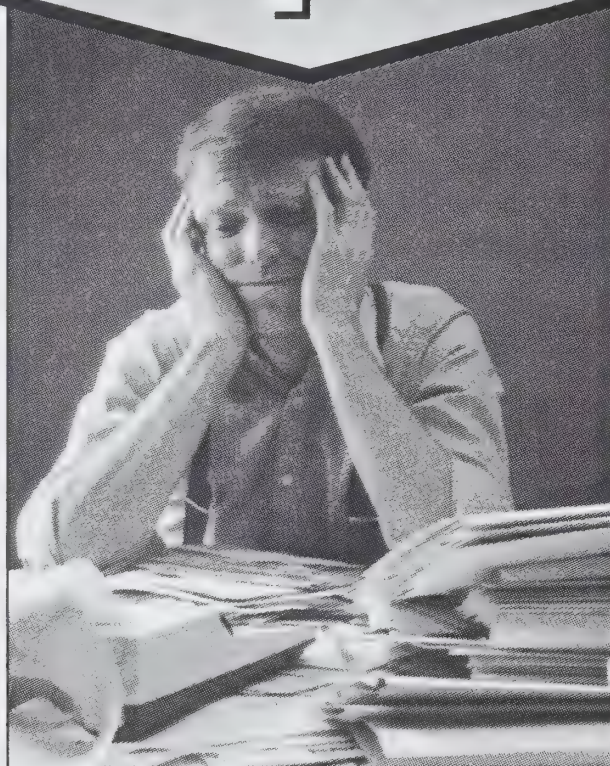
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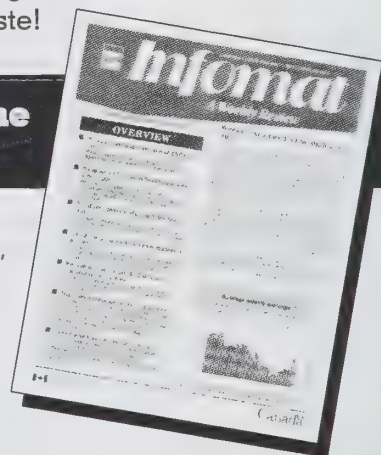
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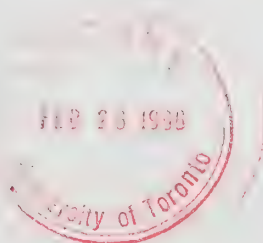
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, January 1996** 2
January marked the second month in a row when inflation was below 2%. Consumers were faced with an overall price increase of 1.6% between January 1995 and January 1996 as measured by the consumer price index.
- **Composite index, January 1996** 5
The leading indicator continued to grow at a slow 0.3% rate in January, changed little since last fall. The growth was still largely confined to business spending and financial markets.

OTHER RELEASES

- Steel primary forms, week ending February 10, 1996 7
- Railway operating statistics, August 1995 7
- Pack of processed mixed vegetables, 1995 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8



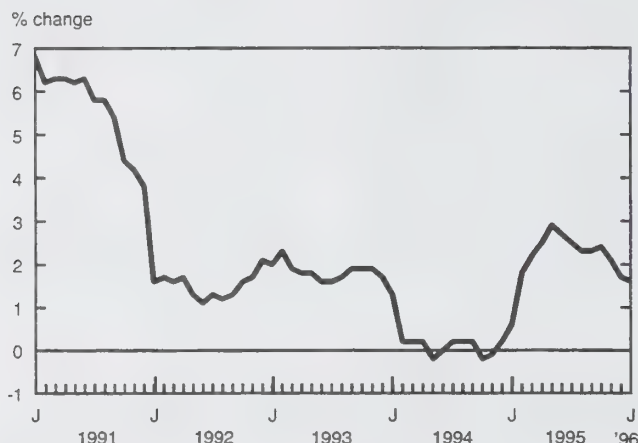
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

January 1996

January marked the second month in a row when inflation was below 2%. Consumers were faced with an overall price increase of 1.6% between January 1995 and January 1996 as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).

Percentage change in the consumer price index
from the same month of the previous year



Since January 1995, higher prices for new automobiles, auto insurance, gasoline and paper supplies have contributed most to inflation. Other significant contributions have come from telephone services, mortgage loans, rent, cable services and university tuition fees. Nevertheless, consumers have found relief in lower prices for some fresh vegetables, personal care supplies, clothing, footwear and new houses.

A 0.2% advance between December and January

Between December and January, prices increased telephone services, food, household supplies, clothing and most transportation items. Air transportation, travel tours, mortgage loans and household textiles declined in price. On average, prices rose 0.2%.

Telephone rates advanced in most provinces after the federal government permitted an increase of \$2.00 per month for local service. Additional increases were seen in British Columbia, where local calling areas

International comparisons of Canada's economic growth, based on purchasing power parities, 1980-1994

The January 1996 issue of The consumer price index (62-001) carries an article titled "International comparisons of Canada's economic growth, based on purchasing power parities, 1980-1994". The article situates Canada in the world economy and compares its economic growth to that of other countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including the United States and Japan. To enable comparisons of economic output in real terms, purchasing power parities were used to correct for the effect of price differences between countries.

Even though Canada's economic output per capita remained below that of the United States between 1980 and 1994, it was higher than the OECD average and, between 1980 and 1989, was higher than the G-7 average. Since then, Canada's economic performance has been below par when compared with the G-7 average, though Canada has shown signs of resurgence since 1992.

This article follows up on the December 1995 feature article, "Comparisons of price levels between Canada and the United States, Japan and Mexico, 1980-1994", which used purchasing power parities along with currency exchange rates to compare price levels between countries.

The January 1996 issue of The consumer price index (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this article, contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-3359), Prices Division.

grew in size. Except for a decline in Northern Canada, long distance rates did not change. Taking both local and long distance services into account, the cost of telephone services increased 5.1% on average across Canada.

Food prices rose another 0.5% in January, following an increase of the same size in December. Sharply higher prices for lettuce and other vegetables contributed heavily to the latest increase. Unusually cold weather in the southern United States has affected the production and transportation of several types of fresh vegetables. Poultry prices rose sharply in response to higher production costs for chicken and the end of promotional pricing for turkey. Prices of ice cream, cheese and soft drinks also rose with the end of the holiday season's promotional pricing. The overall rise in food prices was moderated by lower prices for beef and bakery products.

Clothing and footwear prices, which fell an exceptional 2.4% in December, rose 0.9% in January as a number of items were no longer on sale. Most of the latest advance was concentrated in women's

clothing (+1.9%). Prices of men's clothing rose a more moderate 0.9%, whereas children's fell 1.6%.

Prices of automotive vehicles rose an average 0.4% in January. Auto insurance companies increased premiums in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

Falling prices for air transportation, travel tours, mortgage loans and household textiles moderated the overall increase in the CPI. Air fares fell because seasonal fares came into effect on routes in Canada, overseas and to the south. Quotations on holiday travel packages showed the usual January decline. Mortgage interest charges reflected lower interest rates on mortgages and lower prices for new homes. Prices of household textiles (mostly sheets, comforters and towels) dropped as they went on sale at several large department stores across the country.

Provinces at a glance

Between January 1995 and January 1996, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from a low 1.0% in

New Brunswick to 2.0% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. In New Brunswick, a sharp decline in food prices was accompanied by a smaller than average rise in transportation charges. In Prince Edward Island, larger than average increases were seen in food and household operating charges. In Manitoba, a significant increase was observed in the shelter index.

Between December and January, in each of the four Atlantic provinces, the all-items index increased 0.5%. At the same time, there was no change in the CPIs (all-items) for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7453 and 7477-7478.

The January 1996 issue of the *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	134.2	133.9	132.1	0.2	1.6
Food	126.7	126.1	125.6	0.5	0.9
Shelter	134.3	134.3	133.7	0.0	0.4
Household operations and furnishings	123.2	122.2	120.3	0.8	2.4
Clothing and footwear	130.1	129.0	131.5	0.9	-1.1
Transportation	140.5	140.4	135.5	0.1	3.7
Health and personal care	135.9	135.8	136.1	0.1	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	142.0	142.5	138.3	-0.4	2.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.9	144.7	141.0	0.1	2.8
Goods	127.3	127.0	125.9	0.2	1.1
Services	142.5	142.3	139.8	0.1	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	136.8	136.6	134.5	0.1	1.7
Energy	127.2	127.2	125.7	0.0	1.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.5	74.7	75.7		
All-items (1981=100)	177.7				

Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

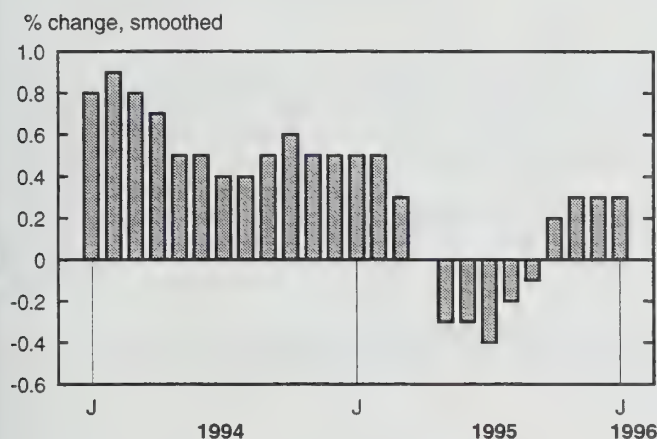
	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland	128.0	127.3	126.3	0.5	1.3
Prince Edward Island	132.0	131.4	129.4	0.5	2.0
Nova Scotia	130.4	129.7	128.9	0.5	1.2
New Brunswick	129.5	128.8	128.2	0.5	1.0
Quebec	131.5	131.3	129.6	0.2	1.5
Ontario	135.1	134.9	133.1	0.1	1.5
Manitoba	136.7	136.7	134.0	0.0	2.0
Saskatchewan	136.5	136.5	134.5	0.0	1.5
Alberta	133.6	133.4	131.2	0.1	1.8
British Columbia	138.1	137.7	136.1	0.3	1.5
Whitehorse	130.9	130.6	129.4	0.2	1.2
Yellowknife	133.4	133.7	130.1	-0.2	2.5

Composite index

January 1996

The leading indicator continued to grow at a slow 0.3% rate in January, changed little since last fall. The growth was still largely confined to business spending and financial markets. Overall, five of the nine components were up, one less than in December, while three fell and one was unchanged. Consumers remained cautious about spending, so there was renewed weakness in the housing component. (Only 9 of 10 components were used to calculate this month's index because temporary shutdowns within the U.S. federal government delayed publication of the U.S. leading index).

Composite index



The housing index fell 1.6% in January, snapping a six-month upturn. Starts of multiple units were sharply lower, after a hike in vacancy rates in December. Starts of single-family dwellings edged up 2% and stood at only half their rate in the first half of 1995. As a result, furniture and appliance sales slowed again, their eighth straight drop.

In contrast to the sluggish spending by households, businesses stepped up their outlays once again. Higher

investment demand both here and abroad boosted output of Canadian manufacturing goods, which in turn led to an increased need for labour. The average work week showed back-to-back advances for the first time since early 1994. Business services continued to expand rapidly in January, as they did in the previous two months, buttressing services employment.

Employment growth has been accelerating in commercial services



The Toronto stock market posted another sharp increase in January, led by natural resources and industrial products. Meanwhile, the money supply showed a solid gain.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the February 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	171.5	171.4	171.7	172.2	172.8	173.3	0.3
Housing index ¹	102.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	103.3	-1.6
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,960	1,967	1,976	1,984	1,990	1,998	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,443	4,495	4,520	4,554	4,595	4,669	1.6
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,542	30,685	30,820	30,899	31,047	31,214	0.5
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	215.1	214.8	214.5	214.3	213.9	..	..
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.6	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	12,583	12,480	12,442	12,397	12,376	12,408	0.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.57	-0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	1,148.9	1,141.3	1,135.9	1,133.6	1,132.7	1,131.1	-0.1
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	3,939.2	3,930.4	3,937.1	3,947.0	3,950.6	3,952.1	0.0
Unsmoothed composite	171.7	172.4	174.0	173.9	175.3	173.0	-1.3

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

* Difference from previous month.

.. Figures not available because of the temporary shutdowns within the U.S. federal government.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 10, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 10, 1996 totalled 238 077 tonnes, down 15.5% from 281 861 tonnes a week earlier and down 16.5% from 285 154 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 1 563 136 tonnes, a 4.4% decrease from 1 635 590 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

August 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported a net loss of \$4.3 million in August 1995. Operating revenues totalled \$549.4 million, a decrease of 11.6% from August 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed a decrease of 15.7% during the same period.

For January to August 1995, year-to-date operating revenues decreased 3.4% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of processed mixed vegetables

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed mixed vegetables are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables, 1995 (32-240-XPB, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard,
December 1995

Catalogue number 36-003-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
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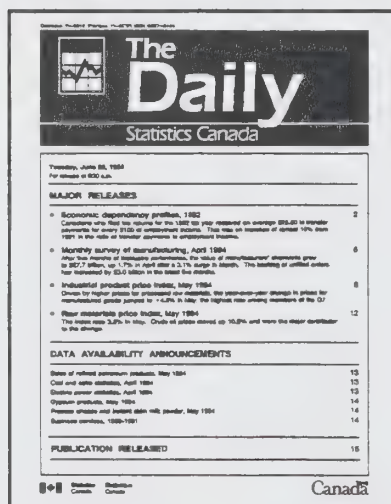
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 16, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, December 1995** 2
Manufacturers increased shipments in December as they drew down inventories for the first time since January 1993. Despite back-to-back increases in November and December, shipments barely regained their record level set almost a year earlier in January 1995. Meanwhile, the backlog of unfilled orders rose for the first time since July 1995.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, 1995 and December 1995** 5
Foreigners made a record 16.9 million overnight visits to Canada in 1995.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas, December 1995	9
Machinery and equipment price indexes, fourth quarter 1995	9
Telephone statistics, December 1995	10
Finances of federal government enterprises, fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1994	10
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 12

RELEASE DATES: February 19-23 13



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

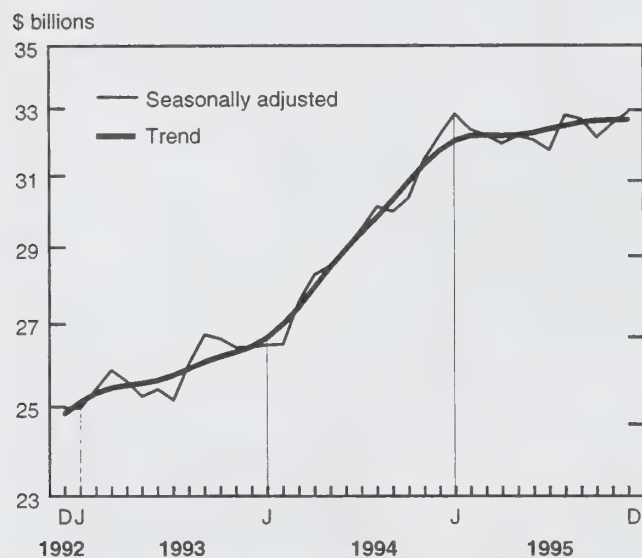
Monthly survey of manufacturing

December 1995

Manufacturers increased shipments in December (+1.1% to \$32.9 billion) as they drew down their inventories (-0.8% to \$45.2 billion) for the first time since January 1993.

Despite back-to-back increases in November and December, shipments barely regained their record level set almost a year earlier in January 1995.

Despite recent increases, shipments at year-end were at the same level as in January 1995



Auto sector drove shipments up

Nine major industry groups out of 22, accounting for almost half of shipments, recorded higher shipments in December. The largest contribution came from the motor vehicle industry (+8.5%). Also contributing were refined petroleum and coal products (+5.3%)—a 2% increase in prices was a factor—and motor vehicle parts (+4.2%).

These increases were partly offset by significantly lower shipments of electrical and electronic products (-4.4%) and chemical products (-2.6%).

Definitions

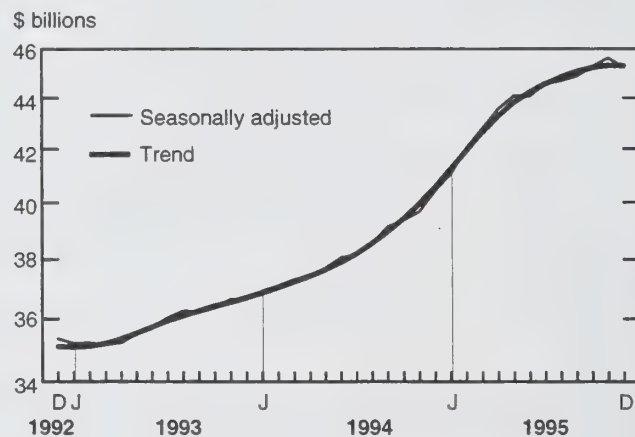
Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

A break in the growth of inventories

Although manufacturers' inventories dropped for the first time in three years in December (-0.8% to \$45.2 billion), they remained 11.8% higher than in December 1994.

First decrease in inventories since January 1993



Twelve major industry groups lowered inventories. The bulk of the decrease occurred in the electrical and electronic products industries (-6.2%). Inventories also declined in the motor vehicle (-6.5%), refined petroleum and coal products (-5.7%), and beverage (-5.3%) industries.

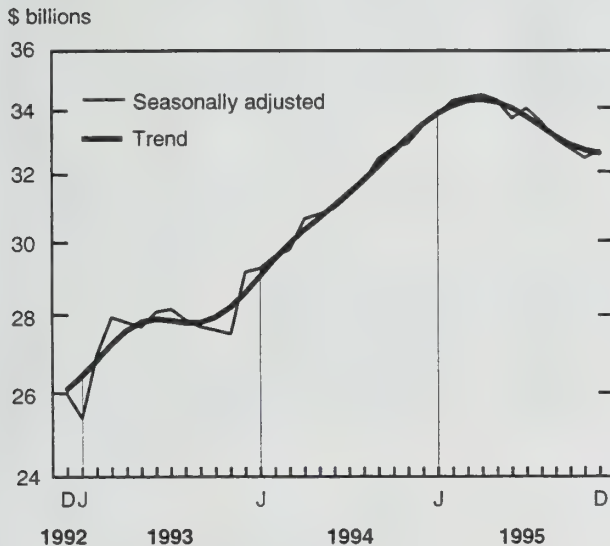
These decreases were partially offset by smaller increases in the inventories of the aircraft and parts (+2.2%), machinery (+1.4%) and chemical products (+0.7%) industries.

Because inventories fell by more than the increase in shipments in December, the inventories-to-shipments ratio dropped from 1.40 to 1.38.

Unfilled orders rose

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders—a key determinant of future shipments—rose (+0.7% to \$32.7 billion) for the first time since July 1995. Even so, unfilled orders remained 5.2% below the April 1995 record.

First increase for unfilled orders since July 1995



Most significantly, unfilled orders rose for electrical and electronic products (+2.8%), chemical products (+72.8%) and fabricated metal products (+2.6%). These increases were partially offset by fewer unfilled orders for aircraft (-3%), motor vehicles (-3.2%) and machinery (-2.6%).

New orders were up 2.7%, in line with the increases in shipments and in the backlog of unfilled orders. This was the second consecutive monthly increase for new orders.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The December 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,038	-0.4	44,058	0.0	33,750	-1.7	31,445	-1.7	1.38
July 1995	31,743	-0.9	44,563	1.1	34,083	1.0	32,077	2.0	1.40
August 1995	32,785	3.3	44,675	0.3	33,643	-1.3	32,346	0.8	1.36
September 1995	32,678	-0.3	44,856	0.4	33,104	-1.6	32,139	-0.6	1.37
October 1995	32,112	-1.7	45,261	0.9	32,807	-0.9	31,815	-1.0	1.41
November 1995	32,523	1.3	45,615	0.8	32,511	-0.9	32,227	1.3	1.40
December 1995	32,869	1.1	45,228	-0.8	32,734	0.7	33,092	2.7	1.38

Travel between Canada and other countries

1995 and December 1995

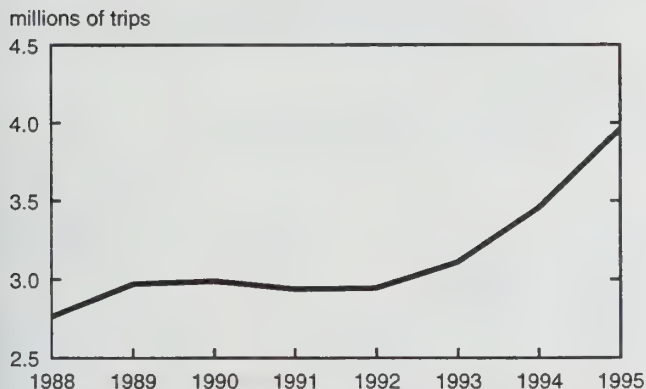
Residents of the United States and overseas countries made 16.9 million trips of at least one night to Canada in 1995, a new high. The 5.6% increase from 1994 followed a similar rise from 1993 to 1994. A key factor in the increase in overnight travel to Canada was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated in 1995 against the currencies of all the G-7 countries except Italy's lira.

Canadians, on the other hand, travelled less abroad than in the previous year (18.2 million overnight trips in 1995); the decline was driven by a drop in trips to the United States.

Overnight trips between Canada and overseas countries hit record levels

In 1995, travel between Canada and countries other than the United States was at an all-time high. Canadians' trips to overseas destinations were up 5.0% to 3.5 million, the fourth consecutive annual increase. Meanwhile, overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries jumped 14.6% in 1995, reaching a peak of 4.0 million.

Residents of overseas countries made a record number of overnight trips to Canada in 1995



Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

Americans' overnight trips to Canada rose by 910,000 from 1993 to 1995, while visits by overseas residents climbed by 850,000. This increased the overseas share from 20.6% to 23.5% and continued a long-term upward trend, which has seen the overseas share of foreign overnight travel to Canada rise to its current 23.5% from only 5% in 1972.

Since travellers from overseas tend to stay longer in Canada than Americans—in 1994, the average length of stay was 11 nights compared with four—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. Overseas visitors spent an average C\$975 per overnight trip during 1994 (the most recent year for which such data are available); Americans averaged C\$350.

Asia was a strong market for Canada

Among countries other than the United States, residents of the United Kingdom and Japan were still making the most overnight trips to Canada. However, the largest annual increases were recorded by residents of Taiwan (+56%) and South Korea (+44%).

Since 1994, both the frequency and capacity of flights between Canada and Asia have been increasing. This expansion in air service contributed to making Asia the market with the strongest growth among all the continents in 1995. For the first time, 4 of the top 10 overseas countries of origin for overnight visitors were Asian (Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan).

Top 10 countries of origin for overnight visitors to Canada

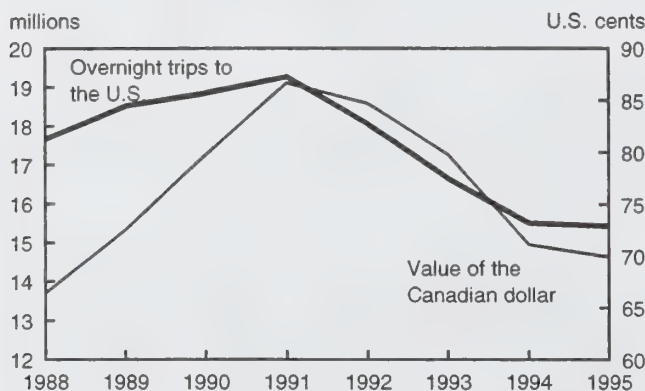
	1985	1990	1995 ^P
Rank			
1	U.K.	U.K.	U.K.
2	W. Germany	Japan	Japan
3	Japan	France	France
4	France	W. Germany	Germany
5	Australia	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
6	Netherlands	Australia	Australia
7	Italy	Italy	S. Korea
8	Switzerland	Netherlands	Switzerland
9	Hong Kong	Switzerland	Italy
10	India	Mexico	Taiwan

^P Preliminary figures.

Americans made more overnight trips to Canada

Overnight trips to the United States, the international destination Canadians visit the most, continued to fall last year, decreasing 2.2% to 14.6 million. Meanwhile, our American neighbours, the largest group of international visitors to Canada, made 12.9 million overnight trips to Canada, 3.1% more than in 1994 and the highest number since 1986.

Canadians' overnight trips to the United States have been falling since 1991



Trains and boats were less popular modes of travel among both Canadians and Americans on overnight cross-border trips during 1995. Plane travel increased, however, especially among Americans (+14.0% from 1994). The new Open Skies bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States, signed in February 1995, has eased air travel between the two countries.

Overnight travel between Canada and the United States

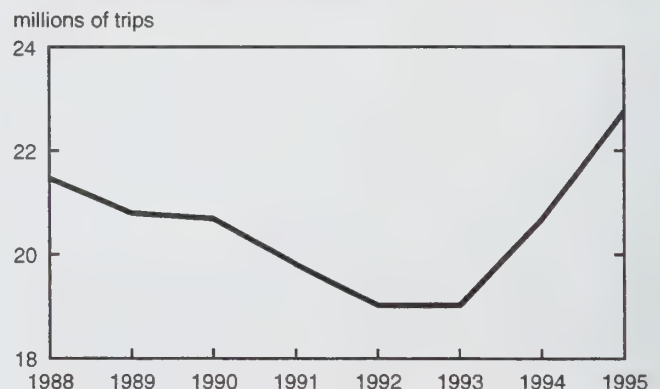
	Canadians returning from the United States		Americans arriving in Canada	
	1995 ^P	1994 to 1995	1995 ^P	1994 to 1995
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Car	9,686	-3.7	8,702	0.7
Plane	3,809	2.7	2,741	14.0
Train	32	-30.0	53	-19.3
Bus	652	-1.9	749	1.2
Boat	93	-32.1	237	-10.5
Other	373	5.4	451	6.3
Total, all modes of travel	14,645	-2.2	12,933	3.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Growth continued in Americans' same-day cross-border car trips

Americans continued to make more same-day car trips to Canada in 1995. The 10.1% jump from 1994 was the largest annual increase since 1980, when this type of travel reached 22.7 million trips, the highest level since peaking at 27.1 million in 1981. In those days, the Canadian dollar was worth US83 cents, against US73 cents in 1995.

Americans' same-day cross-border car trips in 1995 were at their highest level since 1981



Canadians' same-day car trips to the United States fell 4.7% to 36.4 million in 1995, the lowest level since 1988.

Same-day cross-border car trips are often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping. Data collected by the International Travel Survey indicate that this activity has become less popular with Canadians recently.

When the Canadian dollar was worth US87 cents in 1991, same-day car trips to the United States peaked at 59.1 million, and the proportion of Canadians who shopped on those trips was at a high of 91%. Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips have been decreasing ever since. Moreover, the proportion of trips that involve shopping has been gradually dropping to less than 84% in 1994 (the most recent year of available data).

Meanwhile, U.S. residents still have a lower propensity to shop during same-day cross-border car trips than their Canadian counterparts. The proportion of Americans on same-day car trips to Canada who report shopping here has been relatively stable, standing at 71% in 1994.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	1995 ^P	1994 to 1995	1995 ^P	1994 to 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	22,746	10.1	36,414	-4.7
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	1,534	0.7	5,390	-5.8
Quebec	1,164	5.3	3,372	-10.2
Ontario	17,416	12.2	16,646	-4.9
Manitoba	290	5.4	668	-8.5
Saskatchewan	65	3.0	246	-18.5
Alberta	120	2.1	181	-2.5
British Columbia	2,124	4.4	9,885	-1.1
Yukon	34	-0.8	26	6.5

^P Preliminary figures.

Average spending per same-day car trip to Canada has been rising, however, reaching C\$38 in 1994. By contrast, Canadians spent an average of C\$31 per trip on similar excursions to the United States, a dollar less than in 1993.

All provinces saw more Americans entering and fewer Canadians re-entering through their border crossings on same-day cross-border car trips in 1995.

December 1995

Canadians' overnight travel to overseas countries remained at an all-time monthly high of 305,000 trips in December. Meanwhile, Canadians took 1.2 million trips of at least one night to the United States, down 1.7% from November. This was 32% below the 1.8 million peak reached in December 1991. Overall, trips abroad of one or more nights decreased 1.4% from November 1995, to 1.5 million.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by foreigners were up 1.4% to 1.4 million in December, driven by a 2.8% increase in Americans' overnight travel. Meanwhile, overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents, which have generally been growing in number since mid-1992, decreased 2.7% to 329,000.

The decline in Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips, which began in February 1992, continued in December, dropping 1.1% to 2.9 million. Americans' same-day cross-border car trips, which have been relatively stable since March 1995, remained at 1.9 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The December 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,021	2,946	2,912	-1.1
One or more nights	835	772	759	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,297	1,228	1,207	-1.7
Other countries	296	305	305	-0.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,917	1,898	1,893	-0.3
One or more nights	702	663	724	9.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,069	1,069	1,099	2.8
Other countries ²	360	338	329	-2.7
	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995	Jan.- Dec. 1995 ^p	Jan.-Dec. 1994 to Jan.-Dec. 1995
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadians' trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,799	-5.7	36,414	-4.7
One or more nights	449	-6.4	9,686	-3.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	821	-0.1	14,645	-2.2
Other countries	245	8.2	3,543	5.0
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,621	1.7	22,746	10.1
One or more nights	421	2.3	8,702	0.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	659	6.5	12,933	3.1
Other countries ²	211	8.7	3,963	14.6

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other modes of travel.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

December 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 697 155 000 cubic metres in December, up 13.6% from December 1994. Unusually cold weather throughout most of Canada resulted in sharply higher sales to the residential (+20.8%) and commercial (+21.0%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (includes direct sales) increased by 5.8%, largely because electric utilities and the chemical industry are using more natural gas.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date sales were up 4.3% from 1994. Year-to-date sales to the residential sector rose 1.8%, due to the unseasonably cold temperatures in November and December 1995 and growth in the number of customers. Commercial sales were basically unchanged, but year-to-date industrial sales (includes direct sales) climbed a strong 6.7% from 1994.

Sales of natural gas

	Dec. 1995 ^P	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995 %
	'000 cubic metres		change
Natural gas sales	7 697 155	6 778 279	13.6
Residential	2 471 899	2 046 675	20.8
Commercial	1 745 916	1 443 068	21.0
Industrial	2 323 329	2 276 081	5.8
Direct	1 156 011	1 012 455	
	1995 ^P	1994	1994 to 1995 %
	'000 cubic metres		change
Natural gas sales	63 601 660	60 998 652	4.3
Residential	15 820 260	15 546 118	1.8
Commercial	11 581 953	11 533 656	0.4
Industrial	24 544 078	24 635 002	6.7
Direct	11 655 369	9 283 876	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The December 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002-XPB, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 1995 (preliminary)

The cost of machinery and equipment used by the agricultural industry has continued its sustained rise without any quarterly downturns since the third quarter of 1992. Moreover, agriculture is the only industry with such sustained price growth for both domestic and imported capital equipment.

This pattern has not been apparent in the overall machinery and equipment price index (1986=100), which reached 119.2 in the fourth quarter of 1995, up 0.8% from the third quarter of 1995 and 3.3% from the fourth quarter of 1994. Compared with the third quarter, the domestic component increased 0.8% and the import component rose 1.0%.

The largest contributors to the net quarterly price increase were the following industries (in descending order of relative impact): agriculture (+2.0%); community, business and personal services (+2.0%); forestry (+1.5%); and trade (+1.2%). The largest contributors to the annual price increase were the following industries: agriculture (+4.9%); forestry (+4.9%); manufacturing (+4.1%); construction (+3.5%); and mines, quarries and oil wells (+3.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Machinery and equipment price indexes (1986=100)

	Fourth quarter 1995 ^P	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1995
	% change		
Machinery and equipment price index	119.2	0.8	3.3
Agriculture	142.4	2.0	4.9
Forestry	131.4	1.5	4.9
Fishing	119.4	0.1	1.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	118.4	0.5	3.1
Manufacturing	123.3	0.4	4.1
Construction	121.6	0.2	3.5
Transportation, communications, storage and utilities	112.7	0.4	2.0
Trade	111.2	1.2	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	104.6	0.7	1.3
Community, business and personal services	104.8	2.0	2.7
Public administration	117.6	0.6	2.5

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002-XPB, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Finances of federal government enterprises

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1994 (actual)

In 1994, federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned an after-tax profit of \$4.1 billion, down \$0.4 billion from the previous year. Monetary authorities (the Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account) accounted for \$3.4 billion of the \$4.1 billion after-tax profit.

Total assets of federal government enterprises increased by \$5.7 billion to \$108.3 billion at the end of 1994. Their gross debt, or total liabilities, stood at \$98.1 billion at the end of 1994, up \$5.1 billion or 5.5% from 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214-3240.

Revisions to data for 1992 and 1993 have been made to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Pierrette Charron (613-951-1816), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For more information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Telephone statistics December 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,263.5 million in December, up 6.6% from December 1994.

Operating expenses totalled \$1,033.1 million, an 8.4% increase from December 1994. Net operating revenue totalled \$230.5 million, a 0.7% decrease from December 1994.

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on more than 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table on the next page are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5396, 5415, 5418, 5435, 5455, 5459, 5467, 5472, 5490, 5512, 5528, 5552, 5560, 5565, 5568, 5570, 5571, 6866 and 6885.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38),

Rubber and plastic products industries (33-250-XPB, \$38), *Textile products industries* (34-251-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250-XPB, \$53), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250-XPB, \$38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Tea and coffee (1091)	675.5	817.9	21.1	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Plastic pipe and pipe fittings (1621)	512.2	587.9	14.8	33-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other plastic products not elsewhere classified (1699)	3,510.1	4,105.5	17.0	33-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Household products of textile materials (1993)	575.5	617.8	7.3	34-251-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Fur goods (2495)	80.5	87.5	8.7	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Shingle and shake (2511)	283.7	254.4	-10.3	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Wooden box and pallet (2561)	243.6	273.3	12.2	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Other wood not elsewhere classified (2599)	280.2	299.1	6.7	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Corrugated box (2732)	1,583.1	1,863.4	17.7	36-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Aluminum rolling, casting and extruding (2961)	1,777.2	2,180.6	22.7	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Wire and wire rope (3052)	613.4	652.8	6.4	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Commercial trailer (3242)	324.9	471.6	45.2	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles (3256)	1,420.0	1,726.6	21.6	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Boat-building and repair (3281)	225.3	280.9	24.7	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Small electrical appliances (3311)	364.0	416.5	14.4	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Lighting fixtures (3331)	434.0	446.8	3.0	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Electric lamp and shade (except bulb and tube) (3332)	74.0	67.7	-8.5	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Refined petroleum products (except lubricating oil and grease) (3611)	16,388.1	16,415.2	0.2	45-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other instruments and related products (3912)	939.3	1,046.5	11.4	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of selected processed fruits, (excluding apples), 1995

Catalogue number 32-234-XPB

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Primary iron and steel, December 1995

Catalogue number 41-001-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

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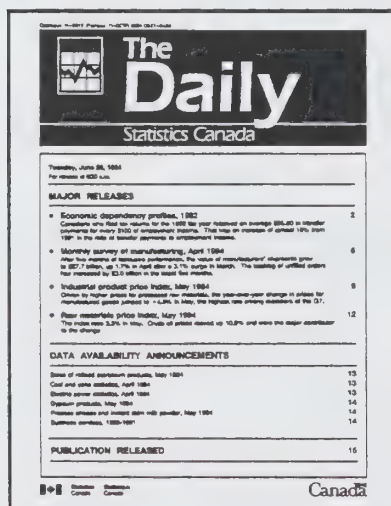
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RELEASE DATES

February 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	Retail trade	December 1995
22	Canadian economic observer	February 1996
22	Financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1995
22	Wholesale trade	December 1995
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1995
23	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1995

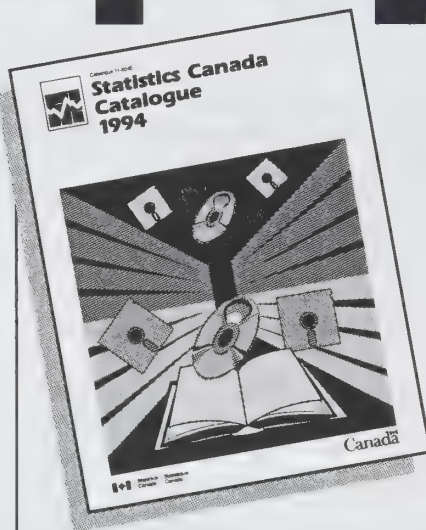
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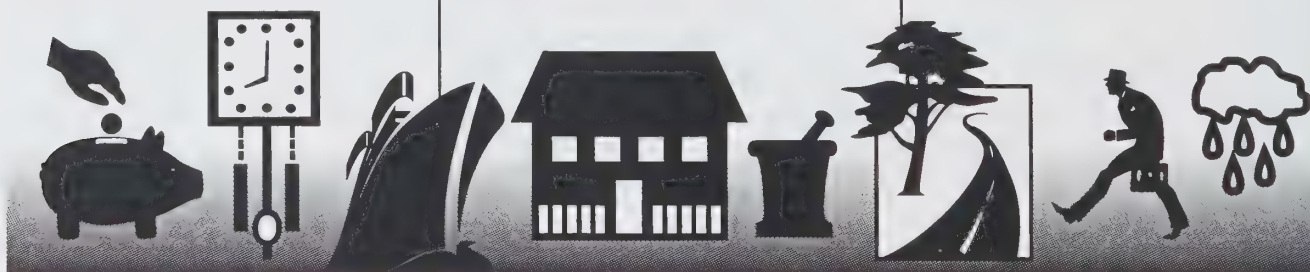
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 19, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport, November 1995	2
Construction type plywood, December 1995	2
Plastic film and bags, fourth quarter 1995	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	3
------------------------------	----------



OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport

November 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 242 847 cubic metres in November, up 5.4% from November 1994; year-to-date receipts at the end of November 1995 (121 527 065 cubic metres) rose 3.6% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in November (6 324 818 cubic metres) climbed 3.2% from November 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 2.0% to 66 977 428 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 092 667 cubic metres) increased 4.3% from November 1994; pipeline imports (1 051 509 cubic metres) advanced 23.3%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of November 1995 (55 064 015 cubic metres) were up 8.3% from 1994; year-to-date imports (9 340 881 cubic metres) fell 9.5%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

In November, deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 239 480 cubic metres, a 5.5% rise from November 1994, while deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products climbed 24.9% to 712 409 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of November 1995 totalled 56 419 278 cubic metres, down 2.0% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

December 1995

Manufacturers of construction type plywood produced 143 670 cubic metres in December, a 6.1% decrease from 153 011 cubic metres in December 1994.

For January to December 1995, year-to-date production totalled 1 831 335 cubic metres, a 0.1% dip from the 1 833 915 cubic metres produced during 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1995 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Plastic film and bags

Fourth quarter 1995

Data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on shipments of plastic film and bags are now available.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin* (47-007-XPB, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment, earnings and hours, November 1995
Catalogue number 72-002-XPB
(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372;
other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

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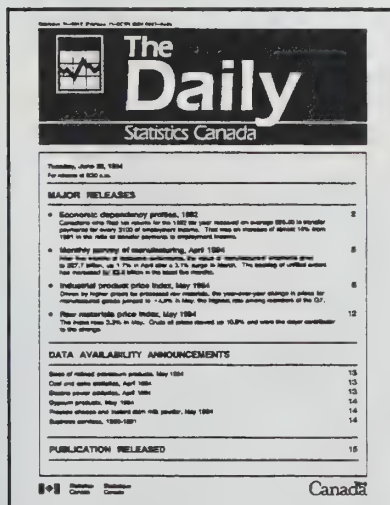
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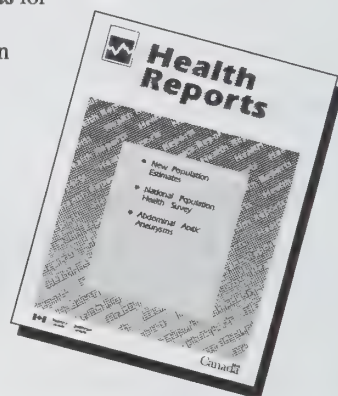
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 20, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia, December 1995	2
Tea, coffee and cocoa, December 1995	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	3
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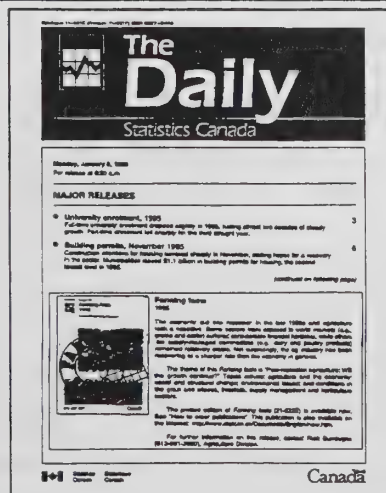
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OTHER RELEASES

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

December 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 399 899 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December, a 5.7% decrease from 2 545 224 cubic metres in December 1994.

Production of lumber and ties in 1995 totalled 32 611 316 cubic metres, a 3.1% decline from 33 670 563 cubic metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003-XPB, \$8/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

December 1995

Data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on the production of tea, coffee and cocoa are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The December 1995 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025-XPB, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See: "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of processed corn, 1995

Catalogue number 32-236-XPB

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Pack of selected processed vegetables, 1995

Catalogue number 32-240-XPB

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Oil pipeline transport, November 1995

Catalogue number 55-001-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Farm input price index, fourth quarter 1995

Catalogue number 62-004-XPB

(Canada: \$24/\$80; United States: US\$29/US\$96; other countries: US\$34/US\$112).

Department store sales and stocks, November 1995

Catalogue number 63-002-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

New motor vehicle sales, September 1995

Catalogue number 63-007-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, December 1995, vol. 11, no. 12

Catalogue number 66-001-PPB

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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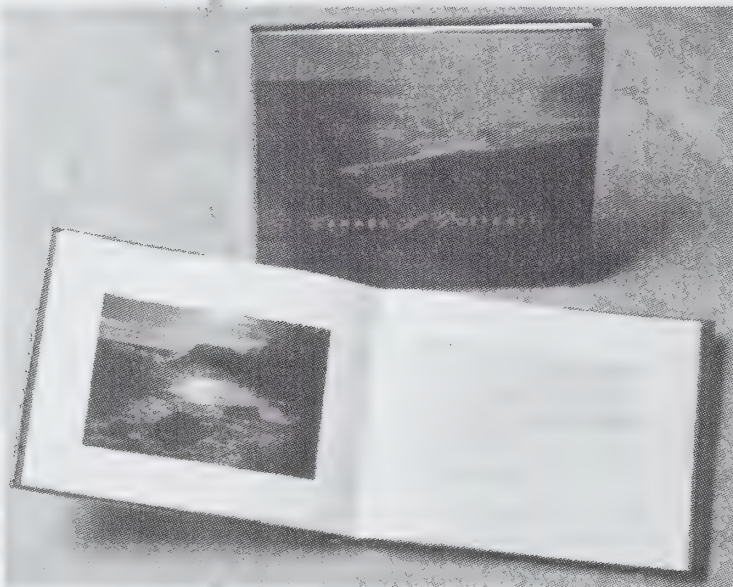
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 21, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, 1995 and December 1995** 2
Retail sales during the Christmas shopping season were not as good as in the same period in 1994. In fact, 1995's retail sales growth was the lowest in three years.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Urban transit, second quarter 1995 6
 - Stocks of frozen poultry meat, February 1, 1996 6
 - Annual survey of manufactures, 1994 6
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7



MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

1995 (annual) and December 1995

Retail sales in December remained virtually unchanged from October and November 1995. Consumers spent \$17.6 billion in retail stores in December, a 0.1% increase from November. However, December 1995 sales were 1.0% lower than in December 1994.

While there was no overall change in December, some sectors grew while others declined. The slight monthly growth, in dollar terms, came mostly from the food sector (+1.0%), where sales increased following two consecutive monthly declines. Sales were also higher in the drug (+1.1%) and automotive (+0.1%) sectors. These latest gains were partly offset by lower sales in other sectors, mainly in the other retail (-2.0%) and clothing (-1.1%) sectors.

Eight provinces posted monthly sales increases. The largest increases in dollar terms were recorded in Ontario (+0.3%) and Nova Scotia (+2.2%). Quebec (-0.4%) and Alberta (-0.6%) posted the largest declines. Quebec's decline followed five consecutive monthly increases.

Note to readers

At the end of every calendar year, seasonally adjusted figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. Revised seasonally adjusted figures are presented this month for September to December 1995. Revisions for the complete 1995 calendar year will be calculated and released in April 1996.

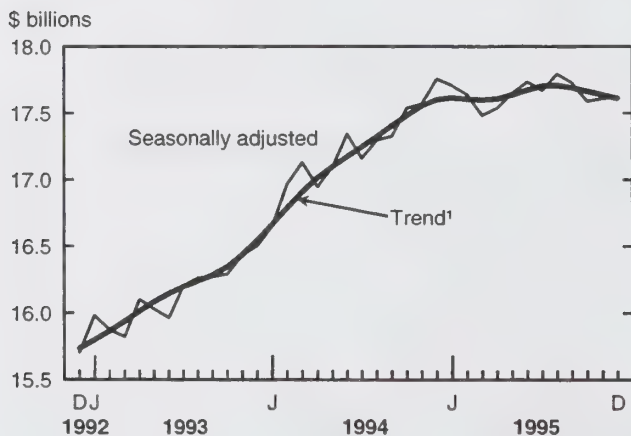
year until 1995 (+2.1% in 1992, +4.8% in 1993 and +6.7% in 1994). When the effect of price changes is removed and retail sales are expressed in constant dollars, 1995 sales were 0.3% higher than 1994. As reported in the media, consumers have been cautious about spending in 1995 because of lower consumer confidence resulting from weak employment growth, high debt levels and a squeeze on incomes.

More than half of 1995's gain came from the automotive sector (which includes motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and services outlets) which accounted for 35% of all retail sales. Sales in this sector advanced 3.3%, substantially lower than 1994's solid 10.0% increase. Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers led the sector with a gain of 4.9% following a 13.8% gain in 1994. Sales by new cars dealers recorded the slowest gain in 1995; the number of new vehicles sold fell to its lowest level in 12 years. Sales by used car dealers and by recreational vehicle dealers continued to show strength.

Besides the growth in the automotive sector, sales were also higher in the general merchandise (+4.3%), clothing (+3.0%) and other retail (+2.2%) sectors. The growth in the clothing sector followed a strong 7.1% gain in 1994. Consumers bought more of their clothes in unisex and family clothing stores and in department stores. Other clothing store retailers (+9.1%) contributed the most to the overall 1995 gain. Purchases in women's clothing stores grew 1.8%, whereas purchases in men's clothing stores fell 6.4%, a second consecutive annual decline.

After good performances in 1992 and 1993 (+9.5% and +10.9% respectively), sales by drug stores slowed in 1994 (+1.2%) and fell in 1995 (-1.6%). Factors affecting the sector's slowdown in these last two years included provincial legislation that prohibits drug stores from selling tobacco products and fierce competition from discount stores and supermarkets for sales of various pharmaceutical products. Also, mail order purchases of pharmaceutical products became more popular in 1995.

Retail sales recorded their lowest growth in three years



¹ The trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Annual 1995 (based on unadjusted data)

Retail sales increased 2.1% in 1995 to \$211.2 billion. Sales have risen every year since 1991, with the annual increases growing stronger each

Similarly, after three consecutive annual increases, sales in the furniture sector dropped 0.9% in 1995. This reflects the housing market's dismal performance in 1995.

Retail sales, by sector

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 %
	\$ millions				change
Food	48,556	51,082	53,495	53,882	0.72
Drug	10,722	11,889	12,036	11,850	-1.55
Clothing	10,749	11,436	12,246	12,616	3.02
Furniture	9,832	10,633	10,960	10,860	-0.91
Automotive	62,957	66,482	73,158	75,534	3.25
General merchandise	20,860	20,495	21,531	22,459	4.31
Other	21,373	21,799	23,437	23,955	2.21
Total, all stores	185,049	193,815	206,861	211,157	2.08

Western provinces posted the strongest growth

In 1995, the western provinces posted the strongest growth in retail sales for the third year in a row. Sales rose 3.7% in 1995, surpassing the national average of 2.1%. The advance in 1995 followed increases in the western provinces of 8.4% and 6.2% in 1994 and 1993 respectively. The strength in the West came from British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta showed only a small increase of 1.1% over 1994.

Retailers in British Columbia reported the strongest sales growth (+5.2%), as they benefitted from higher sales by the automotive, general merchandise, and clothing sectors. In the automotive sector, sales by motor vehicles and recreational vehicle dealers dominated the gain with an increase of 10.7% in 1995 after a strong 21.1% gain in 1994.

Manitoba recorded growth of 4.9% in 1995 as retailers in the automotive (+9.1%) and other retail sectors (+6.2%) had a good year. Only the clothing sector reported a decline (-1.1%). Manitoba and Prince Edward Island were the only two provinces to report a higher rate of growth than in 1994. All other provinces recorded growth below the very good rates of 1994.

In the Atlantic provinces, sales advanced 0.9% in 1995 after a 1.1% gain in 1994. Prince Edward Island had the strongest sales growth east of Quebec. New Brunswick and Newfoundland also contributed to the overall gain. For the first time since 1991, retailers in Nova Scotia were hit hard as sales declined 1.6%. The drop was due entirely to sales declines in the furniture and automotive sectors. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers were down 3.6% in 1995.

Nova Scotia and Quebec were the only provinces reporting a decline in sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers.

Quebec retailers recorded lower sales (-1.1%) in 1995. This followed three years of increases in retail sales. The food, drug, and automotive sectors were the biggest sources of the decline in 1995. Sales in the food sector, which represented one-third of total sales, declined 5.1%. This reflects a consumer shift towards stores classified outside the food sector that also sell food. This shift mostly affected independent grocers, some of whom closed stores or went bankrupt in 1995. In Quebec, the market share held by independent food stores is twice that of any other province in Canada.

Retail sales, by province and territory

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 %
	\$ millions				change
Newfoundland	3,359	3,328	3,409	3,462	1.55
Prince Edward Island	798	846	868	919	5.88
Nova Scotia	6,110	6,372	6,464	6,364	-1.55
New Brunswick	4,763	4,962	4,932	5,074	2.88
Quebec	45,078	47,299	50,364	49,789	-1.14
Ontario	68,704	71,290	76,044	78,358	3.04
Manitoba	6,393	6,666	6,949	7,289	4.89
Saskatchewan	5,379	5,740	6,267	6,564	4.74
Alberta	19,440	20,351	21,855	22,087	1.06
British Columbia	24,433	26,348	29,032	30,532	5.17
Yukon	199	205	212	223	5.19
Northwest Territories	391	412	467	497	6.42

Early indications of January sales

Estimates indicate a drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold. On the other hand, employment in trade showed a slight increase (+0.2%) in January 1996. Data on the retail sale trade in the United States are not yet available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The December 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200), will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	Dec. 1994	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,556	4,496	4,468	4,442	4,485	1.0	-1.6
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,216	4,147	4,124	4,102	4,140	0.9	-1.8
All other food stores	340	349	344	341	344	1.1	1.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	993	995	993	1,002	1,013	1.1	2.0
Clothing	1,078	1,039	1,012	1,022	1,011	-1.1	-6.3
Shoe stores	149	144	132	143	135	-5.4	-9.2
Men's clothing stores	137	129	128	124	124	0.3	-9.3
Women's clothing stores	359	334	326	323	323	0.1	-10.0
Other clothing stores	433	432	425	432	428	-1.1	-1.3
Furniture	974	893	882	875	877	0.3	-9.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	782	706	695	685	687	0.3	-12.2
Household furnishings stores	191	187	187	190	190	0.2	-0.7
Automotive	6,341	6,391	6,339	6,366	6,373	0.1	0.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,139	4,201	4,172	4,153	4,144	-0.2	0.1
Gasoline service stations	1,184	1,235	1,229	1,227	1,268	3.3	7.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,018	955	937	986	961	-2.5	-5.6
General merchandise stores	1,837	1,872	1,885	1,877	1,881	0.2	2.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,986	2,007	1,973	1,989	1,950	-2.0	-1.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	598	607	575	569	572	0.5	-4.3
Other durable goods stores	468	445	444	445	441	-0.8	-5.8
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	920	955	954	975	936	-4.0	1.8
Total, retail sales	17,765	17,693	17,552	17,573	17,590	0.1	-1.0
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,626	13,492	13,380	13,420	13,445	0.2	-1.3
Department store type merchandise	5,949	5,851	5,791	5,790	5,795	0.1	-2.6
Newfoundland	286	289	287	285	280	-1.8	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	73	78	78	80	79	-0.6	8.8
Nova Scotia	545	524	517	520	531	2.2	-2.5
New Brunswick	420	434	427	433	434	0.1	3.3
Quebec	4,262	4,186	4,198	4,228	4,211	-0.4	-1.2
Ontario	6,609	6,580	6,423	6,425	6,446	0.3	-2.5
Manitoba	595	620	612	600	605	0.8	1.7
Saskatchewan	532	557	561	555	556	0.2	4.5
Alberta	1,854	1,839	1,869	1,859	1,849	-0.6	-0.3
British Columbia	2,530	2,526	2,518	2,529	2,537	0.3	0.3
Yukon	18	19	19	19	19	2.0	6.0
Northwest Territories	40	42	42	40	42	4.9	3.9

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Food	5,133	4,336	4,949	-3.6
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,722	4,017	4,529	-4.1
All other food stores	411	319	420	2.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,248	1,012	1,250	0.1
Clothing	1,852	1,180	1,733	-6.4
Shoe stores	210	169	183	-13.0
Men's clothing stores	298	152	265	-11.3
Women's clothing stores	601	349	545	-9.3
Other clothing stores	743	510	741	-0.2
Furniture	1,382	973	1,222	-11.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,145	760	989	-13.6
Household furnishings stores	237	213	233	-1.9
Automotive	5,729	6,249	5,649	-1.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,412	3,918	3,346	-1.9
Gasoline service stations	1,182	1,229	1,254	6.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,135	1,103	1,049	-7.5
General merchandise stores	3,211	2,367	3,260	1.5
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	3,331	2,042	3,194	-4.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	961	608	899	-6.5
Other durable goods stores	924	461	860	-7.0
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,446	973	1,435	-0.7
Total, retail sales	21,886	18,159	21,257	-2.9
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	18,475	14,242	17,911	-3.1
Department store type merchandise	9,579	6,602	9,224	-3.7
Newfoundland	369	306	352	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	89	82	94	5.6
Nova Scotia	693	544	663	-4.3
New Brunswick	517	460	520	0.5
Quebec	4,961	4,303	4,778	-3.7
Ontario	8,347	6,772	7,991	-4.3
Manitoba	761	625	757	-0.5
Saskatchewan	662	581	678	2.4
Alberta	2,313	1,904	2,269	-1.9
British Columbia	3,106	2,523	3,084	-0.7
Yukon	20	18	21	4.4
Northwest Territories	49	41	50	3.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Urban transit

Second quarter 1995

In the second quarter of 1995, 96 transit companies carried over 347 million passengers and generated operating revenue of \$382 million.

Complete results of the second quarter Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey are now available and will be in the Vol. 12, no. 3 *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Larry McKeown at (613) 951-6153, Transportation Division. Internet: mckeown@statcan.ca. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

February 1, 1996

Preliminary data for February 1, 1996 stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Wooden kitchen and bathroom vanity (2542)	862.2	937.1	8.7	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Wooden door and window (2543)	1,067.4	1,173.0	9.9	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Other millwork (2549)	984.9	1,127.6	14.5	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Folding carton and set-up box (2731)	990.3	1,099.1	11.0	36-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Power boiler and heat exchanger (3011)	786.4	986.2	25.4	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Metal closure and container (3042)	1,278.0	1,373.6	7.5	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Heating equipment (3071)	502.1	599.2	19.3	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Electrical transformer (3371)	618.6	607.4	-1.8	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Paint and varnish (3751)	1,482.6	1,610.0	8.6	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5464, 5465, 5466, 5489, 5516, 5525, 5535, 5580 and 6877.

Data for these industries listed in the table will appear in *Wood industries* (35-250-XPB, \$53), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Input-Output structure of the Canadian economy, 1992

Catalogue number 15-201-XPB

(Canada: \$66; United States: US\$80; other countries: US\$93).

Canada's mineral production, preliminary estimates, 1995

Catalogue number 26-202-XPB

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; other countries: US\$31).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, December 1995

Catalogue number 31-001-XPB

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, Quarter ended December 1995

Catalogue number 32-025-XPB

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Refined petroleum products, November 1995

Catalogue number 45-004-XPB

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, Quarter ended December 31, 1995

Catalogue number 47-007-XPB

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Hospital statistics: preliminary annual report, 1993-94, microfiche version

Catalogue number 83-241-XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Hospital statistics: preliminary annual report, 1993-94, paper version

Catalogue number 83-241-XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Births and deaths, 1993, microfiche version

Catalogue number 84-210-XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Births and deaths, 1993, paper version

Catalogue number 84-210-XPB

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

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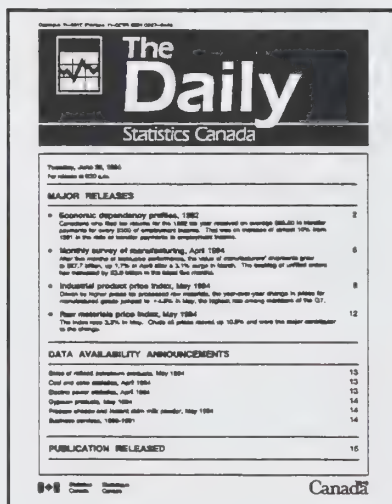
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Editor: Blayne Haggart (613-951-1103)

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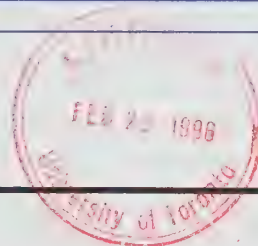


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Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 22, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

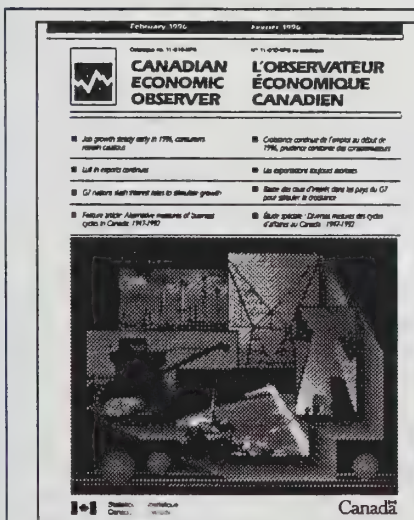
- **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, fourth quarter 1995 and 1995 annual** 3
Operating profits of Canadian corporations edged up 0.5% to \$23.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1995. Profits were little changed in each of the quarters in 1995 following four quarters of double-digit growth in 1994. Annually, 1995 profits soared 19% to an all-time high of \$95.2 billion.
- **Wholesale trade, December 1995 and 1995** 6
Throughout 1995, sales decreased substantially and inventories surged. December results suggest that wholesalers, along with manufacturers, are further trying to limit the growth of their inventories.

(continued on following page)

Canadian economic observer February 1996

The February issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major current economic events in January, and a feature article on reference cycle dates for Canada from 1947 to 1992. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The February 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Analysis Group. Internet: ceo@statcan.ca.



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OTHER RELEASES

Hospital statistics, 1993-94	9
Steel primary forms, week ending February 17, 1996	9
Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 1996	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, January 1996	9
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, December 1995	10
Farm product prices, December 1995	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11

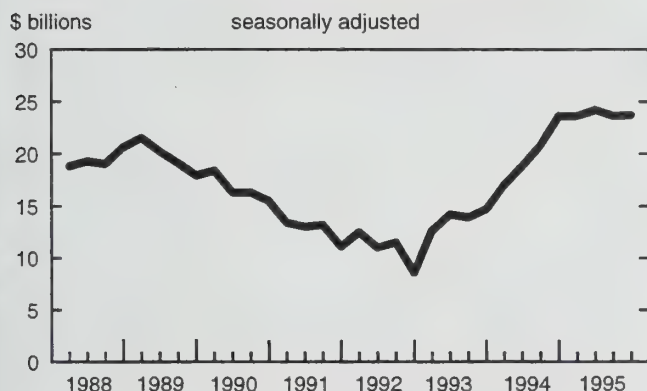
MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Fourth quarter 1995 and 1995 annual

Following four quarters of double-digit growth throughout 1994, profit levels in 1995 have plateaued at historically high levels. After moderate increases in the first and second quarters and a slight drop in the third, operating profits of Canadian corporations were little changed in the fourth quarter of 1995, rising 0.5% over the third quarter. Current quarter results were mixed, as half of the industries posted increases while the other half suffered profit declines.

Quarterly operating profits little changed



Non-financial sector profits were virtually unchanged

Operating profits of the non-financial industries decreased less than 1% to \$18.8 billion in the fourth quarter. Significant profit declines were posted by wood and paper, and electronic and computer services. The motor vehicles industry registered the largest profit rise in the quarter.

The wood and paper industry's profits fell to \$2.7 billion from \$3.2 billion in the third quarter. Profits had been increasing steadily since the recession in the early 1990s. Domestic and foreign demand for most paper products softened in the quarter. As well, continuing weak housing starts across North America curtailed lumber demand and prices. Despite the diminished fourth quarter results, however, 1995 was a strong year for the wood and paper sector. Profits in the fourth quarter of 1995 were well ahead of those attained in

Note to readers

The quarterly financial statistics cover the domestic activities of non-government corporations. Operating profits exclude capital gains or expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Investment income is excluded from the operating profits of non-financial industries, but is included in the operating profits of the financial industries.

the final quarter of 1994; annual profits for 1995 were at record levels.

The electronic equipment and computer services industry posted a \$0.3 billion decline in profits in the fourth quarter, almost offsetting the gains achieved in the previous quarter. Extremely competitive market conditions reduced revenue and profit margins in the industry.

Profits in the non-ferrous metals industry dipped to \$0.4 billion in the fourth quarter from \$0.6 billion in the previous quarter. This was the third consecutive quarter of profit decline. Prices of most non-ferrous metal products peaked early in 1995, and then weakened throughout the year as demand tapered off.

Petroleum and natural gas producers saw their profits drop to \$2.1 billion from \$2.3 billion in the third quarter. Profits peaked in the second quarter of 1995 at \$3.2 billion. Natural gas prices have remained fairly stagnant throughout most of 1995. Oil prices peaked in the second quarter and fell back somewhat in the latter half of 1995.

Profits of the motor vehicles and accessories industry jumped 14% to \$1.9 billion in the fourth quarter. Coupled with a 12% profit increase in the third quarter, these corporations have recovered most of the profit declines suffered earlier in 1995. Motor vehicle unit sales were stalled throughout most of 1995, but increased prices and stronger profit margins elevated bottom line profits.

Trust companies boosted financial sector

Operating profits of the financial industries advanced 5.6% to \$5.0 billion. The trust companies led the way, as profits jumped almost \$0.5 billion. Excluding the trust companies' results, the financial sector's profits declined in the quarter.

Operating profits of the trust companies rebounded to \$0.3 billion from a loss of \$0.2 billion in the third quarter. In the third quarter of 1995, trust companies booked a provision for future loan losses of \$359

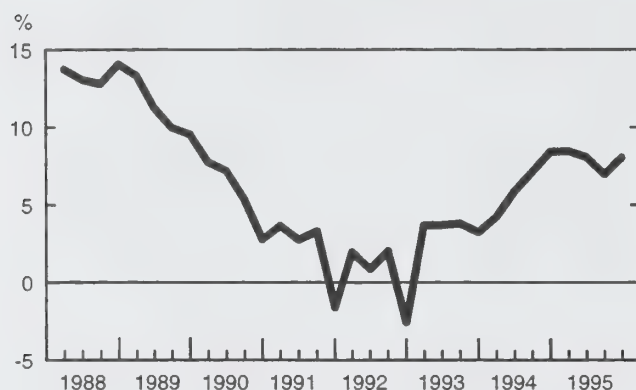
million, whereas only \$47 million was provided for in the fourth quarter.

Chartered bank profits dropped \$0.1 billion to \$2.0 billion in the fourth quarter. Bank profits had increased in five of the previous seven quarters.

Return on equity bounced back

The return on equity ratio for all corporations recovered to 8.1% in the fourth quarter, comparable with levels attained in the first two quarters of 1995. In the third quarter, the return on equity slid to 7.0%, as after-tax profits were pinched by large asset write-offs.

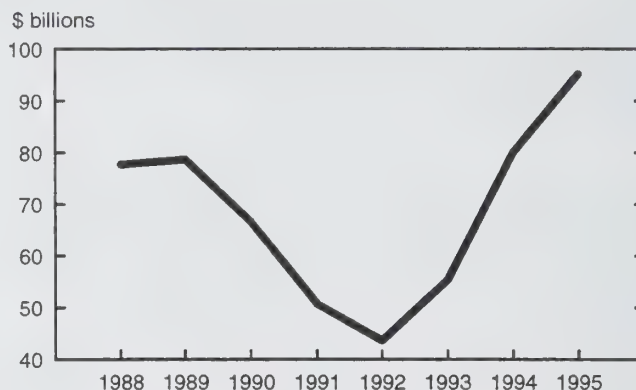
Return on equity on the upswing



Third straight annual increase for profits in 1995

For the 1995 year, Canadian corporate profits increased a robust 19% to \$95.2 billion. Profits were \$80.0 billion in 1994, \$55.4 billion in 1993, and \$43.6 billion in 1992, following the economic downturn.

Annual operating profits at record level



The biggest winner in 1995 was the wood and paper industry, where profits increased 82% to \$10.8 billion. Many wood and paper producers posted record 1995 results, benefitting from surging global demand and soaring prices.

Chemicals producers boosted their profits to \$6.7 billion in 1995 from \$4.9 billion in 1994. Stronger demand from the automotive, pulp and paper, plastics and other sectors firmed chemical prices and strengthened 1995 results.

The chartered banks enjoyed a profitable 1995 year, as operating profits climbed to \$7.8 billion from \$5.0 billion in 1994. Higher net interest income and reduced provisions for future loan losses contributed to the annual profit growth. Bank profits totalled \$3.1 billion in 1993 and \$1.5 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008-XPB, \$23/\$92) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843), Bill Potter (613-951-2662) or Bob Moreau (Financial Sector) (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics

	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1995	Annual	
					1994	1995
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ billions			% change	\$ billions	
Income statement						
All industries						
Operating revenue	352.7	358.3	356.6	-0.5	1361.8	1,430.7
Operating profit	23.6	23.6	23.7	0.5	80.0	95.2
Net profit	10.7	8.9	10.9	22.7	31.9	41.2
	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995			
Financial ratios						
All industries						
Profit margin (%)	6.68	6.60	6.66			
Return on equity (%)	8.40	6.95	8.07			
Debt-to-equity (ratio)	1.135	1.094	1.083			
Non-financial industries						
Working capital (ratio)	1.260	1.276	1.273			
Inventory turnover (ratio)	9.197	8.940	8.769			
Receivables turnover (ratio)	8.502	8.514	8.500			

Wholesale trade

December 1995 (preliminary) and 1995 (annual)

After edging up in November, wholesale merchants' sales declined by 0.6% in December, thus prolonging the overall lack of growth in sales observed since mid-year. Seven of the eleven trade groups posted changes of less than 1% in December, confirming the lack of a clear trend in wholesalers' activity.

In this period of uncertainty, wholesalers were trying to further curtail the growth of their inventories. For the first time since February 1994, their inventories did not increase; they remained at the same level as in November. This, however, was not sufficient to prevent the inventories-to-sales ratio from rising from 1.59 to 1.60 in December.

Over time, the build-up of inventories has become increasingly onerous. The situation does not appear likely to improve significantly in the coming months, since domestic demand remains weak and various plant closures, especially in the pulp and paper industry, may adversely affect wholesalers' sales in the months ahead.

Wholesale merchants' sales almost flat in the second half of 1995

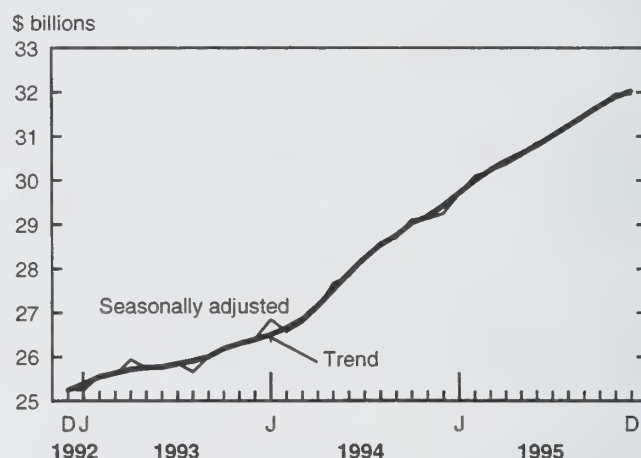


Annual 1995

In 1995, wholesalers' cumulative sales were up 5.5% over 1994. However, this good performance obscured another reality. Unlike 1993 and 1994, which saw strong growth, 1995 was characterized by an economic slowdown. Weakened demand for Canadian products by the United States, a stronger Canadian dollar, and a sluggish domestic market all had a major

impact on wholesalers' performance. After peaking in February, sales declined until mid-year, after which they edged up and down in a seesaw pattern. Throughout 1995, sales fluctuated within a narrow range of \$20.0 billion to \$20.7 billion.

Inventories still building steadily



Throughout 1995, inventories continued to accumulate as steadily as in 1994, despite efforts in some sectors to limit their growth. From January to December, they rose from \$29.7 billion to more than \$31.9 billion. This increase caused the inventories-to-sales ratio to jump to 1.60, a level not seen since early 1993.

Change in cumulative sales by wholesalers from 1994 to 1995

	\$ millions	% change
Other products	4,898	13.0
Computers and softwares	2,695	14.7
Indust. machinery	1,786	5.0
Metals and hardware	1,665	9.4
Beverage, drug and tobacco	1,011	7.7
Farm machinery	620	11.6
Lumber and building material	-343	-1.6
Household goods	262	3.5
Food products	255	0.6
Apparel and dry goods	-209	-3.8
Motor vehicles and accessories	117	0.4
Sales, all trade groups	12,757	5.5

Foreign markets buoyed wholesalers' activity in 1995

Even though wholesalers' performance slowed in 1995, foreign markets continued to be more favourable to wholesalers than the domestic market. Strong exports of pulp and paper, fertilizers and potash, combined with price increases, propelled wholesalers' sales of other products to a level 13.0% higher than in 1994. Wholesalers' sales in metals, hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies rose by 9.4%, largely because of the metals component.

Investment in machinery and equipment levelled off

After leading the pack in recent years, wholesalers in industrial machinery, equipment and supplies increased their sales by only 5.0% in 1995 compared with an increase of 18.2% in 1994. This slowdown, combined with recent decreases in manufacturers' machinery and equipment shipments seems to suggest that the bulk of investment in equipment for retooling in the industrial sector is behind us. Strong sales increases of computers and softwares (+14.7%) suggest that businesses are still seeking additional productivity gains.

A sluggish domestic market

Weak spending by Canadian households, owing to their limited incomes and high levels of indebtedness,

slowed wholesalers' sales of lumber and building materials (-1.6%), motor vehicles (+0.4%) and furniture (+3.5%). Even with interest rates trending downward throughout the year, it seems that Canadian workers did not feel secure enough about their jobs to purchase durable goods.

Growth in sales by region: A mixed picture

Saskatchewan wholesalers recorded a 14.1% increase in sales in 1995, due to the recovery in the agriculture sector.

Since the beginning of the year, Ontario wholesalers moved ahead at a faster pace than the Canadian average (+8.9% compared with +5.5%). Because wholesale trade sectors most favoured in 1995 are concentrated more in Ontario than in Quebec, sales by Quebec wholesalers increased at a slower pace (+3.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The December issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$18/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gilles Simard (613- 951-3541) or Catherine Mamay (613 951-9683), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Dec. 1994	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	20,611	20,435	20,018	20,093	19,971	-0.6	-3.1
Food products	3,699	3,515	3,463	3,525	3,502	-0.7	-5.3
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,113	1,191	1,211	1,236	1,245	0.8	11.8
Apparel and dry goods	487	454	429	441	421	-4.4	-13.5
Household goods	655	655	602	613	626	2.0	-4.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,520	2,191	2,070	2,141	2,160	0.9	-14.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,607	1,612	1,599	1,617	1,615	-0.1	0.5
Lumber and building materials	1,911	1,694	1,659	1,631	1,640	0.6	-14.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	495	510	530	453	510	12.6	3.0
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,147	3,061	3,075	3,062	3,083	0.7	-2.0
Computers and packaged software	1,598	1,840	1,792	1,862	1,864	0.1	16.6
Other products	3,379	3,712	3,588	3,514	3,306	-5.9	-2.2
Newfoundland	183	189	188	183	184	0.5	0.4
Prince Edward Island	45	46	46	49	47	-4.5	4.1
Nova Scotia	469	448	455	473	473	-0.1	0.8
New Brunswick	293	283	287	285	292	2.5	-0.4
Quebec	4,792	4,482	4,359	4,445	4,507	1.4	-5.9
Ontario	8,786	9,050	8,781	8,810	8,703	-1.2	-0.9
Manitoba	657	666	692	681	670	-1.7	1.9
Saskatchewan	673	647	674	656	663	1.1	-1.5
Alberta	1,921	1,927	1,992	1,870	1,858	-0.6	-3.3
British Columbia	2,766	2,671	2,522	2,616	2,550	-2.5	-7.8
Yukon	10	12	11	10	9	-4.9	-8.5
Northwest Territories	15	14	13	15	14	-1.8	-1.1
Inventories, all trade groups	29,244	31,450	31,682	31,949	31,949	0.0	9.3
Food products	2,318	2,271	2,295	2,348	2,320	-1.2	0.1
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,434	1,421	1,436	1,463	1,483	1.3	3.4
Apparel and dry goods	1,067	1,022	1,072	1,044	1,042	-0.2	-2.3
Household goods	1,445	1,551	1,538	1,510	1,489	-1.4	3.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,776	4,175	4,214	4,300	4,369	1.6	15.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,646	2,918	2,907	2,904	2,942	1.3	11.2
Lumber and building materials	2,956	3,197	3,229	3,201	3,171	-0.9	7.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,571	1,523	1,547	1,601	1,575	-1.6	0.3
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,212	6,860	6,911	7,021	6,989	-0.5	12.5
Computers and packaged software	1,773	1,845	1,827	1,857	1,809	-2.6	2.0
Other products	4,046	4,666	4,707	4,698	4,761	1.3	17.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Hospital statistics

1993-94 (preliminary annual report)

Canadians spent fewer days in hospital in 1993-94, continuing a trend to shorter hospital stays that began in 1988-89.

While the number of hospital beds in operation started to decline in 1987-88, hospital costs and workforce size did not start to decrease until the early 1990s.

The average stay in hospital lasted 13 days in 1993-94, down a full day from 14 days reported six years earlier. In acute care public general hospitals, which have no long-term beds, the average stay fell from 8 days to 7.

However, the number of hospital beds in operation fell even more sharply. In 1993-94, hospitals reported 140,887 beds in operation, down 18% from the peak in 1986-87.

Public hospitals reported total operating expenses of \$24.1 billion in 1993-94. Operating costs reached their peak in 1992-93 at \$24.4 billion. These costs covered hospital administration, education and research, as well as services to inpatients and outpatients.

Salaries and employee benefits continued to represent more than 70% of public hospital operating expenses. All hospitals covered by the survey recorded a full-time equivalent work force of 381,299 in 1993-94, down 8% from the peak in 1991-92.

These results are based on data reported by 89% of Canada's 998 public hospitals, representing 93% of 162,812 approved beds. Private and federal hospitals, which together comprise 14% of all hospitals, but only 4% of all beds, are not required to report financial information on this survey.

Preliminary hospital statistics for the fiscal year 1993-94 are now available in the publication *Hospital statistics: Preliminary annual report, 1993-94* (83-241, microfiche version \$25, paper \$30).

For further information on this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-8782) or the information requests unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 17, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 17, 1996 totalled 273 679 tonnes, up 15.0% from the week-earlier 238 077 tonnes and down 1.9%

from the year-earlier 279 116 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 836 815 tonnes, a 4.1% decrease from 1 914 706 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

January 1996

Canadian manufacturers produced 3.76 billion cigarettes in January 1996, 3.8% more than the same month a year earlier. Shipments, which reached 3.58 billion cigarettes, were 8.9% above the January 1995 level. The increase was due entirely to a rise in domestic shipments as exports showed no change from year earlier levels. Inventories at the end of January, 1996 were well below (-15.7%) last year's level.

Compared with December 1995, both production and shipments decreased in January, while inventories increased.

Domestic shipments data are the aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. They are not retail level sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1996 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (2-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See: How to order publications.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

January 1996

Manufacturers shipped 1 706 808 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January, down 12.4% from 1 948 705 square metres a year earlier, and down 11.9% from the 1 936 302 square metres a month earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The January 1996 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004,\$6.00/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

December 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.5% to 2 057 640 cubic metres in December 1995, from 2 247 998 cubic metres after revisions in December 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1995 totalled 3 632 756 cubic metres, down 18.0% from 3 077 372 cubic metres in December 1994.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date production totalled 27 824 602 cubic metres, down 0.2% from 27 878 365 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of*

the Rockies (35-002-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Farm product prices

December 1995

Prices received by farmers for their products increased in November and December. On a year-over-year basis the total farm product price index has exceeded the year-earlier level in all but three months since August 1992. In December, the index for all agricultural products stood at 115.3. Crop prices rose in November and December, while livestock and animal product prices rose only in December.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The 1995 October-December issue of the *Farm cash receipts and farm product price index* (21-001, \$19/\$62) is being released today. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, February 1996

Catalogue number 11-010-XPB

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264;
other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

New motor vehicle sales, October 1995

Catalogue number 63-007-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

The labour force, January 1996

Catalogue number 71-001-XPB

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276;
other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

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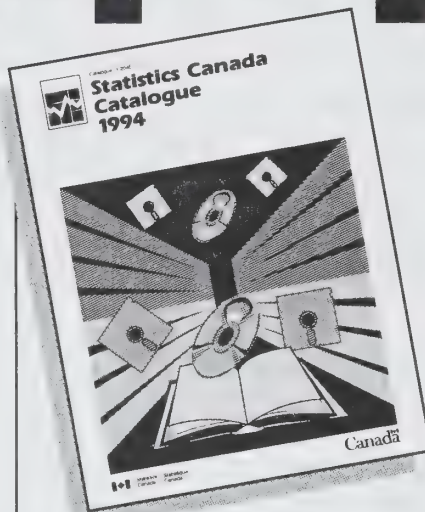
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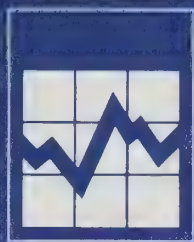
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 23, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm cash receipts, 1995** 2
Led by healthy crop revenue, cash receipts of farm businesses rose 4% to \$26.8 billion in 1995.
- **Canada's international transactions in securities, December 1995** 4
In December, non-residents again reduced their holdings of Canadian securities (\$1.7 billion) as they continued selling short-term securities.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, January 1996	6
Industrial monitor, February 1996	6
Processed fruits and vegetables, December 1995	6
Fruit and vegetable production, February 1996	6
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

RELEASE DATES: February 26 to March 1 9



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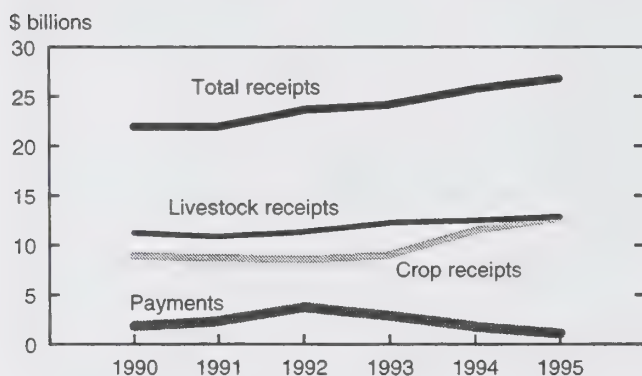
MAJOR RELEASES

Farm cash receipts

1995

Cash receipts of farm businesses totalled \$26.8 billion in 1995, 4% higher than in 1994. Crop receipts, which jumped 11%, accounted for much of the growth, as wheat, barley, corn and soybean receipts showed strong increases. As well, farmers doubled the amount of grain revenue deferred into the first quarter of 1995 from fall 1994 deliveries. Livestock receipts rose 4% due to increased hog and dairy revenue. Program payments to farmers fell 40%.

Higher crop receipts pushed up total receipts in 1995



Crop receipts reached \$12.8 billion in 1995, much higher than last year's \$11.5 billion and the previous five-year average of \$9.3 billion. Crop farmers have enjoyed much-improved growing conditions and markets since 1992. Livestock revenue extended its 10-year upward trend, reaching \$12.9 billion. Program payments, at \$1.1 billion, continued to decline from the high of \$3.8 billion in 1992.

All provinces showed higher receipts. Increases ranged from less than 1% in Newfoundland to almost 7% in Quebec.

Buoyant prices supported grain receipts

Wheat receipts rose 12% as higher prices (+51%) offset lower deliveries (-24%) by farmers. Wheat prices increased steadily throughout 1995 because of concern about the low level of world stocks. Barley receipts grew 40%, also due to improving prices (+52%). Barley prices rose in response to strong demand for feed

Note to readers

Farm cash receipts are a measure of the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. The receipts, which are not a measure of profit because expenses have not been deducted, include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments and deferred grain receipts. Program payments measure the value of cheques issued to farmers to support their production, usually under ongoing programs jointly funded by farmers, and the federal and provincial governments.

grain by Western Canadian livestock farmers, coupled with falling supplies of feed wheat. Corn and soybean receipts also rose (+38% and +27%), mainly a result of increased production and marketings.

Farmers in Western Canada deferred \$773 million of grain receipts into 1995, compared with \$356 million a year earlier. (When delivering grain, farmers may defer payment to the next calendar year, reducing their current year taxable income.) The 17% increase in 1994 farm net cash income in Western Canada prompted farmers to more than double grain revenue deferred to 1995.

Hog and dairy receipts drove livestock revenue up

Livestock revenue for 1995 rose 4% from a year earlier. Dairy receipts grew 10%, as prices were 7% above year-earlier levels. Hog receipts jumped 10%, as prices increased 3% despite a 7% growth in marketings. Rising prices were influenced by higher U.S. prices, with U.S. hog prices in December 1995 standing 44% above the depressed year-earlier level. Hog slaughter in the United States rose just 1% for the year.

Receipts for calves fell 17% because of slumping prices. At this stage of the cattle cycle, ample supplies of feeder calves are available. In addition, higher feed grain prices reduce potential profits for feedlot operators, thereby reducing the amount they are willing to pay for calves.

Program payments to farmers fell sharply

Program payments fell sharply in 1995 (-40%) compared with 1994. Large drops in Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (-\$374 million) and crop insurance (-\$301 million) payments reflected higher market returns and improved growing conditions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-December 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and product price index* (21-001-XPB, \$19/

\$62) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division.

Farm cash receipts

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 %
	\$ millions		change
Wheat	2,430.5	2,789.2	14.8
Canadian Wheat Board payments	1,367.4	1,407.9	3.0
Barley	509.3	713.1	40.0
Liquidation of deferred grain receipts	356.1	772.8	117.0
Canola	2,152.2	1,898.3	-11.8
Other cereals and oilseeds	1,368.5	1,818.8	32.9
Other crops	3,288.3	3,369.0	2.5
Crops, total	11,472.2	12,769.1	11.3
Cattle	4,828.2	4,707.9	-2.5
Hogs	2,040.4	2,253.0	10.4
Dairy products	3,352.5	3,674.1	9.6
Hens and chickens	1,060.9	1,049.1	-1.1
Other livestock	1,197.0	1,250.7	4.5
Livestock, total	12,479.0	12,934.8	3.7
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	543.1	169.5	-68.8
Crop Insurance	610.1	309.6	-49.3
Provincial stabilization	300.8	291.6	-3.1
Dairy subsidy	222.3	213.6	-3.9
All other payments	109.2	94.3	-13.6
Payments, total	1,785.4	1,078.6	-39.6
Total, Canada	25,736.7	26,782.6	4.1
Newfoundland	63.5	63.6	0.2
Prince Edward Island	306.6	315.4	2.9
Nova Scotia	321.3	334.7	4.2
New Brunswick	292.6	293.6	0.3
Quebec	4,217.6	4,505.4	6.8
Ontario	6,047.2	6,241.1	3.2
Manitoba	2,456.6	2,472.8	0.7
Saskatchewan	5,068.8	5,206.0	2.7
Alberta	5,438.6	5,797.3	6.6
British Columbia	1,523.9	1,552.6	1.9

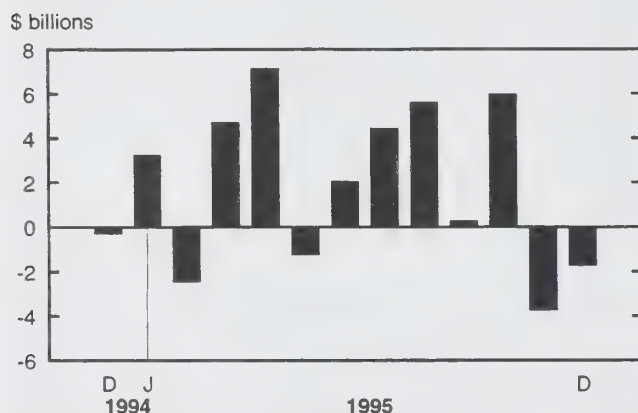
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Canada's international transactions in securities

December 1995

In December, non-residents again reduced their holdings of Canadian securities (\$1.7 billion) as they continued selling short-term securities. Along with the reduction in November, this brought the two-month total decline to more than \$5 billion. For 1995 as a whole, however, foreign investment in Canadian securities reached \$24.1 billion, all in bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Meanwhile, in December, Canadians sold off \$0.2 billion worth of foreign securities. Even so, in all of 1995, they accumulated \$5.1 billion of these securities.

Foreigners further reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by a further \$2.6 billion in December, largely reflecting redemptions of federal treasury bills. In the last two months of 1995, the Government of Canada sharply reduced the amount of its outstanding treasury bills. European investors' withdrawal from short-term securities was slightly offset by investment from the United States.

Foreign investors purchased \$1.1 billion worth of Canadian bonds in December, bringing their purchases to a record \$29.6 billion for 1995—double that of 1994. Much of the increase came from massive foreign investment in federal bonds (\$12.1 billion); in 1994, foreigners sold off \$2.8 billion of federal bonds.

Related market information

Interest rates

During December, the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada remained low at some 50 basis points (short-term rates in Canada were slightly higher than in the United States).

In 1995, short-term rates declined faster in Canada than in the United States rates, sharply narrowing the differential that stood at more than 200 basis points earlier in the year. Long-term interest rates also declined in both countries, but at about the same pace, leaving the differential virtually unchanged at some 175 basis points.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, posted a further 1.1% gain in December to close 1995 some 12% higher than they closed 1994. This was well below the exceptional 34% rise of U.S. stocks in 1995, as measured by the Standard and Poor's index.

Canadian dollar

December 1995 closed with the dollar at US73.31 cents, roughly two cents higher than at the end of December 1994.

Non-residents continued to favour new issues of Canadian bonds, especially those denominated in foreign currencies. In 1995, only about one-quarter of the foreign investment in new Canadian bonds was in issues denominated in Canadian dollars, the lowest level since 1986.

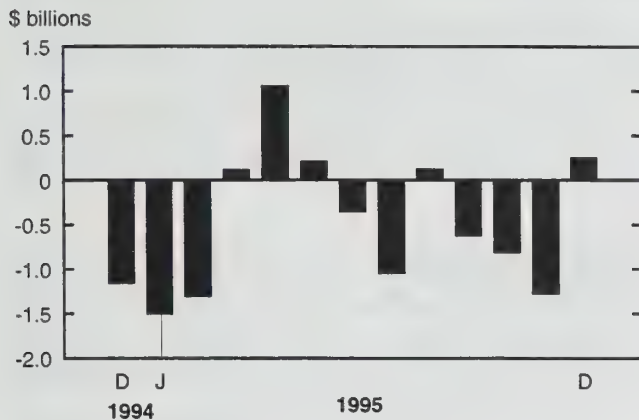
Foreigners continued selling Canadian stocks

In December, non-residents were still selling off Canadian stocks. December's \$0.1 billion disinvestment brought their total net selling for the year to \$4.2 billion. This was a turnaround from the previous three years, when foreign residents were heavy buyers of Canadian stocks.

Canadian buying of foreign securities halted

Canadian residents sold a small amount of foreign securities in December. Over the year as a whole, however, they invested a substantial \$5.1 billion in these securities—the lowest amount since 1991. Most of the 1995 investment went into stocks in overseas countries.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$17/\$170) will be available in March. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	1994	1995
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	234	5,925	-3,698	-1,672	22,111	24,113
Bonds (net)	958	2,473	41	1,080	15,150	29,602
Outstanding	-605	-619	-460	847	-14,185	1,079
New issues	3,935	4,953	2,675	1,899	48,914	46,718
Retirements	-2,371	-1,861	-2,174	-1,666	-19,578	-18,195
Money market paper (net)	-187	3,381	-3,464	-2,644	905	-1,254
Government of Canada	211	773	-1,742	-1,585	2,731	-719
Other paper	-398	2,608	-1,723	-1,059	-1,826	-535
Stocks (net)	-538	71	-275	-108	6,056	-4,235
Outstanding (net)	-598	-11	-883	-367	4,415	-5,976
New issues (net)	61	81	607	259	1,641	1,741
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	-618	-808	-1,268	244	-8,691	-5,148
Bonds (net)	-560	-139	-103	374	525	-909
Stocks (net)	-57	-669	-1,165	-129	-9,216	-4,239

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada. For instance, a minus sign indicates a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada; and a minus sign indicates an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

January 1996

Department store sales were little changed in January, falling a slight 0.2% to \$1,182.9 million (seasonally adjusted). This followed three consecutive monthly increases. Year-over-year sales rose 4.7%.

Department store sales including concessions

	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	unadjusted	
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	763.3	6.8
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	22.1	4.0
New Brunswick	16.9	12.8
Quebec	144.1	10.9
Ontario	319.6	6.7
Manitoba	32.0	6.9
Saskatchewan	24.2	8.6
Alberta	82.2	0.5
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	108.9	6.7

^x Confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The January 1996 unadjusted data showed a 6.8% year-over-year increase in department store sales. The difference in the year-over-year percentage changes between the seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data can be attributed to differences in the trading days. A weight for each day of the week is applied to the seasonally adjusted data. Compared with January 1995, January 1996 had one less Sunday and one extra Wednesday.

Once again, consumers favoured discount stores in January. Sales in the discount stores rose 17.1% (unadjusted) from January 1995, whereas sales at major department stores fell 3.9%. The discounters' market share reached 56% in January, compared with 51% in January 1995.

There were year-over-year sales increases in all provinces. New Brunswick's department stores reported the highest percentage change (+12.8%), followed by those in Quebec (+10.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The January 1996 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor

February 1996

The February 1996 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* in three packages: the totals of the manufacturing industries only; by industrial sector; or as a full package of 22 sectors. The annual subscription for totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs \$50. The annual subscription is \$200 per industrial sector. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

December 1995

Data for December 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

The December 1995 issue of *Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly* (32-011-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

February 1996

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5608, 5610, 5614-5620, 5624 and 5627.

The February 1996 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003-XPB, \$29/\$115) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Feed (1053)	2,880.8	3,170.0	10.0	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Women's coat and jacket (2441)	211.2	202.6	-4.1	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Other converted paper (2799)	712.3	793.7	11.4	36-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Ferro-alloys and other primary steel (2918)	8,089.9	9,447.5	16.8	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3525
Agricultural implement (3111)	1,104.8	1,637.4	48.2	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (3121)	342.3	384.7	12.4	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Aircraft and aircraft parts (3211)	4,796.0	5,743.5	19.8	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5375, 5389, 5445, 5495, 5541, 5542 and 5549.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250-XPB, \$38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38) and *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and vegetable production, February 1996

Catalogue number 22-003-XPB

(Canada: \$29/\$115; United States: US\$35/US\$138;
other countries: US\$41/US\$161).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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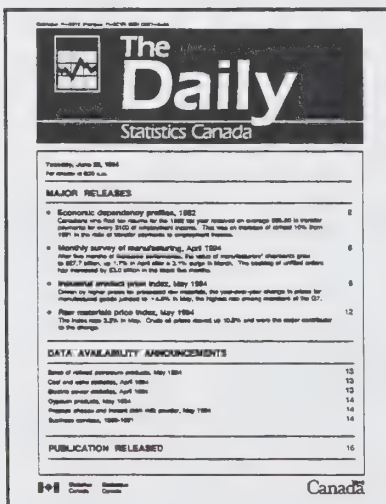
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RELEASE DATES

February 26 to March 1

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
26	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1995
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 1995
27	Industrial product price index	January 1996
27	Raw materials price index	January 1996
28	Canadian international trade	December 1995
28	Private and public investment in Canada	1994 actual, 1995 preliminary and 1996 intentions
28	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1995
29	National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1995
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1995

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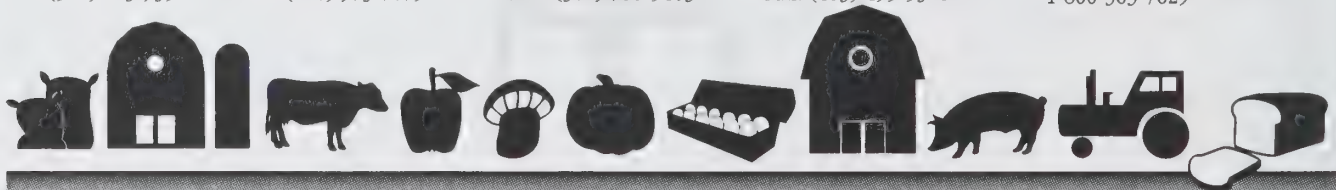
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 26, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, 1995 and December 1995** 2
Led by manufacturers and business services, payroll employment gains reached 194,000 during 1995. Employees' earnings, however, failed to keep pace with inflation.
 - **Characteristics of international travellers, third quarter 1995** 6
Although the total number of overnight trips to the United States remained stable during the third quarter of 1995 compared with a year earlier, business travel continued to grow.
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASES

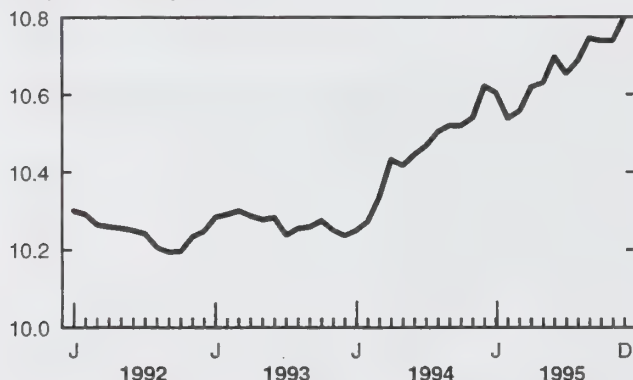
Employment, earnings and hours

1995 and December 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses began 1995 with two months of employment declines, but they ended the year on a high note, adding 60,000 employees to their payrolls in December. December's gain boosted the number of jobs created since January 1995 to 194,000. Even though employment growth was only half as strong as in 1994, payroll employment still managed to reach its highest level in five years.

Employers added 194,000 new jobs in 1995

millions of employees

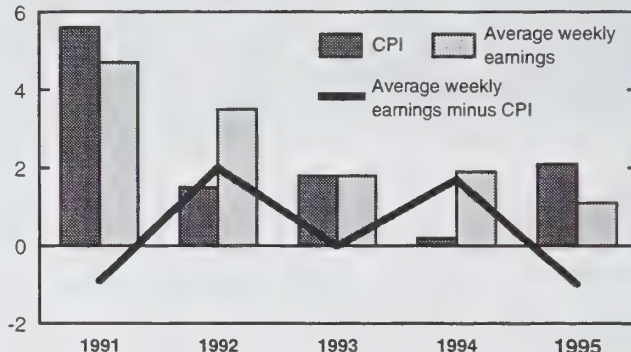


Manufacturers and business services companies closed out the year with significant gains and accounted for more than half the overall growth. Wholesale and retail trade establishments also contributed significantly. In total, 12 of the 16 major industrial sectors expanded employment last year.

While employment was on the rise during 1995, employees' weekly earnings generally remained sluggish, growing only 1.0% compared with 1994. Nevertheless, the gains in November and December boosted employees' earnings 1.7% (+\$9.71) from December 1994. Still, the earnings growth in 1995 was down from the growth rate in 1994 and fell 1.1 percentage points short of the inflation rate. This resulted in the first drop in real annual average earnings since 1991.

Earnings failed to keep pace with inflation in 1995

year-over-year % change



Employment gains were recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The most significant contributions to the overall growth were made by businesses in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. Business services in Ontario and manufacturers in Quebec led the gains in those provinces; growth in British Columbia was widespread across most industries.

Businesses in Prince Edward Island—led by construction, and accommodation, food and beverage services—had the largest relative increase in employment. The increased activity in these industries was partly due to the construction of the bridge to the mainland.

Change in employment levels

	Jan. 1995 to Dec. 1995
	change
Ontario	62,000
British Columbia	59,000
Quebec	47,000

Employment prospects dwindled in some industries

Industries that employed fewer persons in 1995 were public administration; mining, quarrying and oil wells; communications and other utilities; and real estate and insurance agencies.

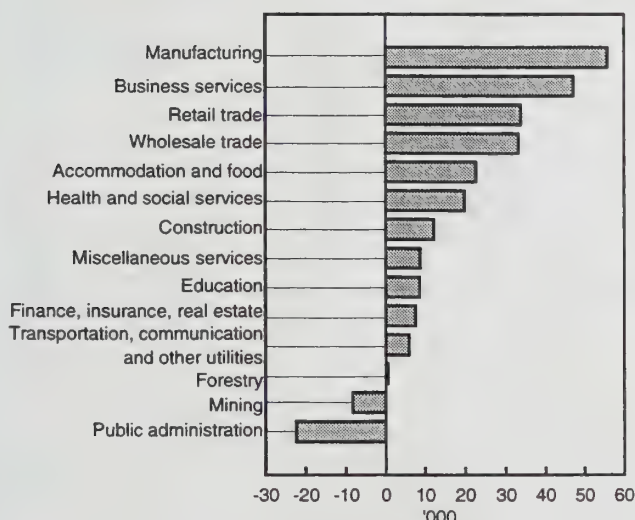
Federal government downsizing, which continued throughout last year, reduced the number of employees in public administration. In addition, many provincial governments cut employment in 1995.

Mining, quarrying and oil wells were affected by reduced employment in services related to crude petroleum and natural gas.

Communications and other utilities, in particular telecommunications carriers, reduced employment levels during the year. The losses, which occurred mainly in the last four months of 1995, reflected restructuring in the industry. To a lesser extent, the work force was also reduced for electric power systems (provincial power companies). Companies in this industry have reported declines in their annual employment levels for three consecutive years, from a high of more than 98,000 employees in 1992 to fewer than 88,000 in 1995.

The last of the four major industries with lower employment levels in 1995 was real estate and insurance agencies, which was affected by the continued slowdown in the housing market.

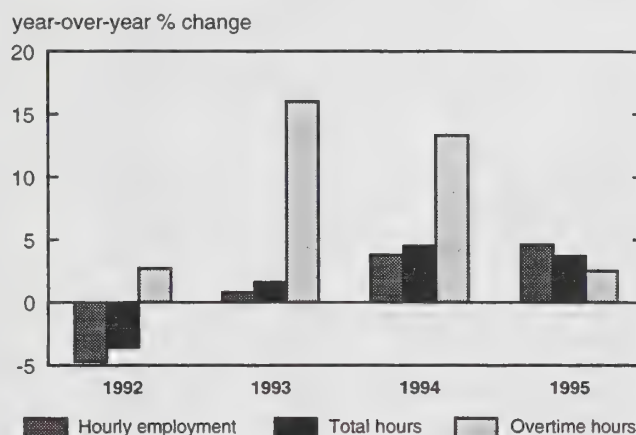
Change in employment levels
(January to December 1995)



Manufacturers hired more employees and reduced overtime

Manufacturers recorded annual increases in employment for a second consecutive year in 1995. The growth was led by manufacturers of machinery, transportation equipment, and electrical and electronic equipment. Manufacturers' shipments maintained the record levels achieved at the end of 1994, and inventories continued to grow in 1995.

Manufacturers were less reliant on overtime in 1995



In 1994, manufacturers reacted to greater demand by increasing overtime hours and, to a lesser extent, employment. In 1995, the employment growth was even stronger, but the average number of overtime hours per employee decreased. This may indicate more confidence among manufacturers that there will be sustained demand for their manufactured goods. However, the most recent Business Conditions Survey indicated that this trend may not continue.

Manufacturing employees earned on average \$693.94 per week in 1995, a 1.3% increase from 1994. The earnings growth was led by salaried employees, commissioned agents and working owners. The weekly earnings of employees paid by the hour were constrained by the reduction in the number of hours worked per week.

Business services continued to grow

Business services employment grew for a third consecutive year last year. Concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia, the growth was led by employment agencies, personnel suppliers, and

offices of architects, engineers and other scientific and professional services.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in

Employment, earnings and hours (72-002, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,739	10,739	10,799	0.0	0.6
Logging and forestry	68	68	67	0.0	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	129	126	123	-2.3	-2.4
Manufacturing	1,696	1,706	1,715	0.6	0.5
Construction	440	441	447	0.2	1.4
Transportation, communication and other utilities	856	857	857	0.1	0.0
Wholesale trade	659	657	661	-0.3	0.6
Retail trade	1,394	1,387	1,403	-0.5	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	644	644	654	0.0	1.6
Business services	613	619	632	1.0	2.1
Education-related services	931	934	939	0.3	0.5
Health and social services	1,196	1,187	1,190	-0.8	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	782	778	784	-0.5	0.8
Public administration	683	683	681	0.0	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	147	146	0.0	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	45	46	45	2.2	-2.2
Nova Scotia	298	297	297	-0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	243	246	243	1.2	-1.2
Quebec	2,591	2,592	2,610	0.0	0.7
Ontario	4,218	4,209	4,228	-0.2	0.5
Manitoba	408	408	411	0.0	0.7
Saskatchewan	315	314	315	-0.3	0.3
Alberta	1,046	1,044	1,052	-0.2	0.8
British Columbia	1,399	1,404	1,418	0.4	1.0
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	24	24	24	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Dec. 1994	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	570.92	576.20	580.63	0.8	1.7
Logging and forestry	748.85	736.16	747.05	1.5	-0.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	969.74	998.22	1,011.62	1.3	4.3
Manufacturing	692.39	702.15	706.06	0.6	2.0
Construction	670.64	665.49	686.15	3.1	2.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	721.59	728.00	732.73	0.6	1.5
Wholesale trade	614.87	625.51	624.93	-0.1	1.6
Retail trade	340.29	346.00	342.66	-1.0	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	637.39	662.52	665.73	0.5	4.4
Business services	618.47	631.43	655.59	3.8	6.0
Education-related services	668.53	671.47	671.86	0.1	0.5
Health and social services	509.85	504.53	514.63	2.0	0.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	232.00	237.34	238.65	0.6	2.9
Public administration	753.14	748.19	749.90	0.2	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.47	533.73	534.87	0.2	0.1
Prince Edward Island	453.95	479.18	469.43	-2.0	3.4
Nova Scotia	496.94	486.20	497.03	2.2	0.0
New Brunswick	510.23	512.17	525.64	2.6	3.0
Quebec	546.76	553.82	550.93	-0.5	0.8
Ontario	609.03	613.13	621.48	1.4	2.0
Manitoba	502.33	508.49	513.66	1.0	2.3
Saskatchewan	492.14	490.59	493.32	0.6	0.2
Alberta	550.84	553.12	556.14	0.5	1.0
British Columbia	582.09	598.70	603.55	0.8	3.7
Yukon	684.32	704.73	709.11	0.6	3.6
Northwest Territories	694.80	711.44	713.00	0.2	2.6

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 1995

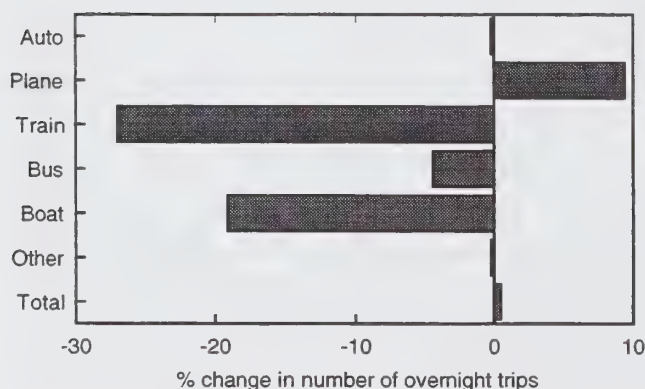
Although the total number of overnight trips to the United States remained stable during the third quarter of 1995 compared with a year earlier, business travel continued to grow.

Canadians made 6 million overnight trips to foreign destinations during the third quarter of 1995. Most of these trips were to the United States (5 million trips), where Canadian travellers spent close to \$1.7 billion. Nonetheless, the number of overnight trips to the United States remained well below the record 7 million trips during the third quarter of 1991. At that time, the value of the Canadian dollar averaged US87 cents, compared with US74 cents in the third quarter of 1995.

Mostly, Canadians travel to the United States by car. In fact, they made 3.8 million overnight trips to the United States in cars during the third quarter of 1995, unchanged from the third quarter of 1994.

Air travel, which was eased by the February 1995 Open Skies agreement between Canada and the United States, increased significantly from the previous year. In the third quarter, Canadians made 742,000 overnight trips to the United States in planes, up 9.4% from the third quarter of 1994.

Air travel to the United States is on the rise (Third quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1995)



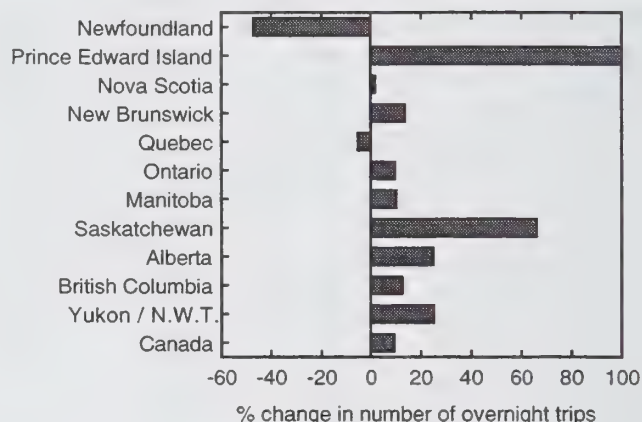
Half of these flights were taken by Ontario residents, while residents of Quebec and British Columbia accounted for another 30%. Only residents of Quebec and Newfoundland made fewer such flights during the summer of 1995.

Notes to readers

Data are not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons are to the third quarter of previous years.

Air travel increased between most provinces and the United States

(Third quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1995)



Growth in business travel to the United States

An important contributor to the increased air travel was the growth in business travel. Including all modes of transportation, the number of business trips increased 11.9% from the third quarter of 1994. Most Canadians travelling on overnight business to the United States fly (61% in the third quarter of 1995). Only 8.6% of overnight trips were by air for all other travel purposes (such as pleasure trips and visits to friends or relatives).

Business travel's share of travel to the United States has been growing. During the third quarter of 1990, 7.6% of overnight travel by Canadians to the United States was for business. This share stood at 11.6% during the summer of 1995.

The growth in business travel is significant because overall spending during business trips is substantially higher, even though business trips tend to be shorter than trips for other purposes. In the third quarter of 1995, average spending by Canadians on overnight business to the United States was \$610 per trip. By contrast, their expenditures during overnight trips for other purposes averaged \$300.

Canadians love New York state

Summer is still traditionally the time of the year when Canadian vacationers travel the most. In July, August and September 1995, 61% of Canadians' overnight trips to the United States were for pleasure, recreation and holidays.

New York was by far the most popular state for this type of travel. Canadians made 1.1 million visits to this state in the third quarter of 1995 and spent \$197 million. Other states bordering Canada (such as Washington,

Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan) were also favourite vacation spots.

Various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Canadians' overnight trips to the United States

Third quarter 1995

Top 10 states visited	Total	Business, convention, work	Visit friend or relative	Pleasure, recreation, holiday	Other
'000					
New York	1,657	96	276	1,117	168
Washington	831	41	147	593	51
Vermont	790	44	91	551	104
Michigan	760	99	180	346	135
Maine	554	9	94	368	84
New Hampshire	511	18	72	347	73
Pennsylvania	386	37	72	255	21
Minnesota	330	25	64	171	71
Massachusetts	329	56	65	165	44
North Dakota	296	9	45	178	65

Canadians' spending while on overnight trips to the United States

Third quarter 1995

Top 10 states by spending	Total	Business, convention, work	Visit friend or relative	Pleasure, recreation, holiday	Other
\$ millions					
New York	197	33	28	121	15
California	141	48	19	67	6
Florida	114	17	5	90	1
Maine	98	2	10	80	7
Washington	98	11	13	68	6
Michigan	97	13	18	51	15
Massachusetts	83	15	9	54	4
Nevada	51	8	2	41	1
Minnesota	51	9	8	26	8
Illinois	49	32	4	9	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, October-December 1995

Catalogue number 23-001-XPB

(Canada: \$35/\$115; United States: US\$42/US\$138;
other countries: US\$49/US\$161).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
January 1996

Catalogue number 44-004-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Railway operating statistics, August 1995

Catalogue number 52-003-XPB

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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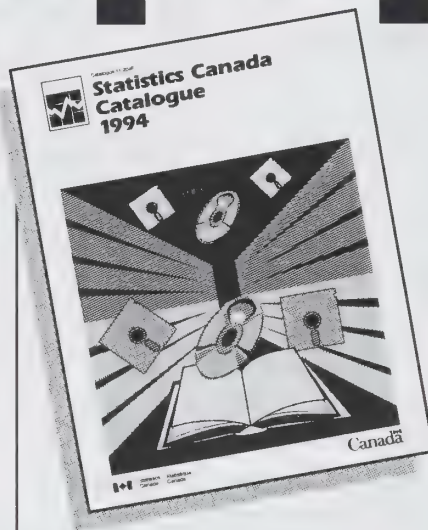
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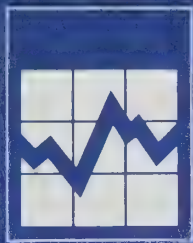
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product price index, January 1996** 2
Industrial prices declined 0.3% in January because of a stronger Canadian dollar and relatively weak demand at home and abroad.
- **Raw materials price index, January 1996** 5
Lower prices for metals and logs pushed raw material prices down 1.5% in January from a year earlier. This was the first time since December 1993 that the 12-month change was negative.

OTHER RELEASES

- Criminal court statistics and trends 8
- Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 1991-2016 8
- Deliveries of major grains, January 1996 8
- Railway carloadings, December 1995 9
- Restaurants, caterers and taverns, December 1995 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

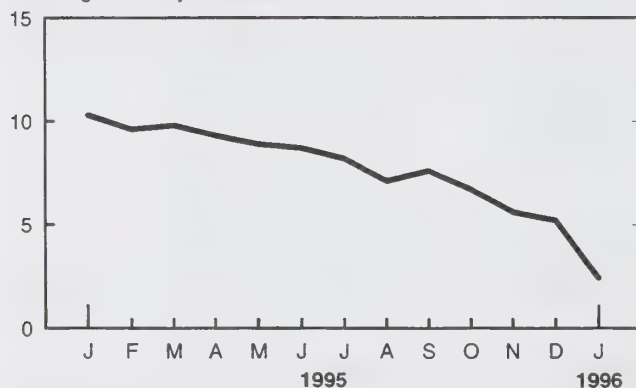
January 1996 (preliminary)

Industrial prices declined 0.3% in January because of a stronger Canadian dollar and relatively weak demand at home and abroad. It was the third monthly decline in five months.

Meanwhile, on a year-over-year basis, industrial prices rose only 2.4%, the smallest gain since September 1992. The 12-month change, which has been generally declining since January 1995, was +5.2% in December.

The declining 12-month change in industrial prices

% change from a year earlier



The decline in Canada's 12-month change in industrial prices to +2.4% moved Canada to the middle of the G-7. The United States, Germany and Japan continued to have lower 12-month changes.

U.S. exchange rate accounted for half of January's decline

The U.S. dollar declined 0.75% in value against the Canadian dollar between mid-December and mid-January. This drop was responsible for about half of January's decline of 0.3% in industrial prices.

The price levels for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products were particularly affected because producers frequently quote export prices for these items in U.S. dollars.

Despite a 0.5% increase in domestic automobile prices, the stronger Canadian dollar was responsible for a 0.7% decline in automobile export prices. Overall, automobile prices fell 0.5%.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for the current year and the previous year only. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping the June 1995 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain data for the current and previous years only.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

Pulp, copper and nickel pushed prices down

In January, the most significant price declines were for pulp, copper, copper alloy products and nickel products. Pulp prices peaked in November 1995, declined 3.4% in December and fell a further 6.3% in January.

Lackluster economic conditions in the G-7 and slowing economies in Southeast Asia caused pulp inventories to build up in the later part of 1995. These inventories are putting downward pressure on prices. Some producers are reducing output in the hope of supporting prices.

Inventory buildups are also putting downward pressure on the prices of various pulp products. Newsprint prices are holding, but price increases planned for March may be postponed. Despite price declines in January, paper and allied product prices continued to be over 20% higher than a year earlier.

Prices for copper and copper alloy products dropped 10.8% in January. Industry pundits are noting that the relative tight world market for copper is easing as new mines open and additional capacity at existing sites becomes available.

Nickel product prices declined again in January, falling 6.7%. Nickel products peaked in January 1995, and were 16% lower a year later. Market analysts are uncertain about the direction of price increases in the near future. Known world nickel inventories are now relatively low. However, Russian stocks of nickel might be larger than previously believed.

There are currently large global inventories of stainless steel products, the main use of nickel. In addition, a number of new plants that make stainless steel products have come on stream in developing countries during the last year.

The 12-month change in prices fell sharply for both consumers and manufacturers

The 12-month change in the prices of goods paid by consumers, as measured by the consumer price index, dropped sharply in January to +1.1%. The 12-month change in the prices charged by manufacturers for consumer goods, as derived from the industrial product price index, also fell sharply, decreasing to about +3%.

Both have been generally declining since October 1995. Usually, about half the consumer's

dollar goes to manufacturers. The rest goes to wholesalers, retailers, transporters and governments.

Perspective

Prices declined in January in the face of relatively weak markets at home and abroad. In the United States, industrial production fell last month as consumer confidence decreased and the unemployment rate rose. Germany also saw a visible increase in its January unemployment rate. It is somewhat encouraging, though, to note that Japan's economy seems to be recovering.

In Canada, both construction and motor vehicle sales remain relatively weak. Although employment rose in January, so did the unemployment rate, and full-time employment remained below its November peak.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price index
 (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^f	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	126.7	130.2	129.8	2.4	-0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	128.9	132.6	132.1	2.5	-0.4
Intermediate goods¹	60.4	129.6	133.7	133.2	2.8	-0.4
First-stage intermediate goods ²	13.4	144.0	147.0	143.9	-0.1	-2.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	47.0	125.6	129.9	130.2	3.7	0.2
Finished goods⁴	39.6	122.1	124.8	124.6	2.0	-0.2
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	121.8	124.2	124.3	2.1	0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	125.0	127.6	127.3	1.8	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	120.7	123.6	123.4	2.2	-0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.4	120.8	121.1	3.2	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	124.3	128.4	128.6	3.5	0.2
Beverages	2.0	127.4	129.0	129.0	1.3	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	165.2	172.6	172.6	4.5	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	125.5	127.4	127.2	1.4	-0.2
Textile products	2.2	115.6	118.7	118.7	2.7	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	117.1	118.9	119.0	1.6	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	159.5	152.8	152.0	-4.7	-0.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	123.4	125.4	125.0	1.3	-0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	138.1	170.4	166.9	20.9	-2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	159.4	175.9	173.5	8.8	-1.4
Primary metal products	7.7	140.1	132.3	129.9	-7.3	-1.8
Metal fabricated products	4.9	124.6	128.9	128.9	3.5	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	125.5	128.4	128.6	2.5	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	121.4	123.1	123.2	1.5	0.1
Electrical and communications products	5.1	117.7	118.4	118.6	0.8	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	120.5	123.7	124.9	3.7	1.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.4	94.7	95.5	96.8	2.2	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	135.8	132.3	132.7	-2.3	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	120.6	123.6	123.5	2.4	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	101.8	96.9	96.9	-4.8	0.0

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

^p Preliminary figures.

^f Revised figures.

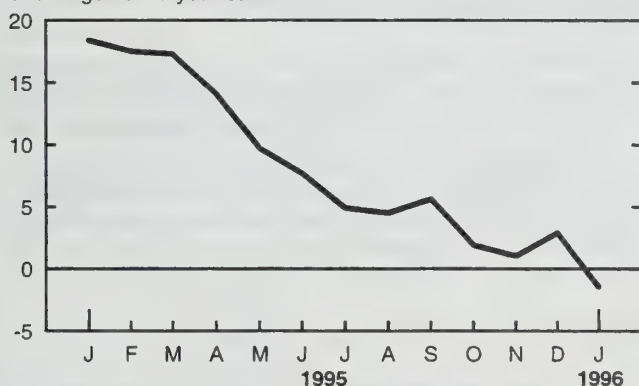
Raw materials price index

January 1996 (preliminary)

Lower prices for metals and logs pushed raw material prices down 1.5% in January from a year earlier. This was the first time since December 1993 that the 12-month change was negative. The declines in January were somewhat offset by higher prices for grain and crude oil.

The declining 12-month change in raw material prices

% change from a year earlier



In January, the 12-month change in raw material prices excluding mineral fuels (mostly crude oil) was down almost 3%. This was the first 12-month decline for this group since April 1992.

On a monthly basis, manufacturers paid 1.3% less for raw materials in January than in December. Lower prices for metals, crude oil, cattle and hogs were marginally offset by higher prices for logs, iron scrap and steel scrap.

Base metals prices down, precious metals up

Lower prices for base metals were marginally offset by higher prices for precious metals. Price declines for copper (-14%), nickel (-8%) and lead concentrates (-2%) were partly offset by higher gold prices (+2%).

Copper prices, down more than 20% from a year earlier, have been weakening due to the struggling automotive and construction sectors. Recent new sources of copper in countries such as Chile may also dampen future price increases.

Nickel prices have dropped 18% since January 1995. Two-thirds of nickel concentrates are used in stainless steel products. Presently, there appears to be some inventory overhang of stainless steel products countered by a low inventory of nickel

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices that Canadian manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Changes to the publication

The format of Industry price indexes (62-011) will change effective with the January 1996 issue. The new format will illustrate monthly data for the current year and the previous year only. Annual averages for the current and previous years will be shown as well. The consulting engineering services price indexes tables 7 and 8 will be discontinued because they are published in the quarterly Construction price statistics (62-007, \$23/\$76).

If readers need to refer to historical data, particularly from 1991 to 1994, we recommend keeping the June 1995 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011) as a reference. Effective with the January 1996 release, that publication will contain data for the current and previous years only.

For further information on these changes, or to comment, contact Lorne Stanton (613-951-9602, fax: 613-951-2848) or Pierre Després (613-951-9603), Prices Division.

concentrates. However, the nickel inventory may be higher if reports prove accurate that Russian stockpiles of nickel have been significantly underestimated.

Lead concentrate prices fell 2% in January, the first decline since September 1995. The primary use of lead is in the lead-acid battery market. This market is mostly concentrated in the automotive sector, which has been recently subject to declining sales.

Future price changes for base metals have a lot to do with world economic conditions. New sources of world supply play an important role, too. In Japan, the economy appears to be on an upturn. Continental Europe and the United States may also provide further demand for base metals as 1996 unfolds.

Log prices fell as pulpwood prices rose

Log prices have declined almost 9% compared with January 1995. However, pulpwood prices over the same 12-month period were up almost 8%, and pulp prices rose 20%. As well, softwood lumber prices fell 13% from a year earlier. From December 1995 to January 1996, log prices increased almost 3%, whereas pulpwood prices fell nearly 5%.

There is some softness in newsprint prices. Demand is stronger in Europe (in the United Kingdom, the price of newsprint increased in January) than in North America. Canada's reduced exports of lumber to the United States may allow more logs to be turned into pulp rather than lumber. This would increase the

supply of pulp, potentially weakening prices further. Moreover, reduced lumber sales to the United States could enhance the viability or comparative advantage of Canadian industries that rely on lumber (doors, windows, etc.), thereby increasing exports of those products.

Grain prices rose 40% over the year

Grain prices other than corn were down in January. However, compared with January 1995, grain prices were still up by 40%. Higher prices for wheat (+34%) and corn (+44%) were the most important contributors. Demand remains strong as shown by Russia, which is suffering from its worst harvest in 30 years. Russia has recently indicated that it intends to buy 2.5 million tons of wheat on the world market. As well, Egypt, a major client of the United States, recently announced plans to buy almost 655,000 tons of wheat, five times its original intent.

Coffee prices declined, providing the major offset to the higher grain prices in the vegetable products group. Coffee prices, which had perked up greatly in the first half of 1994, have been on a decline since their peak in August 1994. Brazil's 1996/97 crop is expected to be quite abundant. Discounting any unfavourable weather or stronger limitations on coffee exports by the Members of the Association of Coffee Producing Countries, coffee prices should remain stable or decline further over the next few months.

Uncertain outlook for crude oil prices

Prices for mineral fuels increased almost 2% compared with January 1995. This increase was

primarily due to higher crude oil prices (+3%), which were somewhat offset by lower prices for natural gas (-22%) and coal (-5%).

In January, crude oil prices declined 2%, while prices for natural gas and coal edged up. Crude oil prices in the near future remain uncertain due to the potential re-entry of Iraq into the world market. If Iraq abides by U.N. rules, it has an opportunity to sell US\$1 billion of crude oil during a 90-day period, adding about 700,000 barrels a day to the world supply. This U.N. agreement is also renewable.

Hog and cattle prices declined

Prices for hogs (-2%) and cattle (-3%) declined in January. Cattle prices were 15% lower than in January 1995, and hog prices almost 14% higher.

It appears that the size of cattle herds might be levelling off, which could strengthen cattle prices in the future. Unless the weather and demand factors change significantly, hog prices could weaken in the next few months due to the current ample supply.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The January 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of March. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo-Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	130.5	130.2	128.5	-1.5	-1.3
Mineral fuels	31.7	107.6	111.6	109.6	1.9	-1.8
Vegetable products	10.3	123.2	134.1	134.2	8.9	0.1
Animals and animal products	25.5	109.1	112.5	111.4	2.1	-1.0
Wood	13.1	216.7	204.6	205.8	-5.0	0.6
Ferrous materials	3.6	126.6	119.3	120.6	-4.7	1.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	153.0	140.0	132.1	-13.7	-5.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	104.3	106.1	106.3	1.9	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	141.1	138.8	137.2	-2.8	-1.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Criminal court statistics and trends

In 1994, there was a guilty verdict in an average of 71% of all cases presented in adult criminal provincial courts. The most frequent offences heard by the courts were impaired driving, common assault, and theft of goods worth less than \$1,000. Fines were issued in about half of all cases.

Adult criminal court statistics, 1994 presents data from the adult criminal courts of seven jurisdictions: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These data represent about 34% of the criminal court caseload of the provinces and territories. This report classifies the data according to characteristics of matters before the courts (including total counts), age and sex of the accused, case processing time, disposition and sentence. Not all the provincial or territorial court locations in the participating jurisdictions currently report to the survey.

Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1992/93 to 1994/95 reports caseload data from the same seven jurisdictions plus the province of Ontario. Together, these jurisdictions represent 70% of the criminal court caseload of the provinces and territories. The report provides information on the changing nature of court workloads by fiscal quarter, including the number of charges and cases initiated and disposed. Not all the provincial or territorial court locations in the participating jurisdictions currently report to the survey.

Adult criminal court statistics, 1994 (85-214-XPE, \$30) and *Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1992/93 to 1994/95* (85-219-XPE, \$30) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions 1991-2016

Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 1991-2016 is a report that presents revised population projections for eight visible minority groups: blacks, South Asians, Chinese, other Asians, Pacific Islanders, West Asians and Arabs, Latin Americans, and multiple-origin visible minorities. At the Canada level, three sets of projections (high-, medium- and low-growth scenarios) are presented by

age group and sex; for provinces and regions, the three sets of projections are classified by sex. These projections are based on the visible minority population data of the 1991 Census, adjusted for net census undercoverage.

Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 1991-2016 (91-541-XPE, \$35), which was prepared by the Demography Division for the Employment Equity Data Program, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information of this release, contact Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304) or Shiang Dai (613-951-2352), Demography Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

January 1996

Farmers delivered more wheat and barley in January than in December, despite extreme cold. By contrast, deliveries of canola and flaxseed declined as producers waited for better market opportunities. Oilseed prices were down in January from December because of weakness in the soybean and soyoil markets. Also contributing to the downward movement was an overall market decline following intense speculation in December, particularly on the U.S. commodity exchanges.

Deliveries of major grains in Western Canada

	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	thousand tonnes		% change
Major grains, total	2 549.5	2 585.0	1.4
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 381.3	1 256.5	-9.0
Durum wheat	213.9	240.6	12.5
Wheat, total	1 595.2	1 497.1	-6.1
Oats	104.2	137.2	31.7
Barley	398.1	524.1	31.7
Rye	19.0	15.6	-17.9
Flaxseed	51.7	57.5	11.2
Canola	381.3	353.5	-7.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The data on grain deliveries for January will appear in the January 1996 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144), which will be released in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

December 1995

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 18.0 million tonnes in December, a 6.4% decrease from December 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during December.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 1.2 million tonnes, an 11.9% decline from December 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 4.6%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal) decreased 6.8% in December 1995. This brought the 1995 year-to-date total to 252.1 million tonnes, a

decrease of 0.3% from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections rose 17.9% over the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001-XPB, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

December 1995 (preliminary)

The receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns totalled an estimated \$1.93 billion in December 1995.

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506) Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gas utilities, November 1995

Catalogue number 55-002-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200; other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

Exports by commodity, November 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-004-XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Exports by commodity, November 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-004-XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$150/US\$1050).

Adult criminal court statistics, 1994

Catalogue number 85-214-XPE

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1992-93 to 1994-95

Catalogue number 85-219-XPE

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 1991-2016

Catalogue number 91-541-XPE

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$35; other countries: US\$35).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Private and public investment, 1996** 3
Businesses and governments plan to invest \$95.8 billion in plant and equipment in 1996. This amount represents the first decline after three years of growth.
- **Canadian international merchandise trade, December 1995** 7
Strong exports helped rejuvenate Canada's trade surplus in December, which increased to a record \$3.1 billion from \$2.6 billion in November.
- **International travel account, 1995 and Fourth quarter 1995** 10
In 1995, the international travel account deficit was at its lowest level since 1989.

(continued on following page)



Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada 1994

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1994 looks at the \$12.8 billion worth of repairs and renovations done by homeowners in 1994. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations, replacement and installation of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures averaged \$1,799 per homeowner-household in 1994, a 2.7% decline from 1993.

Data cover the 10 provinces and are tabulated by province, size of area of residence, type of dwelling, age of household head, household income, period of construction, and year moved to dwelling.

The publication also includes selected results from the Home Energy Retrofit Survey, which was implemented to measure the energy retrofit activities in Canadian homes.

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1994 (62-201-XPB, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications". Data presented in tables 1 to 6 in the publication were released in *The Daily* on October 30, 1995.

For further information on this release, contact the Income, Expenditure and Housing Data Dissemination Unit (613-951-4633, fax: 613-951-3012, the Internet: expenditures@statcan.ca), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance, December 1995	13
Crude oil and natural gas, December 1995 and 1995	14
Export and import price indexes, December 1995	15
Canada/European Union/United States reconciliation of merchandise trade, 1992	15
Consolidated government finance, 1992/93 to 1994/95	15
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending February 7, 1996	15
Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names, January 2, 1995 to January 1, 1996	16
Chicken production, 1995	16

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

17

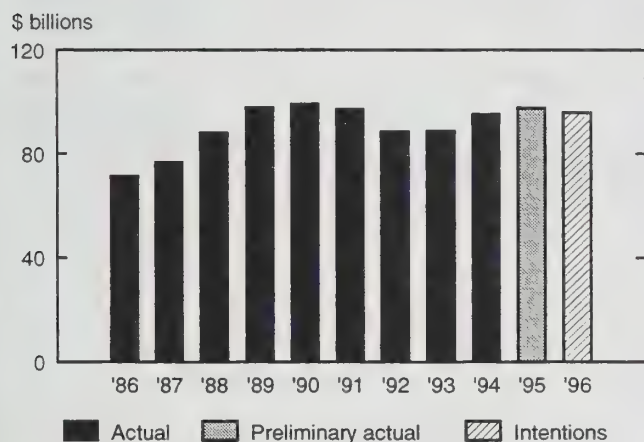
MAJOR RELEASES

Private and public investment

1996 (intentions)

Businesses and governments plan to invest \$95.8 billion in plant and equipment in 1996. This amount represents the first decline after three years of growth. Falling investment in non-residential construction will offset small gains in machinery and equipment investment. The decline coincides with the slowdown in the growth of corporate profits, which plateaued in 1995 after double-digit increases in 1994.

Plant and equipment investment is expected to decline



Investment plans for non-residential construction show a drop of 4.9%, down to \$43.8 billion in 1996. Declines in new construction are anticipated from real estate, retail trade, and oil and gas. The infrastructure program, which propped up spending in 1995, is not expected to offset the widespread decline. All levels of government plan to spend less in 1996. Municipal government spending, which grew by 16% in 1995, will drop by 1% in 1996.

Investment in machinery and equipment is expected to reach \$52.0 billion in 1996, up 1% from 1995. The major contributors will be finance and manufacturing.

After a dramatic 13% decline in 1995, residential housing investment is not expected to rebound in 1996; housing starts are expected to remain unchanged in 1996.

Manufacturers' investment will continue to increase

Following a banner year of 19.6% growth in 1995, investment in machinery and equipment by manufacturers will increase 5% in 1996. Automotive manufacturers, in the wake of the record low number of vehicles sold in 1995, plan to spend \$2.2 billion (+45%) to retool and change product mix to entice consumers back to the showrooms. Significant investment is also planned in the refined petroleum (+101%) and primary metals (+24%) industries. Pulp and paper—last year's star performer—appears to have peaked: after 67% growth in 1995, investment will grow by 5.6% in 1996.

Investing in the information highway resumes speed

Total investment in the information highway appears to have recovered from a setback in 1995. Telecommunication carriers' 1996 investment plans show a 4.9% rebound, after a decline of 6.2% the year before. Businesses that provide computer services also plan to increase capital spending (+9.6%) in 1996. Manufacturers of communications and electronic equipment expect an overall drop of 49%, however.

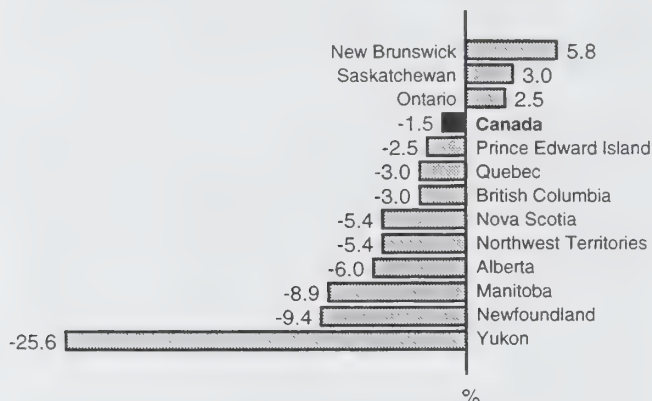
Investment in the oil patch drying up

Back-to-back decreases in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry reflect falling investment, from a peak of \$11.8 billion in 1994 to planned expenditures of \$9.7 billion in 1996. Expenditures on pipelines to bring the oil and gas to market mirror this, with consecutive drops of 15% and 28%.

New Brunswick leads provinces in spending growth

Only three of the provinces and territories expect growth in capital spending in 1996: New Brunswick, with increased spending by manufacturers and government (+5.8%); Saskatchewan (+3.0%); and Ontario (+2.5%).

Growth in capital expenditures in 1996



Spending growth weakened in 1995

According to last year's mid-year survey, capital spending in 1995 was expected to grow by 7.2%; however, according to the latest estimate, capital expenditures in 1995 totalled \$97.6 billion, up 2.5% from 1994. A \$2.7 billion drop in manufacturing investment intentions, combined with declines of \$1.1 billion in government, \$1.1 billion in transportation and \$1 billion in communications contributed to the widespread downward revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3134.

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 1996 (61-205-XPB, \$42) will be available shortly. It will feature an article titled "The non-residential renovation market, Canada, 1986-1993". See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209, the Internet: horsley@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	1994 actual	1995 preliminary actual	1996 intentions	1995 preliminary actual to 1996 intentions	1994 actual to 1995 preliminary actual
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	130,131.2	127,956.1	126,009.4	-1.5	-1.7
Plant and equipment	95,209.7	97,569.5	95,815.0	-1.8	2.5
Housing	34,921.5	30,386.6	30,194.4	-0.6	-13.0
Goods-producing industries	42,725.4	44,375.9	43,970.7	-0.9	3.9
Services-producing industries	52,484.2	53,193.7	51,844.3	-2.5	1.4
Divisions					
Agriculture	3,326.0	3,406.0	3,266.1	-4.1	2.4
Fishing and trapping	131.9	117.5	120.4	2.5	-10.9
Logging and forestry	463.2	454.8	408.3	-10.2	-1.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	13,853.1	13,127.2	12,505.9	-4.7	-5.2
Manufacturing	14,529.0	16,609.1	17,079.7	2.8	14.3
Construction	2,005.2	1,885.9	1,774.6	-5.9	-5.9
Transportation and storage	5,870.4	6,157.8	6,090.3	-1.1	4.9
Communications and other utilities	13,668.0	13,871.3	14,400.4	3.8	1.5
Wholesale trade	1,826.6	2,533.8	2,615.1	3.2	38.7
Retail trade	3,265.2	3,307.4	2,521.2	-23.8	1.3
Finance and insurance	7,054.8	7,887.9	8,435.5	6.9	11.8
Real estate operators	1,612.3	1,726.0	1,354.3	-21.5	7.1
Business services	2,230.9	1,739.7	1,548.5	-11.0	-22.0
Government	14,020.9	14,287.5	13,986.2	-2.1	1.9
Educational	3,016.8	2,948.5	2,625.5	-11.0	-2.3
Health and social	2,225.7	2,239.6	2,062.7	-7.9	0.6
Accommodation, food and beverage	1,199.9	982.6	724.9	-26.2	-18.1
Other services	4,909.7	4,286.9	4,295.5	0.2	-12.7

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations¹

	Capital expenditures			1995 preliminary actual to 1996 intentions	1994 actual to 1995 preliminary actual
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada ¹					
1994	81,444.3	48,686.9	130,131.2		
1995	76,437.0	51,519.1	127,956.1		
1996	73,972.7	52,036.7	126,009.4	-1.5	-1.7
Newfoundland					
1994	2,470.2	436.2	2,906.4		
1995	2,372.0	640.1	3,012.1		
1996	2,095.0	634.6	2,729.5	-9.4	3.6
Prince Edward Island					
1994	329.0	154.1	483.1		
1995	340.0	170.6	510.6		
1996	342.5	155.4	497.9	-2.5	5.7
Nova Scotia					
1994	1,781.4	1,268.0	3,049.4		
1995	1,796.4	1,066.6	2,863.0		
1996	1,605.2	1,101.8	2,707.1	-5.4	-6.1
New Brunswick					
1994	1,508.2	834.6	2,342.8		
1995	1,488.4	940.9	2,429.4		
1996	1,554.5	1,015.3	2,569.8	5.8	3.7
Quebec					
1994	16,281.3	10,407.7	26,688.9		
1995	15,039.5	10,425.3	25,464.8		
1996	14,334.8	10,358.9	24,693.6	-3.0	-4.6
Ontario					
1994	24,568.6	21,000.1	45,568.6		
1995	23,351.8	22,755.2	46,107.0		
1996	23,893.5	23,361.5	47,255.1	2.5	1.2
Manitoba					
1994	2,086.2	1,403.3	3,489.5		
1995	2,192.1	1,734.3	3,926.4		
1996	2,000.3	1,578.5	3,578.8	-8.9	12.5
Saskatchewan					
1994	2,991.3	1,555.2	4,546.5		
1995	2,757.6	1,831.6	4,589.2		
1996	2,836.6	1,891.9	4,728.5	3.0	0.9
Alberta					
1994	14,548.3	5,477.7	20,025.9		
1995	13,189.0	5,456.6	18,645.6		
1996	12,385.6	5,145.2	17,530.9	-6.0	-6.9
British Columbia					
1994	14,384.3	6,018.3	20,402.6		
1995	13,344.6	6,311.4	19,656.0		
1996	12,426.3	6,641.7	19,067.9	-3.0	-3.7
Yukon					
1994	173.3	42.0	215.3		
1995	224.5	78.1	302.6		
1996	173.0	52.2	225.3	-25.6	40.6
Northwest Territories					
1994	322.2	89.9	412.1		
1995	341.0	108.4	449.4		
1996	325.4	99.7	425.0	-5.4	9.1

¹ 1994 actual, followed by 1995 preliminary actual, and then 1996 intentions.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Canadian international merchandise trade

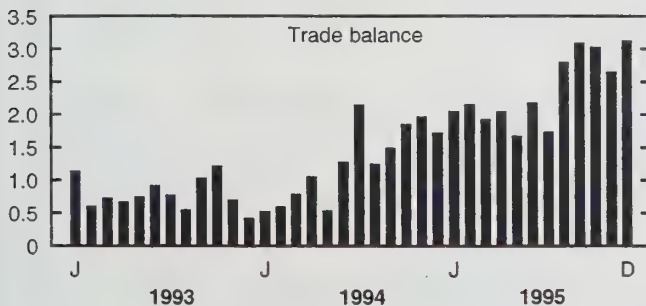
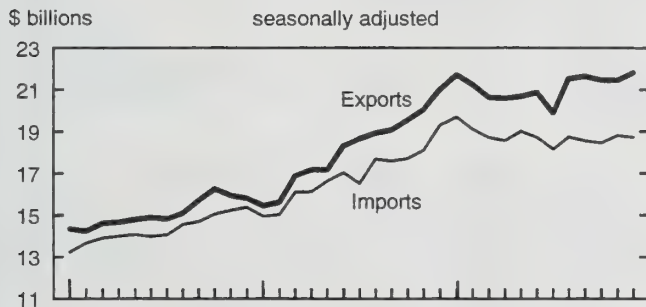
December 1995

Canada's exports rose to a record \$21.8 billion in December, advancing 1.8% from November. Much of the gain was fostered by strong sales of machinery and equipment, energy, and automotive products. Shipments increased to all trading partners except the European Union; the main boost came from exports to the United States (+2.1%).

Imports fell marginally to \$18.7 billion in December, dampened by lower purchases of energy products and machinery. Although more goods were imported from the United States, imports from most other trading partners declined.

Strong exports helped expand Canada's trade surplus in December, which increased from \$2.6 billion in November to a record \$3.1 billion. The surplus with the United States advanced the most, but balances also grew more favourable with all other trading groups except the European Union.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Exports up for most commodities

Much of December's export growth was in machinery and equipment (+5.0%), which increased for a second straight month. The biggest push came

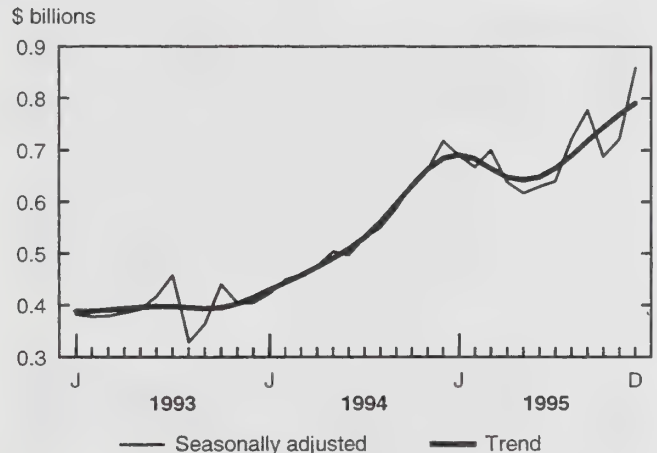
Note to readers

The January and February 1996 trade data releases scheduled for release on March 20 and April 19, 1996 have been postponed until March 29 and April 23, 1996.

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the third quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of \$7.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$3.4 billion.

from office machines (+19.1%), bolstered by shipments of computer related equipment to the United States. Industrial equipment exports grew as well (+10.0%), showing particular strength in the area of power generation equipment.

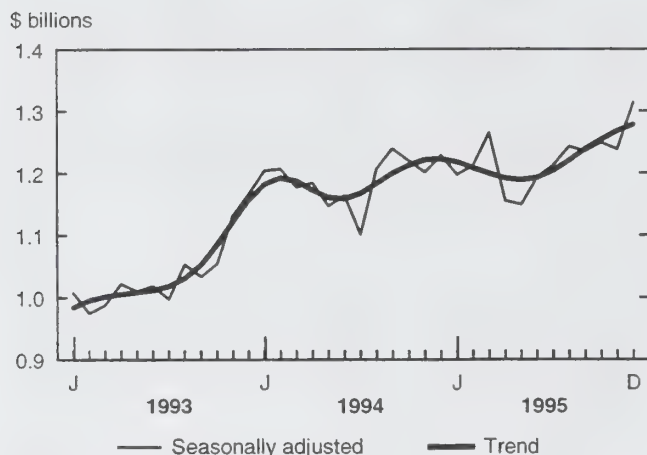
Exports of office machines and equipment



Energy exports gained momentum in December (+8.4%), led by strong shipments of coal, refined petroleum and crude oil. Crude petroleum and heating oil shipments have grown in volume since early last fall, partly a reflection of cold weather in the United States.

Automotive products moved ahead by 2.2% in December, reaching their highest level since August. Parts exports grew the most (+6.1%) as U.S. auto production posted its second straight monthly gain. Car and truck exports increased as well, despite extended holiday shutdowns among Canada's automakers; some vehicles were exported out of factory inventories.

Exports of motor vehicle parts



Agricultural exports posted a third monthly increase in December (+5.9%), reflecting growth in wheat shipments to the Middle East and Japan. Exports of most other agricultural products advanced as well, the major exceptions being canola and meat.

In forestry exports, higher sales of paper and sawmill products were offset by lower shipments of newsprint, pulp and lumber. Recent declines in demand from the United States and Europe for pulp led producers to extend holiday downtime at some mills in Canada in an effort to reduce inventories.

December's exports were dampened by softer shipments of industrial goods (-1.5%). The decline was mainly prompted by falling exports of precious metals, chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. Exports of all other industrial goods advanced by 3.6% overall.

Imports softened

In the wake of two monthly increases, imports of energy products fell 19.1% in December. The decline reflected entirely a fall in the volume of crude oil purchases.

Imports also declined for machinery and equipment (-1.2%) and automotive products (-0.4%). Weaker imports of office machines pulled down machinery and equipment imports, while a drop in truck imports (-6.4%) led to the reduction in automotive imports.

Somewhat propping up imports were consumer goods (+2.3%), industrial goods (+0.3%) and

agricultural products (+0.7%). Consumer goods imports advanced on the strength of imports of printed matter, photographic goods and home furnishings. The rise in imports of industrial goods reflected higher imports of organic chemicals and non-metallic minerals.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised continually for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, changes to the classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Larger than usual revisions (\$1.29 billion) have been made to exports for 1995. For the most part, these adjustments are the result of ongoing efforts to ensure that all exports, particularly those destined for countries other than the United States, are declared and appropriately documented.

Revised data for January 1991 to November 1995 are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Jan.- Dec. 1994	Jan.- Dec. 1995	Jan.- Dec. 1994 to Jan.- Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,974	16,973	17,322	0.0	2.1	177,881	201,795	13.4	0.5
Japan	794	760	789	-4.3	3.8	9,332	11,382	22.0	-1.5
European Union	1,472	1,726	1,547	17.3	-10.4	11,274	16,062	42.5	42.7
Other OECD countries ¹	531	354	407	-33.3	15.0	4,073	4,196	3.0	-10.7
All other countries	1,696	1,635	1,765	-3.6	8.0	15,294	20,101	31.4	23.7
Total	21,467	21,447	21,831	-0.1	1.8	217,854	253,536	16.4	3.9
Imports									
United States	14,001	14,273	14,417	1.9	1.0	151,625	168,872	11.4	-2.5
Japan	578	637	631	10.2	-0.9	8,239	8,364	1.5	-12.4
European Union	1,577	1,625	1,498	3.0	-7.8	16,113	19,954	23.8	6.5
Other OECD countries ¹	636	539	580	-15.3	7.6	7,231	7,730	6.9	-28.7
All other countries	1,662	1,735	1,593	4.4	-8.2	19,599	20,332	3.7	1.3
Total	18,455	18,809	18,719	1.9	-0.5	202,807	225,251	11.1	-3.0
Balance									
United States	2,973	2,700	2,905	...	...	26,256	32,923	...	...
Japan	216	123	158	...	...	1,093	3,018	...	...
European Union	-105	101	49	...	...	-4,839	-3,892	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-105	-185	-173	...	...	-3,158	-3,534	...	...
All other countries	34	-100	172	...	...	-4,305	-231	...	...
Total	3,012	2,638	3,112	...	...	15,047	28,285	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,641	1,731	1,833	5.5	5.9	17,717	19,738	11.4	20.8
Energy products	1,833	1,868	2,025	1.9	8.4	21,312	23,359	9.6	0.9
Forestry products	3,326	3,312	3,333	-0.4	0.6	31,161	39,240	25.9	14.1
Industrial goods and materials	4,240	4,067	4,005	-4.1	-1.5	39,459	48,324	22.5	4.8
Machinery and equipment	4,408	4,514	4,741	2.4	5.0	43,021	52,345	21.7	14.7
Automotive products	5,198	5,233	5,347	0.7	2.2	57,919	63,136	9.0	-7.1
Other consumer goods	632	626	632	-0.9	1.0	5,851	7,108	21.5	20.2
Special transactions trade ³	915	904	892	-1.2	-1.3	9,422	10,442	10.8	-11.9
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,081	1,097	1,105	1.5	0.7	12,576	13,372	6.3	-11.2
Energy products	665	702	568	5.6	-19.1	7,146	8,109	13.5	12.0
Forestry products	164	158	151	-3.7	-4.4	1,810	2,036	12.5	-14.7
Industrial goods and materials	3,642	3,653	3,664	0.3	0.3	38,734	44,956	16.1	-3.2
Machinery and equipment	6,311	6,566	6,489	4.0	-1.2	65,575	75,609	15.3	2.2
Automotive products	4,067	4,092	4,077	0.6	-0.4	48,318	50,375	4.3	-11.4
Other consumer goods	2,104	2,070	2,118	-1.6	2.3	23,519	25,568	8.7	0.1
Special transactions trade ³	448	493	479	10.0	-2.8	4,881	5,468	12.0	10.9

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis³ Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

International travel account

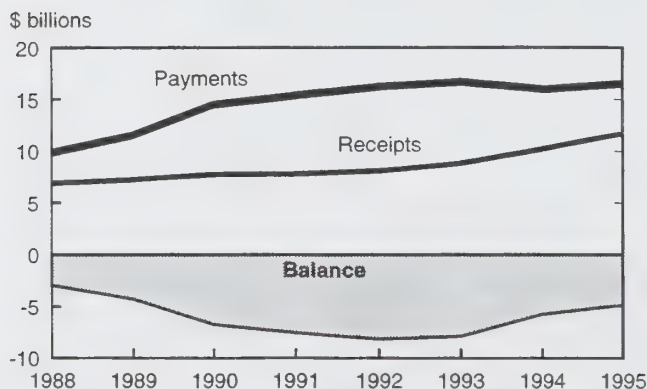
1995 and Fourth quarter 1995 (preliminary)

A record number of visitors to Canada and a weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated against the currencies of all G-7 countries except Italy's lira, contributed to record international travel receipts in 1995. Foreign travellers spent \$11.7 billion in Canada, 14.6% more than in the previous year.

During the same period, spending by Canadians travelling abroad increased by much less (+3.7%). As a result, the international travel account deficit improved by 15.5% to \$4.9 billion, its lowest level since 1989.

The travel account deficit peaked in 1992 at \$8.2 billion. At the time, that amount represented 31.5% of the current account deficit. By 1994 (the most recent year of available data), that proportion had dropped by nearly six percentage points.

Canada's international travel account deficit in 1995 was at its lowest level since 1989



Overseas visitors spent record amount

Receipts from overseas visitors reached a new high for a fourth consecutive year. These foreigners visited in record numbers in 1995 and spent \$5.4 billion, a 20% jump from the previous year.

Overseas visitors have benefited the Canadian economy more and more over the years. In 1991, the long-term upward trend in receipts from residents of overseas countries paused, reflecting the uncertainty caused by the Gulf War. Since then, spending by these visitors has increased 63%. It has doubled since 1988. In 1988, overseas residents generated 38% of Canada's international travel receipts; in 1995, that proportion stood at 46%.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, quarterly data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Receipts and payments data are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners in Canada, as well as international transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers. Payments represent spending by Canadians abroad, as well as international transportation fares paid to foreign carriers.

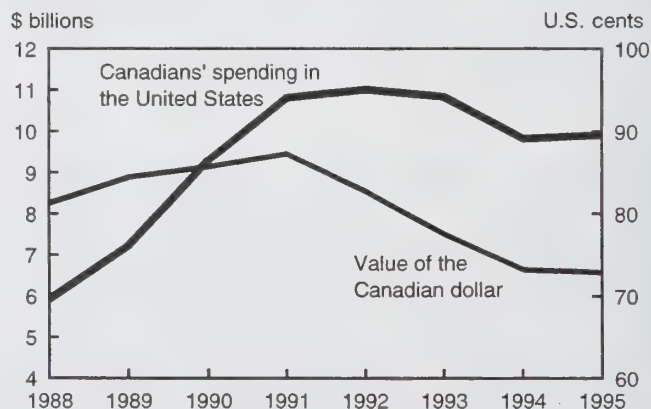
Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

Canadians are also travelling to countries other than the United States in increasing numbers. The amount spent overseas in 1995 (\$6.6 billion) was the highest on record. Nonetheless, the gap between receipts from overseas visitors in Canada and payments by Canadians travelling overseas closed substantially (-24%) to \$1.3 billion, the smallest deficit in nine years.

Americans spending more in Canada

After dropping 9.3% between 1993 and 1994, spending by Canadian travellers in the United States rose 0.9% in 1995. That slight increase brought the payments to the United States to \$9.9 billion, still well below the 1992 peak of \$11.0 billion.

Canadians' spending in the United States increased slightly in 1995



This slight increase in payments to the United States was more than compensated for by higher receipts generated by Americans travelling in Canada

(+10% to \$6.3 billion). As a result, the gap between the two amounts—Canada's travel account deficit with the United States—fell 12% to \$3.6 billion.

Fourth quarter 1995

Both the receipts and payments in the international travel account reached new peaks in the fourth quarter of 1995, at \$3.1 billion and \$4.3 billion respectively. The \$1.2 billion difference—the international travel account deficit—represented a 4.3% increase from the third quarter of 1995.

Even though the percentage increase in the receipts from American visitors (+8.5%) was greater

than the increase in payments by Canadians travelling in the United States (+6.4%), the travel account deficit with the United States still rose, reaching \$901 million. Meanwhile, the difference between payments by Canadians travelling in countries other than the United States and receipts from overseas visitors also increased in the fourth quarter, rising by 9.8% to \$302 million.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	1994	First quarter 1995 ^r	Second quarter 1995 ^r	Third quarter 1995 ^r	Fourth quarter 1995 ^p	1995 ^p
seasonally adjusted ¹										
\$ millions										
United States										
Receipts	1,371	1,363	1,428	1,573	5,734	1,616	1,554	1,510	1,639	6,320
Payments	2,581	2,662	2,183	2,398	9,824	2,531	2,455	2,388	2,540	9,914
Balance	-1,210	-1,299	-755	-826	-4,090	-915	-901	-878	-901	-3,594
All other countries										
Receipts	994	1,085	1,178	1,203	4,460	1,238	1,314	1,377	1,430	5,359
Payments	1,460	1,598	1,489	1,578	6,125	1,618	1,626	1,652	1,732	6,628
Balance	-467	-513	-310	-375	-1,665	-380	-312	-275	-302	-1,269
Total, all countries										
Receipts	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	10,194	2,854	2,868	2,887	3,069	11,679
Payments	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	15,949	4,149	4,081	4,040	4,272	16,542
Balance	-1,677	-1,812	-1,065	-1,201	-5,755	-1,295	-1,213	-1,153	-1,203	-4,863
	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 ^r	Fourth quarter 1995 ^p	1995 ^p
unadjusted										
\$ millions										
United States										
Receipts	692	1,422	2,586	1,034	5,734	843	1,610	2,748	1,119	6,320
Payments	2,778	2,889	2,194	1,963	9,824	2,765	2,726	2,334	2,089	9,914
Balance	-2,086	-1,467	392	-929	-4,090	-1,922	-1,116	414	-970	-3,594
All other countries										
Receipts	480	1,142	2,140	698	4,460	590	1,383	2,548	838	5,359
Payments	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,355	6,125	1,704	1,571	1,847	1,506	6,628
Balance	-1,097	-355	444	-657	-1,665	-1,114	-188	701	-668	-1,269
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,732	10,194	1,433	2,993	5,296	1,957	11,679
Payments	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,318	15,949	4,469	4,297	4,181	3,595	16,542
Balance	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,586	-5,755	-3,036	-1,304	1,115	-1,638	-4,863

¹ Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance

December 1995 (preliminary)

In 1995, Canadians received \$13.7 billion (unadjusted) in unemployment insurance (UI) payments, including regular and special benefits, down 12.9% from the previous year. Benefit payments have been decreasing since 1992, when a record \$19.3 billion was paid. In December, Canadians collected \$1.1 billion, down 1.9% from December 1994.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted		
		% change
Canada	742,290	-0.7
Newfoundland	39,650	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	9,970	0.8
Nova Scotia	37,550	1.2
New Brunswick	43,870	0.3
Quebec	255,550	-1.5
Ontario	179,680	0.9
Manitoba	19,140	-1.3
Saskatchewan	15,020	-1.7
Alberta	52,630	1.2
British Columbia	86,020	0.8
Yukon	1,340	4.1
Northwest Territories	1,340	-0.1

The number of Canadians receiving regular benefits declined a slight 0.7% to 742,000 in December, bringing to a halt the rising numbers of the six previous months. The decrease reflects the growth in employment reported in December by the Labour Force Survey.

In December, 255,000 individuals applied for unemployment insurance benefits, a 3.2% decrease from November. On an unadjusted basis, 3.1 million people submitted claims in 1995, 3.2% more than in 1994.

Note: Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted. Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits are paid regular benefits. In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted			
			% change
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	747 ^P	742 ^P	-0.7
Reg. payments (\$ millions)	786.0	841.2	7.0
Claims ('000)	264	255	-3.2
unadjusted			
	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
			% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	1,060	1,005 ^P	-5.2
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	827	771 ^P	-6.8
Claims ('000)	314	306	-2.4
Payments (\$ millions)	1,143.6	1,121.7	-1.9
Year-to-date (January to December)			
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
Claims ('000)	2,992	3,089	3.2
Payments (\$ millions)	15,791.4	13,748.2	-12.9

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants paid regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The December 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will be the last issue. It will contain data for October, November and December, and will be available in March. See "How to order publications". Summary statistics will continue to be available in *The Daily* each month.

For further information on this release, contact Michael Scrim (613-951-4090), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca). ■

Crude oil and natural gas

December 1995 and 1995

In December, exports of crude oil and natural gas reached record levels. Natural gas exports rose 10.0% to 7 459 900 cubic metres, while crude oil exports rose 5.1% to 5 549 900 cubic metres.

Continued strong exports to the United States led to a 2.7% increase in natural gas production compared with December 1994. By contrast, crude oil production weakened, declining slightly from December 1994.

Exports of natural gas rose a solid 11.0% in 1995, 13.3% in 1994, and 8.8% in 1993. Record exports in 1995 were boosted substantially by growing demand from electric co-generation facilities in the United States. Over 53% of Canada's annual natural gas production is exported to the United States.

In 1995, crude oil exports accelerated, helped by pipeline expansion that has increased the flow to the United States. Crude oil exports increased 7.6% in 1995, compared with a 7.0% advance in 1994. Less reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf has meant increased demand for Canadian and Mexican crude oil.

Production of natural gas and crude oil advanced solidly in 1995. Natural gas production increased 6.7% to a record 148 184 600 000 cubic metres, while production of crude oil rose 3.0% to 113 776 700 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The December 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 629.0	9 604.8	-0.3
Exports	5 281.3	5 549.9	5.1
Imports ²	3 437.2	2 493.9	-27.4
Refinery receipts	7 910.4	6 915.2	-12.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 120.5	13 476.2	2.7
Exports	6 781.4	7 459.9	10.0
Canadian sales ⁴	6 789.5	7 707.5	13.5
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	110 451.5	113 776.7	3.0
Exports	57 001.1	61 357.0	7.6
Imports ²	36 090.6	34 264.1	-5.1
Refinery receipts	89 538.1	87 586.2	-2.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	138 858.5	148 184.6	6.7
Exports	71 403.0	79 234.0	11.0
Canadian sales ⁴	61 122.3	63 731.2	4.3

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Export and import price indexes

December 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1995 for the five commodity sections and major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. The indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The December 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Canada/European Union/United States reconciliation of merchandise trade

1992

Canada, the United States and the European Union have agreed on a set of reconciled 1992 merchandise trade statistics for bilateral trade.

For reconciliation purposes, Canada's published exports for 1992 have been adjusted upward by 10% to \$12,392 million; the corresponding European Union imports have been reduced by approximately 7% to arrive at the same figure. The largest adjustment to Canadian exports is to account for non-reported goods; the largest for European Union imports is to remove freight and insurance charges.

Canadian imports have been adjusted upward by less than 1%; the European Union's exports were increased by approximately 9% to arrive at a westbound reconciled figure of \$14,444 million. European Union exports for 1992 have been adjusted by \$994 million to account for goods that arrived in Canada via other countries (mostly from the United States).

The reconciliation's series of adjustments place the Canadian, U.S. and European data on the same

conceptual footing and provide a clearer understanding of the merchandise trade flows. The adjustments do not represent revisions to the officially published figures of any country.

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. ■

Consolidated government finance

1992/93 to 1994/95

Consolidated government revenues (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in fiscal year 1994/95 reached \$303.0 billion, while consolidated expenditures totalled \$357.6 billion. The resulting deficit was \$54.6 billion. Revised estimates of the consolidated data for 1992/93 and 1993/94 are also available. These data are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2807-2820.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For more information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-1781). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 7, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending February 7, 1996 decreased 17.8% from the same period of last year, to 4.1 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded decreased 16.4%.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 288 000 tonnes, a 17.3 drop from the same seven-day period of 1995. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 10.5% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 17.7% from a year earlier during the seven days. This brought the year-to-date total to 23.7 million tonnes, a 9.6% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names

January 2, 1995 to January 1, 1996

A report titled *Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names* (92FOOO9XPB, \$25) summarizes the changes to municipal boundaries, status and names that occurred between January 2, 1995 and January 1, 1996. These changes have been processed by Geography Division, and are based on information received from the provinces and territories.

Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names (92FOOO9XPB, \$25), released annually, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Geo-Help (613-951-3889, fax: 613-951-0569), Geography Division. ■

Chicken production

1995(preliminary)

Preliminary estimates for 1995 of chicken production are now available.

Final estimates for 1995 of chicken production will be released on April 26 in *Production of poultry and eggs, 1995*, (23-202-XPB, \$36). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1994

Catalogue number 62-201-XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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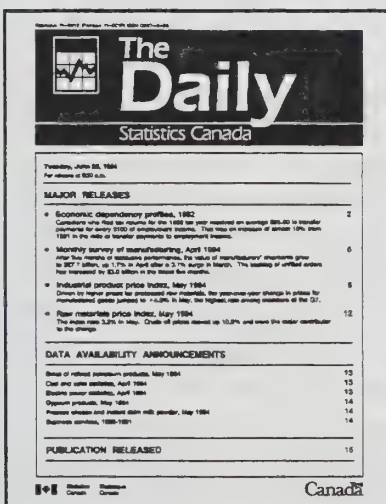
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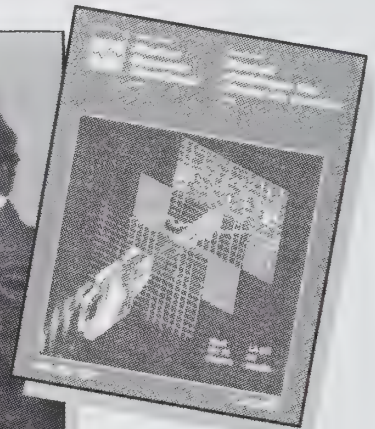
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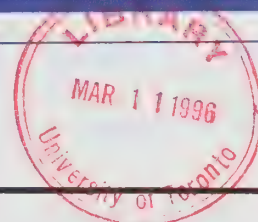


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 29, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **National economic and financial accounts, fourth quarter 1995** 2
The economy continued to sputter in the fourth quarter of 1995, as real gross domestic product edged up only 0.2%.
- **Canada's balance of international payments, fourth quarter 1995** 9
In the fourth quarter of 1995, Canada's current account deficit further narrowed to \$1.3 billion. For 1995 as a whole, net transactions in goods, services, investment income and transfers with non-residents translated into a current account deficit of \$13.1 billion—the lowest in 10 years.
- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, December 1995** 14
Economic growth was negligible in the last months of 1995. In December, economic activity slipped with the manufacturing sector leading this second decline in three months. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged down 0.1% in December.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products, January 1996	18
Profile of courts in Canada, 1995	18
Government revenue and expenditure, fourth quarter 1995	18
Steel primary forms, week ending February 24, 1996	18
Oils and fats, November 1995	19
Stocks of frozen meat products, February 1, 1996	19

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 20

RELEASE DATES: March 1996 21



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MAJOR RELEASES

National economic and financial accounts

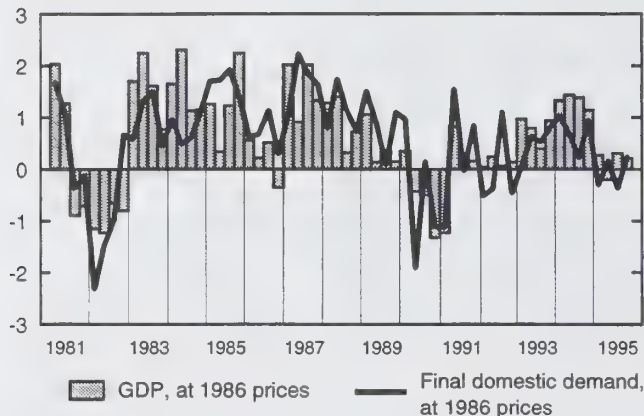
Fourth quarter 1995

The economy continued to sputter in the fourth quarter of 1995, as real gross domestic product edged up only 0.2%. This followed similarly negligible rates of change in the previous three quarters. Growing exports continued to be the bright spot, while hesitant consumer spending and government cutbacks contributed to weak final domestic demand.

Chart 1

GDP and final domestic demand

quarterly % change



The implicit price index increased only 0.2% in the fourth quarter, a slight slowing from the previous three quarters. This left this broad measure of inflation at about 2.0% for 1995.

Real GDP growth¹

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	1995
% change	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	2.2
Annualized % change	1.1	-0.8	1.2	0.8	...
Year-over-year % change	4.3	2.6	1.5	0.6	...

¹ The "% change" is the growth rate from one period to the next. The "annualized % change" is the growth rate compounded annually. The "year-over-year % change" is the growth rate of a given quarter compared to the same quarter in the previous year.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

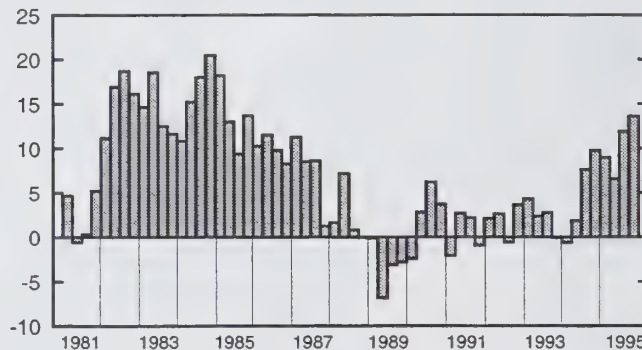
Exports surged

Exports jumped 3.3% in the fourth quarter despite the weak performance by the U.S. economy. The increase was largely attributable to higher sales of end-products such as automobiles, computers and telecommunications equipment.

Chart 2

Merchandise trade balance

\$ billions, at 1986 prices



Business investment signals mixed

Business investment in machinery and equipment bounced back in the fourth quarter (+4.9%) from the drop in the third. The strength came from computers, aircraft and agricultural machinery. Lower spending on industrial machinery in the third and fourth quarters was consistent with the continued weakness in non-residential construction. Non-residential construction declined 1.8% and has fallen 10.5% since the fourth quarter of 1994, mainly due to engineering construction.

Housing market still soft

Construction of new dwellings inched up 0.7% in the quarter, following five quarters of sharp decline. Spending on renovations declined, however, as did real estate commissions on the resale of existing homes. This left total residential investment falling for a sixth consecutive quarter. New mortgage borrowing also fell.

Consumer spending stalled

Despite an increase in real disposable income, consumers reduced their spending in the fourth quarter by a slight 0.1%; purchases of durable and semi-durable goods were lower. Households used the additional income to replenish their savings—the saving rate increased from 6.5% to 7.0% of personal disposable income—and to reduce borrowing.

Inventory buildup slowed

As demand for exports gained momentum in the second half of the year, inventory accumulation slowed dramatically. The buildup of \$2.3 billion in the fourth quarter was only one-third the rate of accumulation in the second quarter. The deceleration was especially evident in manufacturing, trade and the farm sector.

Labour income rose, capital income fell

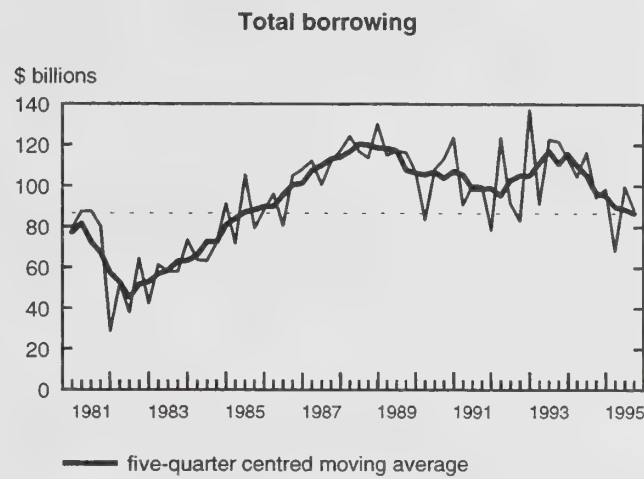
Labour income rose 0.7% in the fourth quarter despite a slight decline in employment and hours worked. Average compensation rose 1.0%, the strongest quarterly growth rate in 1995. Remuneration was unchanged in the government sector, but it increased by 0.9% in the business sector. Corporate profits contracted marginally (-0.6%) in the quarter, remaining at virtually the same level over the latest three quarters. Investment income declined 3.4%.

1995 in review

Real GDP grew 2.2% in 1995 (compared with 4.6% in 1994) and financial market borrowing reached a 10-year low. The composition of final demand in 1995 was similar to what it was in the fourth quarter: exports were strong and the domestic market was weak.

Consumer expenditures slowed markedly in 1995—particularly for automobiles, household goods and clothing—while real personal disposable income rose 1.2%, about the same rate as in 1994. The demand for new and existing houses dropped substantially, and residential investment fell 13.8%. As a result, household borrowing for both consumer credit and mortgages declined.

Chart 3



Business investment in plant and equipment slowed from a 9.4% increase in 1994 to 5.2% in 1995. The slowdown came from a 4.5% drop in non-residential construction, particularly engineering. The strength in machinery and equipment spending was concentrated in computers, telecommunications equipment and aircraft. The overall pattern for 1995 is consistent with the latest Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, which showed weaker growth in 1995 than was previously forecast; the survey also indicated continued weakness in investment plans for 1996.

The continued strength in exports in 1995 shifted to high-tech manufactured products, as exports rose 11.8%.

The inventory buildup of \$5.3 billion in 1995 was \$2.6 billion higher than in 1994.

Improved finances for governments and corporations

Governments generally tried to improve their finances in 1995. This translated into reduced borrowing and a slower increase in debt. Corporations combined equity issues with healthy profits and lower capital spending over the year. As a result, the debt-to-equity ratio of non-financial private corporations continued to decline. Further, corporations became net lenders to other sectors of the economy in 1995. The last time this occurred was in 1985 during a period of financial re-structuring for corporations. These developments help explain the substantial drop in net funds supplied by non-residents in 1995.

Chart 4

Total government borrowing

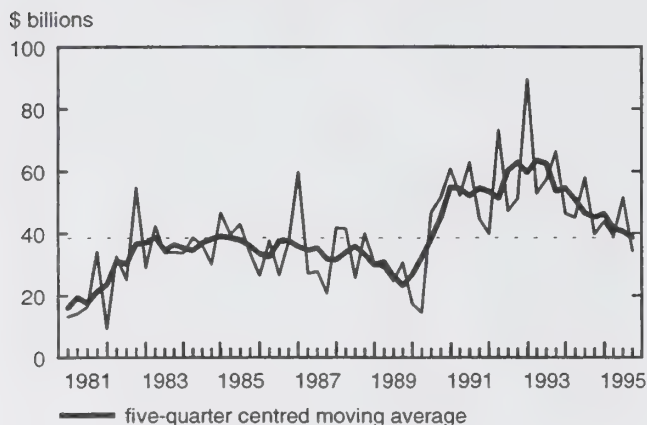
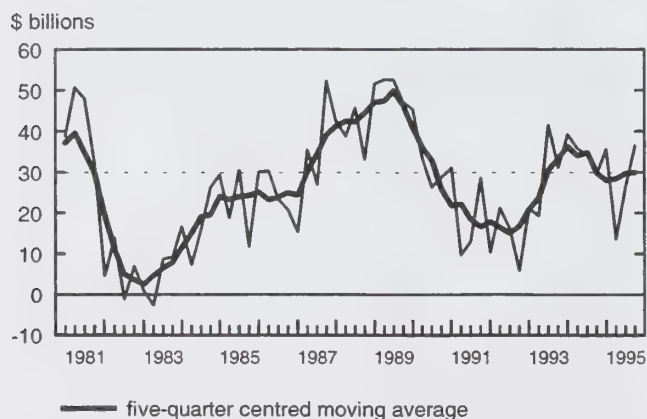


Chart 5

Corporate borrowing



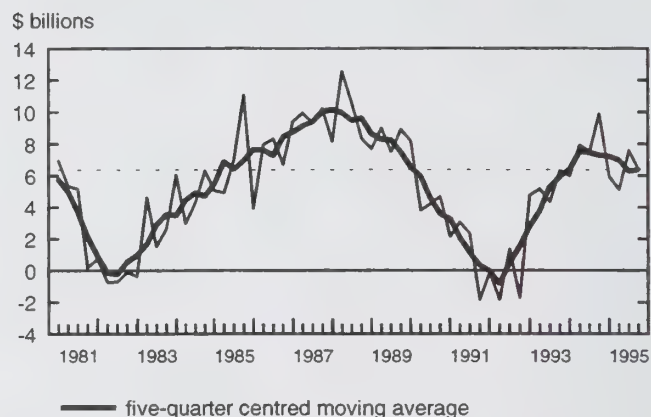
Household debt-to-income reached historic high

Overall household demand for funds was weaker than in 1994. Consumer credit debt increased, but at a slower pace than in the previous year. Mortgage borrowing was down, reflecting a drop in residential construction and a slump in the resale housing market. One of the factors accounting for sluggish spending is the aggregate debt level of households. The ratio

of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal income—on the increase for 11 consecutive years—reached a historic high of 93% at the end of 1995.

Chart 6

Consumer credit borrowing



Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-726, 728-744, 748-750, 1791-1792, 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7433-7434.

For further information about this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001-XPB, \$35/\$140) will be released in March. Detailed printed tables of the quarterly national accounts and financial flows statistics (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted), plus supplementary analytical tables and charts, are available now.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete quarterly national accounts and financial flows data sets are also available for purchase on microcomputer diskette. Seven days after the official release date, these diskettes become available at a lower cost.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1992	1993	1994	1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							% change at quar- terly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	391,619	398,163	410,298	422,346	420,428	423,232	426,272	0.7
Corporation profits before taxes	35,060	42,135	57,357	65,850	65,392	65,872	65,460	-0.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,457	53,530	56,410	58,033	58,248	57,968	56,020	-3.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,730	2,544	2,030	3,481	3,784	3,484	4,272	22.6
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,235	39,958	40,970	41,456	41,304	41,512	41,764	0.6
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	-2,556	-2,778	-4,840	-3,446	-3,336	-1,896	-1,064	832
Net domestic income at factor cost	518,545	533,552	562,225	587,720	585,820	590,172	592,724	0.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	84,389	88,731	93,662	96,045	95,444	96,688	97,176	0.5
Capital consumption allowances	85,305	87,904	92,973	96,046	95,708	96,628	96,844	0.2
Statistical discrepancy ²	1,883	2,668	1,193	216	152	-220	-440	-220
Gross domestic product at market prices	690,122	712,855	750,053	780,027	777,124	783,268	786,304	0.4

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1992	1993	1994	1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
								% change at quar- terly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and ser- vices	422,515	436,542	452,859	466,313	465,172	469,568	469,796	0.0
Durable goods	54,000	56,376	60,591	62,384	61,592	63,276	62,620	-1.0
Semi-durable goods	37,974	39,143	41,552	42,322	42,660	42,500	41,500	-2.4
Non-durable goods	111,310	114,364	115,420	117,665	118,148	117,936	118,000	0.1
Services	219,231	226,659	235,296	243,942	242,772	245,856	247,676	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and ser- vices	150,390	152,158	150,758	150,158	151,056	149,072	148,996	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,106	15,816	16,765	17,416	17,136	17,452	17,512	0.3
Government investment in inventories ¹	-40	-4	-1	30	-36	-68	60	128
Business investment in fixed capital	112,759	113,068	122,427	120,155	122,056	118,248	118,032	-0.2
Residential construction	43,820	43,081	45,271	39,148	39,092	39,032	37,848	-3.0
Non-residential construction	29,734	30,162	32,889	32,809	32,572	32,364	32,068	-0.9
Machinery and equipment	39,205	39,825	44,267	48,198	50,392	46,852	48,116	2.7
Business investment in inventories ¹	-3,661	1,107	2,823	6,851	7,912	7,160	4,880	-2,280
Non-farm ¹	-2,950	-146	2,958	5,966	7,116	5,720	3,764	-1,956
Farm and grain in commercial channels ¹	-711	1,253	-135	885	796	1,440	1,116	-324
Exports of goods and services	181,189	209,370	249,371	288,543	282,612	286,944	295,628	3.0
Merchandise	155,403	181,251	217,853	253,536	248,592	252,152	258,976	2.7
Non-merchandise	25,786	28,119	31,518	35,007	34,020	34,792	36,652	5.3
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	187,254	212,534	243,756	269,223	268,636	265,328	269,036	1.4
Merchandise	149,201	171,929	202,807	225,250	225,176	221,824	223,928	0.9
Non-merchandise	38,053	40,605	40,949	43,973	43,460	43,504	45,108	3.7
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-1,882	-2,668	-1,193	-216	-148	220	436	216
Gross domestic product at market prices	690,122	712,855	750,053	780,027	777,124	783,268	786,304	0.4
Final domestic demand	701,770	717,584	742,809	754,042	755,420	754,340	754,336	-0.0
\$ millions at 1986 prices								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and ser- vices	337,619	342,858	353,175	358,045	357,340	359,492	359,100	-0.1
Durable goods	48,045	49,465	51,887	52,518	51,960	53,080	52,532	-1.0
Semi-durable goods	29,739	30,419	32,150	32,640	32,964	32,756	31,872	-2.7
Non-durable goods	87,581	88,898	91,598	92,235	92,196	92,228	92,376	0.2
Services	172,254	174,076	177,540	180,652	180,220	181,428	182,320	0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and ser- vices	118,126	118,660	116,621	115,595	116,564	114,768	114,184	-0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	16,217	16,334	17,264	17,797	17,408	17,712	18,188	2.7
Government investment in inventories ¹	-35	-3	-	26	-32	-60	52	112
Business investment in fixed capital	105,202	105,761	113,669	113,391	114,476	111,648	113,616	1.8
Residential construction	32,908	31,517	32,463	27,973	28,060	27,504	27,048	-1.7
Non-residential construction	25,730	25,861	27,196	25,971	25,904	25,492	25,036	-1.8
Machinery and equipment	46,564	48,383	54,010	59,447	60,512	58,652	61,532	4.9
Business investment in inventories ¹	-3,731	1,009	2,759	5,318	7,184	5,020	2,328	-2,692
Non-farm ¹	-2,611	58	2,831	4,878	6,660	4,248	1,816	-2,432
Farm and grain in commercial channels ¹	-1,120	951	-72	440	524	772	512	-260
Exports of goods and services	179,426	198,093	226,271	252,953	245,292	252,796	261,132	3.3
Merchandise	158,332	176,016	201,951	226,863	220,120	226,872	233,816	3.1
Non-merchandise	21,094	22,077	24,320	26,090	25,172	25,924	27,316	5.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	192,000	208,856	230,874	251,662	248,388	249,948	256,060	2.4
Merchandise	156,411	173,703	197,329	216,614	213,576	214,968	220,212	2.4
Non-merchandise	35,589	35,153	33,545	35,048	34,812	34,980	35,848	2.5
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-1,519	-2,134	-949	-163	-104	180	344	164
Gross domestic product at market prices	559,305	571,722	597,936	611,300	609,740	611,608	612,884	0.2
Final domestic demand	577,164	583,613	600,729	604,828	605,788	603,620	605,088	0.2

¹ The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

- Nil or zero.

National accounts price and volume indexes

	1992	1993	1994	1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted								
	implicit price indexes, 1986=100							% change at quar- terly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and ser- vices	125.1	127.3	128.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.8	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and ser- vices	127.3	128.2	129.3	129.9	129.6	129.9	130.5	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	99.3	96.8	97.1	97.9	98.4	98.5	96.3	-2.2
Business investment in fixed capital	107.2	106.9	107.7	106.0	106.6	105.9	103.9	-1.9
Exports of goods and services	101.0	105.7	110.2	114.1	115.2	113.5	113.2	-0.3
Imports of goods and services	97.5	101.8	105.6	107.0	108.2	106.2	105.1	-1.0
Gross domestic product	123.4	124.7	125.4	127.6	127.5	128.1	128.3	0.2
Final domestic demand	121.6	123.0	123.7	124.7	124.7	125.0	124.7	-0.2
chain price indexes, 1986=100								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and ser- vices	126.0	128.5	129.5	131.6	131.5	131.9	132.2	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and ser- vices	127.6	128.7	129.7	130.4	130.1	130.3	130.9	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	106.4	106.9	108.8	112.6	112.4	113.9	111.9	-1.8
Business investment in fixed capital	113.1	115.2	118.5	121.0	120.6	121.0	121.2	0.2
Exports of goods and services	106.2	112.0	117.4	123.5	122.5	122.0	122.5	0.4
Imports of goods and services	102.0	108.4	114.8	119.0	118.9	117.6	117.8	0.2
Gross domestic product (excluding inventories)	124.4	126.1	127.1	129.7	129.8	130.5	130.9	0.3
Final domestic demand	123.2	125.2	126.6	128.6	128.6	129.0	129.3	0.2
chain volume indexes, 1986=100								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and ser- vices	113.2	114.8	118.2	119.8	119.4	120.1	120.0	-0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and ser- vices	117.7	117.9	115.9	114.7	115.5	113.9	113.4	-0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	122.5	120.1	124.8	125.4	122.0	123.1	125.7	2.1
Business investment in fixed capital	112.4	110.4	116.1	111.7	112.8	108.4	108.3	-0.1
Exports of goods and services	128.3	141.3	159.6	176.1	173.1	176.5	181.2	2.7
Imports of goods and services	140.3	150.8	163.7	176.0	175.6	174.7	178.2	2.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	110.3	112.3	117.0	118.9	120.1	120.4	120.1	-0.2
Final domestic demand	114.2	114.8	117.5	117.5	117.7	117.1	116.9	-0.2

Financial market summary table

	1992	1993	1994	1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	23,353	23,910	23,334	19,797	18,544	21,588	17,232	-4,356
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	-576	5,147	7,832	6,252	5,096	7,580	6,388	-1,192
Bank loans	953	1,218	-343	1,064	812	1,568	296	-1,272
Other loans	1,084	611	-145	-28	1,124	-372	-464	-92
Mortgages	21,941	16,837	15,910	12,594	11,520	12,820	11,300	-1,520
Bonds	-49	97	80	-85	-8	-8	-288	-280
Non-financial private corporations	13,455	28,269	34,723	28,087	13,664	26,624	36,452	9,828
Funds raised								
Bank loans	7,440	-999	5,746	2,146	8,096	304	-1,072	-1,376
Other loans	-1,331	-157	3,476	-665	2,424	-1,744	-4,024	-2,280
Other short-term paper	-13,143	4,365	1,123	3,904	-16,332	960	8,688	7,728
Mortgages	8,119	3,676	456	-1,531	-3,652	-72	1,304	1,376
Bonds	4,068	6,398	6,958	11,467	11,008	14,544	11,780	-2,764
Shares	8,302	14,986	16,964	12,766	12,120	12,632	19,776	7,144
Non-financial government enterprises	4,451	-476	1,907	-1,342	-2,936	40	380	340
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-96	-881	806	-799	-1,236	-1,044	-480	564
Other loans	41	-556	384	-249	-488	-424	84	508
Other short-term paper	864	956	-1,319	-63	652	876	-2,900	-3,776
Mortgages	-40	-2	-16	-19	-16	-20	-16	4
Bonds	2,846	8	2,184	-1,208	-2,336	932	40	-892
Shares	836	-1	-132	996	488	-280	3,652	3,932
Federal government	25,558	34,837	26,211	24,835	26,032	33,988	12,152	-21,836
Funds raised								
Other loans	-1	-4	-2	-1	-12	12	20	8
Canada short-term paper	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-892	-13,808	20	-12,648	-12,668
Canada Savings Bonds	-1,425	-3,260	889	-1,152	-788	-436	-1,312	-876
Marketable bonds	14,270	25,237	33,341	26,880	40,640	34,392	26,092	-8,300
Other levels of government	27,271	31,592	21,072	17,311	13,072	17,408	22,096	4,688
Funds raised								
Bank loans	221	-130	381	41	-180	216	-52	-268
Other loans	664	895	814	1,006	1,072	708	604	-104
Other short-term paper	3,849	799	-1,366	-2,050	-1,148	916	-6,832	-7,748
Mortgages	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial bonds	20,895	28,162	20,126	18,176	13,244	15,800	27,716	11,916
Municipal bonds	1,717	1,864	1,140	144	92	-244	660	904
Other bonds	-77	2	-23	-6	-8	12	-	-12
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	94,088	118,132	107,247	88,688	68,376	99,648	88,312	-11,336
Consumer credit	-576	5,147	7,832	6,252	5,096	7,580	6,388	-1,192
Bank loans	8,518	-792	6,590	2,452	7,492	1,044	-1,308	-2,352
Other loans	457	789	4,527	63	4,120	-1,820	-3,780	-1,960
Canada short-term paper	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-892	-13,808	20	-12,648	-12,668
Other short-term paper	-8,430	6,120	-1,562	1,791	-16,828	2,752	-1,044	-3,796
Mortgages	30,022	20,511	16,350	11,044	7,852	12,728	12,588	-140
Bonds	42,245	58,508	64,695	54,216	61,844	64,992	64,688	-304
Shares	9,138	14,985	16,832	13,762	12,608	12,352	23,428	11,076

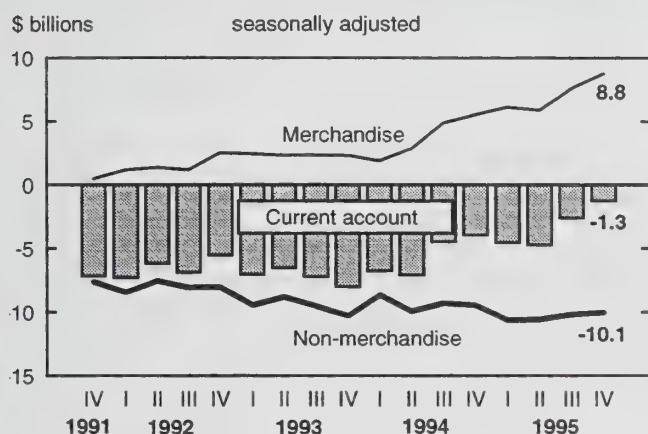
- Nil or zero.

Canada's balance of international payments

Fourth quarter 1995

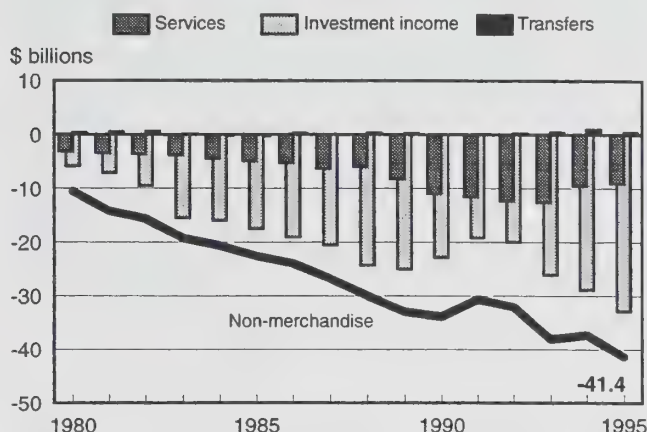
In the fourth quarter of 1995, Canada's current account deficit further narrowed to \$1.3 billion. For 1995 as a whole, net transactions in goods, services, investment income and transfers with non-residents translated into a deficit of \$13.1 billion—the lowest current account deficit in 10 years and well below the \$20 to \$30 billion range seen over the past seven years.

Current account, balances



The change in the current account stemmed from a much higher merchandise trade surplus. Canadian businesses increased their merchandise exports to a record level in the fourth quarter, while largely maintaining their imports. This brought the merchandise trade surplus for the year to \$28.3 billion. Still, Canadians maintained a higher deficit on investment income, which climbed to a new high for a third consecutive year. The deficit on services remained below its 1993 peak.

Non-merchandise, balances



In the fourth quarter, foreign multinationals invested a record amount of direct investment capital in Canada, mainly to buy existing operations. This lifted the net inflow of foreign direct investment to a record \$15.4 billion for the year. In lesser amounts, Canadian companies directed substantial direct investment capital abroad in 1995, notably in the fourth quarter.

In 1995, non-residents also invested a record amount in Canadian bonds, mostly around mid-year. At the same time, there was a record net outflow from the foreign currency operations of Canadian banks. The Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar for most of 1995, but depreciated in the last two months of the year.

Merchandise surplus jumped to new record

Canada's surplus on merchandise trade advanced to \$8.8 billion in the fourth quarter, bringing the year's surplus to \$28.3 billion (compared with \$15.0 billion in 1994). In 1995, Canada sharply increased its merchandise trade surplus with both the United States and Japan. At the same time, it reduced its deficit with the European Union and all other countries.

Both exports and imports continued to advance quite strongly, but at a slower pace than in 1994. Machinery and equipment, industrial materials, forest products and automotive products (notably cars) led the export gains. Setting the pace for imports were machinery and equipment, industrial materials and consumer goods.

Continued deficit on investment income

Although slightly down in the fourth quarter, the deficit on investment income reached a record \$32.9 billion in 1995. Interest payments to foreign holders of Canadian bonds continued to account for most of that deficit, while profits of foreign multinationals in Canada were also significant. Foreign multinationals earned near record profits of \$11.3 billion (versus a high of \$11.8 billion in 1988). They reinvested some 60% of the total in their Canadian operations and took the rest in dividends. (Earnings reinvested by multinationals show as direct investment flows in the capital account.)

Record foreign direct investment in Canada

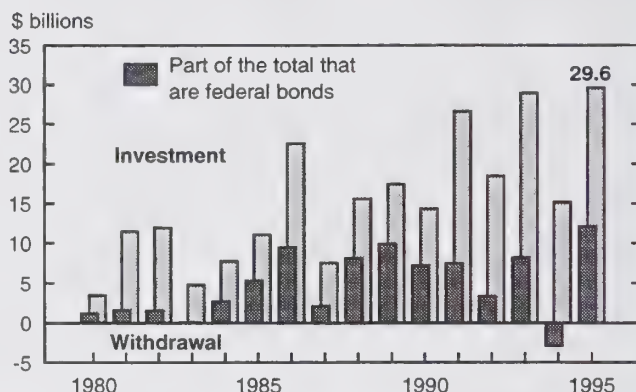
Foreign multinationals, especially from the United States, invested a record \$7.4 billion of direct investment capital in Canada during the fourth quarter. This more than doubled the previous high set just one quarter earlier. About half the fourth-quarter total represented the purchase of existing interests in Canada, notably in the electronics industries.

For the year as a whole, foreign multinationals invested a massive \$15.4 billion in Canada, of which two-thirds came from the United States and the balance from countries of the European Union. About half the total was financed from profits earned and reinvested in Canada, especially by companies operating in the wood, paper, transportation equipment, metals and minerals industries.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds continued

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was moderate in the fourth quarter, but the total for 1995 reached a record \$29.6 billion, double the 1994 investment. Last year, non-residents sharply stepped up their investment in federal bonds, to a record \$12.1 billion; in 1994, they sold \$2.8 billion worth. The remainder of their investment last year was divided equally among provincial and corporate bonds.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds



Non-residents continued to favour new issues, especially those denominated in foreign currencies. Of the total foreign investment in Canadian new issues in 1995, only 28% went into bonds denominated in Canadian dollars—the lowest ratio since 1986. As in the last three years, investors from the United States were the largest foreign investors in the Canadian bond market.

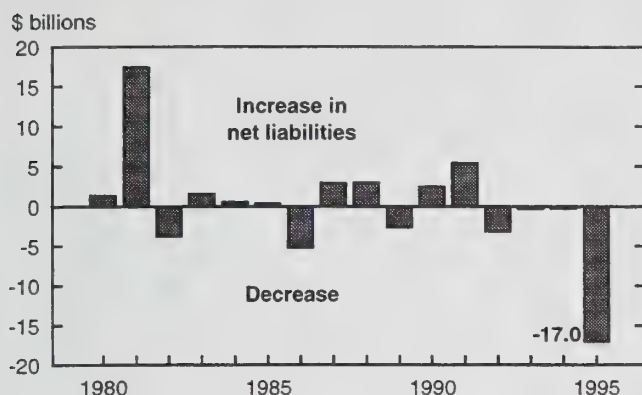
Ongoing foreign withdrawal from Canadian stocks

Non-residents continued to sell more Canadian stocks than they bought in the fourth quarter. It brought their net sell-off in that market in 1995 to \$4.2 billion. This constituted a shift from the previous three years, when foreigners invested significant amounts in the Canadian stock market.

Record amount of capital channelled abroad through banks

As much as \$17.0 billion of capital was channelled abroad through the foreign currency operations of the banks during 1995. This sharply reduced the banks' net foreign currency liability to non-residents to its lowest level since 1980. The net outflow reflected a mixture of inter-bank operations with their affiliates abroad and lower deposits from other non-residents. The net outflow was widespread geographically.

Canadian banks' net foreign currency liabilities



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB \$36/\$120) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	1994	1995
	unadjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	61,106	63,143	64,931	60,198	65,264	217,854	253,536
Non-merchandise							
Services	7,254	7,079	8,827	11,020	8,078	31,519	35,005
Investment income ¹	3,531	3,677	3,918	4,185	4,568	11,824	16,347
Of which: reinvested earnings	188	413	384	527	1,001	302	2,326
Transfers	1,018	1,124	1,103	1,210	1,030	4,869	4,467
Total non-merchandise receipts	11,804	11,880	13,848	16,415	13,675	48,213	55,818
Total receipts	72,910	75,022	78,779	76,613	78,940	266,066	309,354
Payments							
Merchandise imports	54,311	57,660	59,136	53,283	55,171	202,807	225,251
Non-merchandise							
Services	9,736	11,153	11,056	11,084	10,681	40,949	43,974
Investment income ¹	10,562	12,133	12,748	12,381	11,962	40,719	49,224
Of which: reinvested earnings	826	1,580	2,257	2,158	1,231	2,926	7,226
Transfers	972	1,189	900	961	978	3,890	4,028
Total non-merchandise payments	21,270	24,475	24,705	24,425	23,622	85,558	97,226
Total payments	75,581	82,135	83,841	77,709	78,793	288,365	322,477
Balances							
Merchandise	+6,795	+5,483	+5,795	+6,914	+10,093	+15,046	+28,285
Non-merchandise	-9,466	-12,595	-10,857	-8,010	-9,946	-37,345	-41,408
Total current account	-2,671	-7,112	-5,062	-1,096	+147	-22,299	-13,123
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-1,758	-1,118	-1,583	-72	-3,793	-6,526	-6,566
Of which: reinvested earnings	-188	-413	-384	-527	-1,001	-302	-2,326
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	+494	-1,949	+1,411	-503	+131	+525	-909
Foreign stocks	-1,479	-737	-502	-1,037	-1,963	-9,216	-4,239
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+4,613	-2,921	-170	-1,778	+1,340	+1,630	-3,529
Loans and subscriptions	-670	-301	-386	+58	-508	-1,893	-1,137
Non-bank deposits abroad	-2,101	+373	-2,988	-271	-966	-2,639	-3,853
Other claims	+1,777	-916	+3,377	+670	+925	+5,332	+4,056
Total Canadian claims, net flow	+876	-7,567	-842	-2,934	-4,834	-12,787	-16,176
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	+2,365	+2,002	+2,467	+3,527	+7,355	+8,239	+15,351
Of which: reinvested earnings	+826	+1,580	+2,257	+2,158	+1,231	+2,926	+7,226
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	-7,415	+3,437	+11,086	+11,484	+3,595	+15,150	+29,602
Canadian stocks	-79	-1,554	-1,235	-1,134	-313	+6,056	-4,235
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents ³	+6,486	+1,802	-10,762	-11,732	+3,672	-214	-17,020
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+2,426	+3,250	-2,857	+1,441	-2,553	+2,731	-719
Other paper	+558	+321	+900	-1,582	-174	-1,826	-535
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	+692	+657	+1,081	-516	-405	+992	+816
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+5,034	+9,915	+680	+1,488	+11,177	+31,128	+23,260
Total capital account, net flow	+5,910	+2,348	-161	-1,446	+6,343	+18,341	+7,084
Statistical discrepancy	-3,239	+4,764	+5,223	+2,542	-6,490	+3,958	+6,039

¹ From 1983, Includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.² A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.³ When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.

- Nil or zero.

Current account

	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	1994	1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	60,609	63,606	62,148	63,038	64,744	217,854	253,536
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,776	2,854	2,868	2,887	3,070	10,194	11,679
Freight and shipping	2,074	2,131	2,148	2,222	2,383	7,635	8,884
Business services	2,910	3,123	2,974	3,076	3,173	11,689	12,346
Government transactions	219	222	208	209	219	830	858
Other services	298	308	307	304	318	1,171	1,237
Total services	8,276	8,638	8,505	8,698	9,163	31,519	35,005
Investment income ¹							
Interest	1,550	1,696	1,737	1,666	1,679	5,143	6,778
Dividends	1,829	1,656	1,837	1,829	1,921	6,379	7,243
Reinvested earnings	188	413	384	527	1,001	302	2,326
Total investment income	3,567	3,765	3,958	4,022	4,602	11,824	16,347
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	323	365	311	298	288	1,752	1,263
Personal and institutional remittances	345	412	361	382	354	1,427	1,509
Canadian withholding tax	372	449	393	438	414	1,690	1,695
Total transfers	1,039	1,226	1,066	1,118	1,057	4,869	4,467
Total non-merchandise receipts	12,883	13,629	13,530	13,838	14,822	48,213	55,818
Total receipts	73,492	77,235	75,677	76,876	79,566	266,066	309,354
Payments							
Merchandise imports	55,111	57,518	56,294	55,456	55,982	202,807	225,251
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,976	4,149	4,081	4,040	4,272	15,949	16,542
Freight and shipping	1,987	2,099	2,071	1,991	2,023	7,234	8,183
Business services	3,645	4,086	4,104	4,238	4,341	15,409	16,770
Government transactions	346	348	337	340	339	1,393	1,365
Other services	242	273	272	267	302	964	1,114
Total services	10,196	10,955	10,865	10,877	11,277	40,949	43,974
Investment income ¹ :							
Interest	8,185	9,118	9,374	9,114	9,309	32,658	36,913
Dividends	1,128	1,591	1,122	1,301	1,071	5,135	5,085
Reinvested earnings	1,829	1,503	1,797	1,740	2,186	2,926	7,226
Total investment income	11,141	12,211	12,293	12,155	12,566	40,719	49,224
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	93	94	96	97	98	362	385
Personal and institutional remittances	341	354	354	357	360	1,361	1,424
Official contributions	487	568	432	447	472	1,871	1,919
Foreign withholding tax	73	76	75	73	77	296	301
Total transfers	994	1,092	956	974	1,006	3,890	4,028
Total non-merchandise payments	22,332	24,258	24,114	24,006	24,849	85,558	97,226
Total payments	77,443	81,776	80,408	79,462	80,831	288,365	322,477
Balances							
Merchandise	+5,499	+6,088	+5,853	+7,581	+8,762	+15,046	+28,285
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,920	-2,317	-2,360	-2,179	-2,114	-9,430	-8,969
Investment income ¹	-7,574	-8,446	-8,334	-8,132	-7,964	-28,895	-32,877
Transfers	+45	+134	+110	+144	+51	+979	+438
Total non-merchandise	-9,449	-10,629	-10,584	-10,168	-10,027	-37,345	-41,408
Total current account	-3,950	-4,541	-4,731	-2,586	-1,266	-22,299	-13,123

¹ From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.

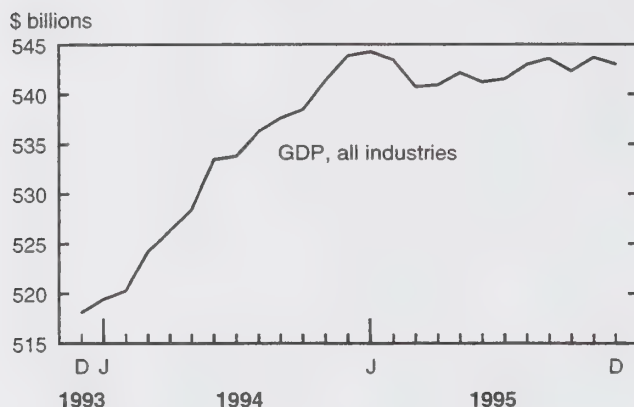
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

December 1995

Economic growth was negligible in the last months of 1995. In December, economic activity slipped with the manufacturing sector leading this second decline in three months. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged down 0.1% in December, after rebounding 0.3% in November and sliding 0.2% in October. Overall, production in December was 0.2% below its level in December 1994.

Economic activity has edged down



Although the weakness in December was concentrated in manufacturing, production also fell in several other sectors: financial and related services; wholesale and retail trade (which fell back to October levels); construction; and transportation and storage services.

Utilities and community, business and personal services advanced, while the communications and mining sectors recovered. Combined, these moderated the overall decline.

Electrical and electronic equipment led manufacturing slump

Manufacturing production receded 1.2%, reflecting declines in 15 of the 21 major industry groups. Large cutbacks by manufacturers of electrical and electronic products contributed most to the decline. Producers of wood, chemical and fabricated metal products also reduced output at a fast pace. However, production of transportation equipment, notably motor

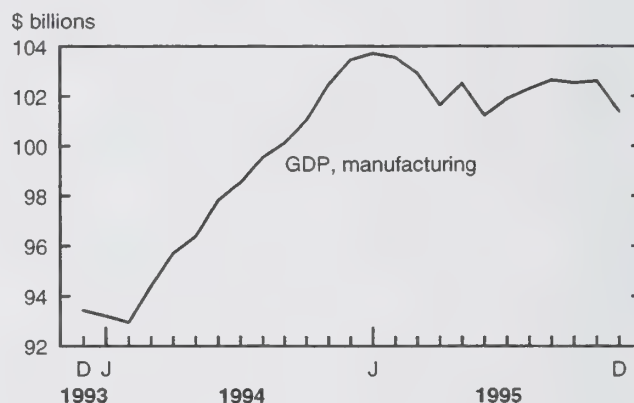
Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

vehicles improved significantly, moderating the drop in manufacturing.

Widespread losses in December in manufacturing



Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products slashed output by 7.2%. Production dropped sharply in almost every industry within this group. Fabrication of electronic equipment and office machinery, which had surged in November, accounted for most of the loss. Production in these industries has been volatile since September 1995; still, it increased (+3.0%) in the fourth quarter, though not by as much as in the third (+7.1%). Demand from abroad for electronic equipment continued to improve in the fourth quarter; the growth was considerably slower than in the third quarter, however.

Production of fabricated metal products fell 2.5%, accentuating its downward trend. Manufacturers of fabricated metallic structures eased production in November and December, after rapid advances earlier in 1995. The losses paralleled a slowdown in non-residential building construction during the fall.

Production of wood products fell 3.1% in December, reflecting mainly a 4.8% drop in sawmill operations. For the fourth quarter as a whole, however, operators of sawmills raised output 2.3%. Some of

the production was accumulated in inventories of finished goods, as domestic and foreign demand remained sluggish. Finished goods stocks are higher, as a proportion of shipments, than they have been for several years.

Manufacturers of pulp and paper raised output 2.5% in December after cutbacks averaging 2.4% in October and November. In the fourth quarter, production fell 2.4% following increases in the second and third quarters. Despite this restraint, inventories of finished products continued to swell. Foreign demand for pulp fell rapidly during the fourth quarter; in December, the price of pulp fell 3.4%, its first decline in two years.

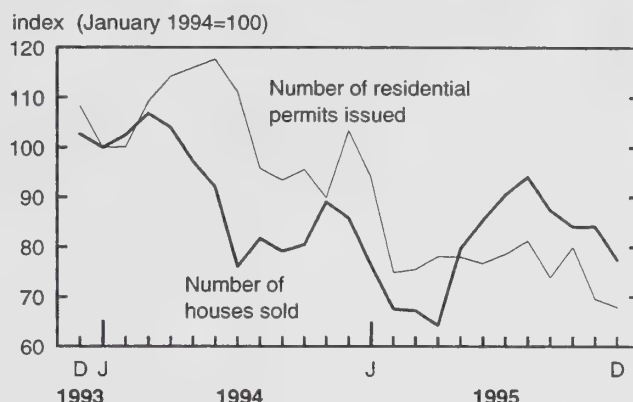
Production of transportation equipment in December rose 3.3% after remaining at almost the same level between September and November. A gain in motor vehicle assembly accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase. Manufacturers of motor vehicles had previously slowed their operations to avoid an inventory buildup. Production of vehicle parts rose 1.8% in December.

Housing markets were still weak

Lower activity by real estate agents and securities brokers led a 0.2% decline in financial and related services in December. Housing resales have deteriorated since September 1995. However, preliminary information indicates that Canada-wide sales picked up in January.

In the last three months of 1995, housing resales dropped sharply in Ontario and the western provinces. Sales of new houses stabilized in the fourth quarter, however, after tumbling in the previous three. Home-building also levelled off in the fourth quarter, after five consecutive quarterly declines. But the number of building permits issued, which had remained essentially flat between April and October, slumped in November and December, pointing to further declines ahead.

After stabilizing, demand for housing weakened again at year-end



Sales fell back to their October levels in December



Retail activity receded 0.6% in the fourth quarter after increasing 0.7% in the third. Lower spending on automotive products and stronger declines in several trade groups (notably clothing, furniture and appliances) led the decline.

Demand for energy strengthened

Demand for electricity and natural gas intensified as colder-than-normal temperatures in November persisted in December. Electric utilities and gas distributors raised production 1.0% in December on the heels of a 2.9% gain the month before. In the mining sector, production of natural gas also advanced.

Business services continued to grow steadily

Community, business and personal services rose 0.6%, about equal to its pace in three of the previous four months. The advance mainly reflected a 1.1% gain in business services. Lower spending on accommodation and food services offset some of the gain.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The December 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$14/\$140) will be released in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	July 1995 ^r	Aug. 1995 ^r	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
Total economy	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-709	543,016	-0.2
Goods-producing industries	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	-1,010	185,246	-2.1
Services-producing industries	-0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1	301	357,770	0.9
Business sector	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-734	451,679	0.0
Goods	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	-1,004	184,309	-2.1
Agriculture	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-37	11,482	1.0
Fishing and trapping	1.4	-15.6	2.3	4.7	-2.3	1.8	14	794	4.1
Logging	-4.3	6.0	3.6	-0.8	-2.2	0.3	7	2,966	7.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	-0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.6	139	23,644	0.5
Manufacturing	0.7	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	-1,208	101,403	-2.0
Construction	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	-77	26,915	-10.0
Other utility industries	0.7	-0.2	-1.2	-1.9	2.9	0.9	158	17,105	4.5
Services	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1	270	267,370	1.5
Transportation and storage	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	-1.4	0.2	-0.2	-54	23,675	-1.2
Communications	1.6	-0.6	0.3	0.9	-0.3	1.4	322	23,476	6.2
Wholesale trade	-0.9	1.6	0.5	-0.9	0.5	-0.5	-161	33,007	-1.7
Retail trade	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.2	-67	32,697	-1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-180	86,392	2.1
Community, business and personal services	-0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.6	409	68,124	3.3
Non-business sector	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	25	91,338	-0.9
Goods	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.3	1.3	-0.6	-6	937	-2.0
Services	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	31	90,400	-0.9
Government services	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-52	32,338	-1.9
Community and personal services	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	67	54,714	-0.3
Other services	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.5	16	3,348	-2.2
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.6	-917	143,090	-0.9
Non-durable manufacturing	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-214	43,054	-3.9
Durable manufacturing	0.8	1.1	0.8	-0.0	0.6	-1.7	-993	58,349	-0.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

January 1996 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 001 300 cubic metres in January, up 5.2% from January 1995. The largest increases were recorded for light fuel oil (+234 400 cubic metres or +32.9%) and motor gasoline (+109 200 cubic metres or +4.1%). Partly offsetting these were declines in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-54 900 cubic metres or -8.8%) and petrochemical feedstocks (-34 900 cubic metres or -8.9%).

The increased sales of light fuel oil were mainly due to the colder-than-normal temperatures this January; the weather in January 1995 was milder. The decline in sales of heavy fuel oil largely resulted from reduced consumption by electric utilities, which have switched to lower priced natural gas.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996 %
	thousands of cubic me- tres		change
All products	6 654.4	7 001.3	5.2
Motor gasoline	2 649.7	2 758.9	4.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 381.5	1 461.2	5.8
Light fuel oil	711.4	945.8	32.9
Heavy fuel oil	626.4	571.5	-8.8
Aviation turbo fuels	378.3	388.7	2.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	390.8	355.9	-8.9
All other refined products	516.3	519.3	0.6

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1996 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Profile of courts in Canada

1995

Profile of courts in Canada is a 227-page reference that describes the nation's court system, including the courts in all 10 provinces and the 2 territories.

The publication describes the levels and jurisdiction of the courts, their geographic distribution, and the duties of key officials. In addition, it outlines the structure and administration of services for the courts, and presents organizational charts for the court services provided by the various governments.

Profile of courts in Canada (85-511-XPE, \$50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Government revenue and expenditure

Fourth quarter 1995

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a system of national accounts (SNA) basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1995 are now available. Data are available for the federal, provincial and local governments. Revised estimates for the first, second and third quarters of 1995 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 24, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 24, 1996 totalled 301 403 tonnes, up 10.1% from 273 679 tonnes a week earlier and up 1.0% from 298 306 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 2 108 957 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 2 215 620 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

November 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in November 1995 totalled 91 350 tonnes, a 1.7% decrease from 92 938 tonnes in October 1995. At the end of November 1995, year-to-date production totalled 890 881 tonnes, a 14.1% increase from 780 564 tonnes a year earlier.

In November 1995, domestic sales of deodorized oils were as follows: margarine oil, 12 305 tonnes; shortening oil, 27 265 tonnes; and salad oil, 25 691 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The November 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

February 1, 1996 (preliminary)

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1, 1996 totalled 38 277 tonnes, compared with 38 645 tonnes a month earlier and 47 378 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts and farm product price index,
January-December 1995
Catalogue number 21-001-XPB
(Canada: \$19/\$62; United States: US\$23/US\$75; other
countries: US\$27/US\$87).

Construction type plywood, December 1995
Catalogue number 35-001-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Communications service bulletin: Telephone
statistics, 1994,** February 1996, vol. 25, no. 3
Catalogue number 56-001-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$40; United States: US\$15/US\$48; other
countries: US\$17/US\$56).

Telephone statistics, December 1995
Catalogue number 56-002-XPB
(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other
countries: US\$13/US\$126).

Energy statistics handbook, February 1996
Catalogue number 57-601-XPB
(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other
countries: US\$460).

Profile of courts in Canada, 1995
Catalogue number 85-511-XPE
(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries:
US\$70).

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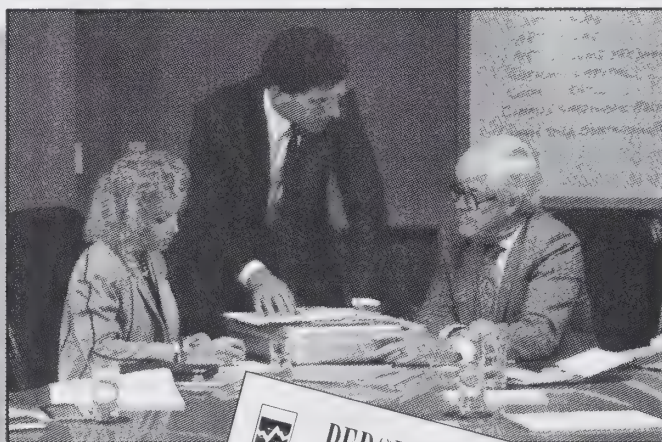
RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1996

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Education in Canada	1995
5	Financial performance indicators for Canadian business	1996
5	Building permits	January 1996
6	Retirement income programs: A statistical overview	1983-1994
7	Canada's international investment position	1995
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 1995
7	Help-wanted index	February 1996
8	Labour force survey	February 1996
8	Estimates of labour income	December 1995
12	Perspectives of labour and income	Spring 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	January 1996
12	New housing price index	January 1996
13	Canadian social trends	Spring 1996
14	Consumer price index	February 1996
14	Composite index	February 1996
15	Monthly survey of manufacturing	January 1996
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 1996
19	Services indicators	Fourth quarter 1995
20	Retail trade	January 1996
21	Canadian economic observer	March 1996
21	Wholesale trade	January 1996
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 1996
26	Employment, earnings and hours	January 1996
26	Balance sheet accounts	1995
27	Industrial product price index	February 1996
27	Raw materials price index	February 1996
27	Unemployment insurance	January 1996
28	Income after tax, distributions by size	1994
28	Youth court statistics	1994-1995
29	Canadian international trade	January 1996
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	January 1996
29	Release dates	April 1996

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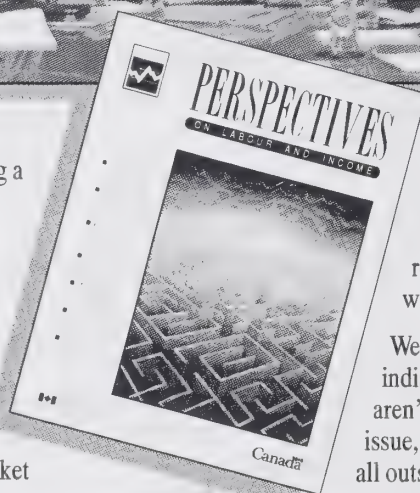
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 1, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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Coal and coke, December 1995	3
Electric power, December 1995	3
Department store sales and stocks, January 1996	3
Asphalt roofing, January 1996	3

(continued on following page)



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 7

RELEASE DATES: March 4-8 8

INDEX: February 1996

OTHER RELEASES

Coal and coke

December 1995

Coal production totalled 5 967 kilotonnes in December, a 4.5% drop from December 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1995 stood at 74 901 kilotonnes, up 2.8% from the previous year.

Exports in December totalled 3 380 kilotonnes, a 9.5% advance from December 1994. This was achieved without a production increase as producers reduced inventories. Imports decreased over the same period by 11.8% to 960 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the biggest consumer of Canadian coal) rose 17.8% to 1 863 kilotonnes during the same period. In 1995, exports totalled 33 993 kilotonnes, 7.1% above 1994's total.

Coke production in December totalled 281 kilotonnes, a 12.1% decrease from December 1994. In 1995, coke production totalled 3 283 kilotonnes, a 10.9% decline from 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power

December 1995

Net generation of electricity in December totalled 51 578 gigawatt hours, up 3.0% from December 1994. A major contributing factor was a large increase in power generation by hydro stations in Quebec. This was primarily due to the unusually cold weather in December. Over the same period, exports decreased 35.3% to 2 819 gigawatt hours, but imports decreased from 1 092 gigawatt hours to 584 gigawatt hours.

Generation of hydro-electricity totalled 33 271 gigawatt hours in December, a 4.6% rise from December 1994. Other electricity production during the month included 7 736 gigawatt hours of nuclear power (-6.7%) and 10 571 gigawatt hours of thermal conventional power (+5.9%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of December 1995 totalled 534 868 gigawatt hours, up 0.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports

(43 321 gigawatt hours) declined 15.1% from 1994, while year-to-date imports (7 428 gigawatt hours) fell 10.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks

January 1996

Data for January 1996 on department store sales and inventories by merchandise department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The January 1996 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

January 1996

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 505 676 metric bundles in January, a 42.0% decrease from 2 597 952 metric bundles in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The January 1996 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

September 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported net income of \$68.7 million in September 1995. Operating revenues totalled \$600.5 million, a decrease of 5.4% from September 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed a decrease of 9.0% for the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, operating revenues decreased 3.7% from the same nine-month period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003-XPB, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5376, 5444, 5449, 5457, 5460, 5475, 5478, 5480, 6852 and 6853.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250-XPB, \$53), *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251-XPB, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact (613)	
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Men's and boys' clothing contractors (2435)	163.7	169.3	3.4	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Women's clothing contractors (2445)	312.8	324.6	3.8	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Other clothing and apparel, not elsewhere classified (2499)	493.3	491.2	-0.4	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Sawmill and planing mill (2512)	12,246.5	15,075.9	23.1	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Upholstered household furniture (2612)	486.8	497.3	2.2	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other office furniture (2649)	387.3	461.1	19.0	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixtures (2692)	681.9	836.4	22.7	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Concrete pipe (3541)	170.0	186.8	9.9	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Structural concrete products (3542)	226.3	221.8	-2.0	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Jewellery and precious metals (3920)	450.4	551.2	22.4	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
January 1996

Catalogue number 32-022-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Aviation service bulletin, February 1996, vol. 28, no. 2

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126; other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

Wholesale trade, December 1995

Catalogue number 63-008-XPB

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Historical labour force statistics, 1995

Catalogue number 71-201-XPB

(Canada: \$110; United States: US\$132; other countries: US\$154).

Labour force annual averages, 1995

Catalogue number 71-220-XPB

(Canada: \$59; United States: US\$71; other countries: US\$83).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

March 4-8

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Education in Canada	1995
5	Financial performance indicators for Canadian business	1996
5	Building permits	January 1996
6	Retirement income programs: A statistical overview	1983-1994
7	Canada's international investment position	1995
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 1995
7	Help-wanted index	February 1996
8	Labour force survey	February 1996



The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX

February 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Annual survey of manufactures	1994	February 2, 1996
	1994	February 9, 1996
	1994	February 16, 1996
	1994	February 21, 1996
	1994	February 23, 1996
Apartment building construction price index	Fourth quarter 1995	February 6, 1996
Average prices of selected farm inputs	January 1996	February 12, 1996
Building permits	1995 and December 1995	February 5, 1996
Building permits—correction	1995 and December 1995	February 7, 1996
Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries	January 1996	February 1, 1996
Canada's balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1995	February 29, 1996
Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1995	February 23, 1996
Canada/European Union/United States reconciliation of merchandise trade	1992	February 28, 1996
Canadian economic observer	February 1996	February 22, 1996
Canadian international merchandise trade	December 1995	February 28, 1996
	November 1995	February 5, 1996
Cancer statistics	1992	February 1, 1996
	1996	February 12, 1996
	1996	February 13, 1996
Cement	December 1995	February 1, 1996
Census family incomes	1994	February 7, 1996
Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 1995	February 26, 1996
Chicken production	1995	February 28, 1996
Civil aviation operating statistics	December 1995	February 8, 1996
Composite index	January 1996	February 15, 1996
Consolidated government finance	1992/93 to 1994/95	February 28, 1996
Construction type plywood	December 1995	February 19, 1996



INDEX: February 1996

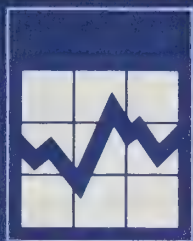
Subject	Reference period	Release date
Construction union wage rate index	January 1996	February 14, 1996
Consumer price index	January 1996	February 15, 1996
Criminal court statistics and trends		February 27, 1996
Crude oil and natural gas	December 1995 and 1995	February 28, 1996
Dairy review	Fourth quarter 1995	February 13, 1996
Deliveries of major grains	January 1996	February 27, 1996
Department store sales	January 1996	February 23, 1996
Egg production	December 1995	February 9, 1996
Electric storage batteries	December 1995	February 7, 1996
Employment, earnings and hours	1995 and December 1995	February 26, 1996
Estimates of labour income	November 1995	February 6, 1996
Export and import price indexes	December 1995	February 28, 1996
	November 1995	February 5, 1996
Farm cash receipts	1995	February 23, 1996
Farm input price index	Fourth quarter 1995	February 5, 1996
Farm product prices	December 1995	February 22, 1996
Federal government finance	1994/95 and 1995/96	February 9, 1996
Finances of federal government enterprises	Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1994	February 16, 1996
Footwear	Fourth quarter 1995	February 9, 1996
Fruit and vegetable production	February 1996	February 23, 1996
Government revenue and expenditure	Fourth quarter 1995	February 29, 1996
Help-wanted index	January 1996	February 8, 1996
Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada	1994	February 28, 1996
Hospital statistics	1993-94	February 22, 1996
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	December 1995	February 7, 1996
Industrial monitor	February 1996	February 23, 1996
Industrial product price index	January 1996	February 27, 1996
Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names	January 2, 1995 to January 1, 1996	February 28, 1996
International travel account	1995 and Fourth quarter 1995	February 28, 1996
Labour force survey	January 1996	February 9, 1996
Labour Force Survey, annual averages and revised historical series		February 2, 1996
Machinery and equipment price indexes	Fourth quarter 1995	February 16, 1996
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	January 1996	February 22, 1996
Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1995	February 16, 1996

INDEX: February 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 1995	February 29, 1996
New housing price index	December 1995	February 9, 1996
New motor vehicle sales	1995 and December 1995	February 12, 1996
Non-residential building construction price indexes	Fourth quarter 1995	February 5, 1996
Oil pipeline transport	November 1995	February 19, 1996
Oils and fats	November 1995	February 29, 1996
	October 1995	February 8, 1996
	September 1995	February 7, 1996
Pack of processed blueberries	1995	February 9, 1996
Pack of processed corn	1995	February 14, 1996
Pack of processed mixed vegetables	1995	February 15, 1996
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	December 1995	February 8, 1996
Plastic film and bags	Fourth quarter 1995	February 19, 1996
Port activity	January to September 1995	February 8, 1996
Private and public investment	1996	February 28, 1996
Processed fruits and vegetables	December 1995	February 23, 1996
Production and disposition of tobacco products	January 1996	February 22, 1996
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	December 1995	February 22, 1996
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	December 1995	February 20, 1996
Profile of courts in Canada	1995	February 29, 1996
Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces and regions	1991-2016	February 27, 1996
Pulpwood and wood residue	December 1995	February 8, 1996
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1995 and 1995 annual	February 22, 1996
Railway carloadings	December 1995	February 27, 1996
	Seven-day period ending January 14, 1996	February 1, 1996
	Seven-day period ending January 21, 1996	February 9, 1996
	Ten-day period ending January 31, 1996	February 14, 1996
	Seven-day period ending February 7, 1996	February 28, 1996
Railway operating statistics	August 1995	February 15, 1996
Raw materials price index	January 1996	February 27, 1996
Raw materials price index, early estimate	January 1996	February 13, 1996

INDEX: February 1996

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1995	February 29, 1996
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	November 1995	February 5, 1996
	December 1995	February 27, 1996
Retail trade	1995 and December 1995	February 21, 1996
Sales of natural gas	December 1995	February 16, 1996
Sales of refined petroleum products	January 1996	February 29, 1996
Selected financial indexes	January 1996	February 14, 1996
Shipments of rolled steel	December 1995	February 14, 1996
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Fourth quarter 1995	February 2, 1996
Short-term expectations survey		February 6, 1996
Steel pipe and tubing	December 1995	February 7, 1996
Steel primary forms	December 1995	February 9, 1996
	Week ending January 27, 1996	February 1, 1996
	Week ending February 3, 1996	February 8, 1996
	Week ending February 10, 1996	February 15, 1996
	Week ending February 17, 1996	February 22, 1996
	Week ending February 24, 1996	February 29, 1996
Steel wire and specified wire products	December 1995	February 7, 1996
Stocks of frozen meat products	February 1, 1996	February 29, 1996
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	February 1, 1996	February 21, 1996
Stocks of grain	December 31, 1995	February 1, 1996
Tea, coffee and cocoa	December 1995	February 20, 1996
Telephone statistics	December 1995	February 16, 1996
The Daily on the Internet		February 2, 1996 February 20, 1996
Travel between Canada and other countries	1995 and December 1995	February 16, 1996
Trends in the business population	Fourth quarter 1995	February 1, 1996
Trusted pension funds: Financial statistics	1994	February 9, 1996
Unemployment insurance	December 1995	February 28, 1996
Urban transit	Second quarter 1995	February 21, 1996
Waste management industry survey	1994	February 12, 1996
Wholesale trade	December 1995 and 1995	February 22, 1996



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 4, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

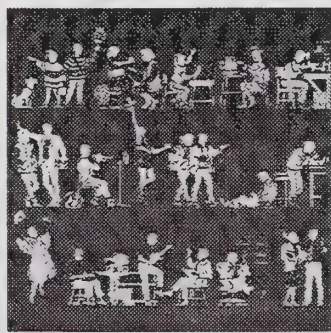
Livestock inventories, January 1, 1996	2
Electric lamps, January 1996	2
Cement, January 1996	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 3



Compendium 11-429-095
**Education
in Canada,
1995**

11-429-095 Compendium
**L'éducation
au Canada,
1995**



11-429-095

Canada

Education in Canada 1995

Do you need more data about education in Canada? Do you want to research education issues and trends in greater depth? Then be sure to consult *Education in Canada, 1995*. This annual review of statistics on Canadian education summarizes the data on institutions, enrolments, graduates, teachers and finances for all levels of education. Its 67 tables and 200 pages present a comprehensive overview of the key variables.

For most variables, 10-year time series are shown at the Canada level, and 5-year time series are shown at the provincial level. As well, the publication provides demographic data from the census. And it includes educational attainment data, labour force participation rates, and unemployment rates of the adult population from the Labour Force Survey.

Education in Canada, 1995 (81-229-XPB, \$49) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: seidjim@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Livestock inventories

January 1, 1996

The number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms reached 13.4 million head as of January 1, 1996. This year's January 1 inventory was 4.1% higher than last year's and the largest in 20 years. The herd's growth remained concentrated in Western Canada, where there was an unprecedented 9.4 million head, up 4.5% from January 1, 1995. Although the inventory in Eastern Canada grew more modestly (+3.2%), it still showed stronger growth for this period than it has in years.

Cattle inventories climbed despite escalating feed grain prices throughout 1995 and recent decreases in Alberta and Toronto market prices for steers. The West has largely dominated the cattle industry's expansion because of several factors that favour the beef sector's growth. These include recent investments in feedlots and slaughter plants; export demand from the United States; assured access to the U.S. market under the North American Free Trade Agreement; and the availability of quality feed grains, which may become more abundant with the recent demise of the Crow Rate transportation subsidy. Currently, three out of four beef cows in Canada are found west of Ontario.

Canada's hog inventory reached its highest January level on record, continuing a long-term upward trend. The number of pigs on farms as of January 1, 1996 hit 11.9 million head, up 1.8% from a year earlier, but down slightly from the previous quarter. Both market-hog and breeding-herd inventories contributed to the higher January levels. Hog marketings reached a new peak in 1995 as higher production and inventories were supported by favourable prices, particularly in the second half of the year. On the trade side, live hog exports to the United States climbed to an all-time high, doubling the previous year's exports. Domestic hog slaughter rose 2%.

At January 1, the number of sheep and lambs on Canada's farms reached 676,900 head, a 9.2% increase from January 1, 1995. It was also the highest January 1 inventory reported since the mid-1960s. Sheep and lamb numbers began to expand in July 1995 following several periods of decline. The population had previously peaked in 1991. The breeding herd

(including rams, ewes and breeding lambs) as of January 1 had grown by a strong 11.2%, an indication of farmers' intentions to continue herd expansion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150-1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

The January 1, 1996 estimates of the inventories of cattle, pigs and sheep will be available in mid-March in *Livestock statistics update 4* (10-600E, \$144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric lamps

January 1996

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,574,000 light bulbs and tubes in January, a 17.8% increase from the 24,260,000 sold in January 1995.

The January 1996 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Cement

January 1996

Manufacturers shipped 357 713 tonnes of cement in January, down 14.9% from 420 433 tonnes in January 1995, and down 27.1% from 490 582 tonnes in December 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The January 1996 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, amended survey, November 1995

Catalogue number 32-006-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, December 1995

Catalogue number 32-011-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, December 1995

Catalogue number 35-002-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, December 1995

Catalogue number 35-003-XPB

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Railway carloadings, December 1995

Catalogue number 52-001-XPB

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Education in Canada, 1995

Catalogue number 81-229-XPB

(Canada: \$49; United States: US\$59; other countries: US\$69).

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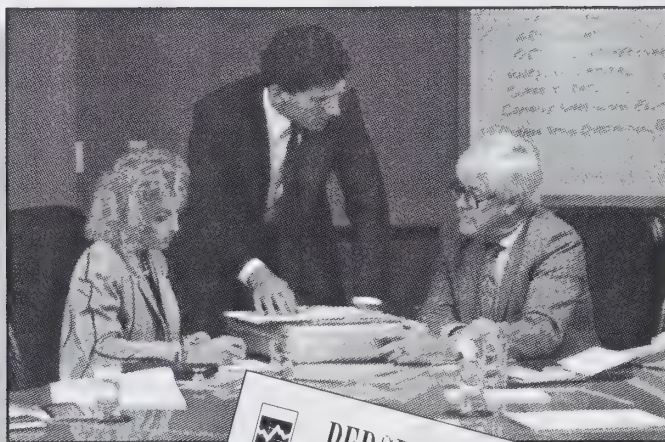
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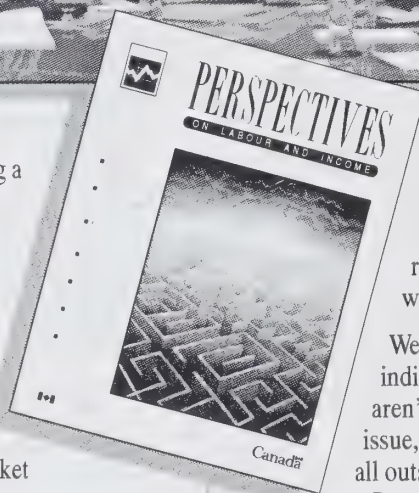
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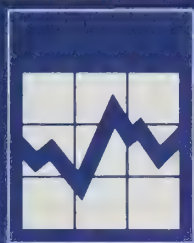
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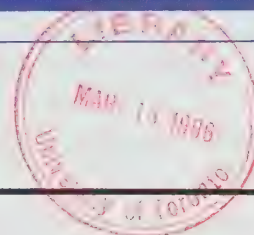


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

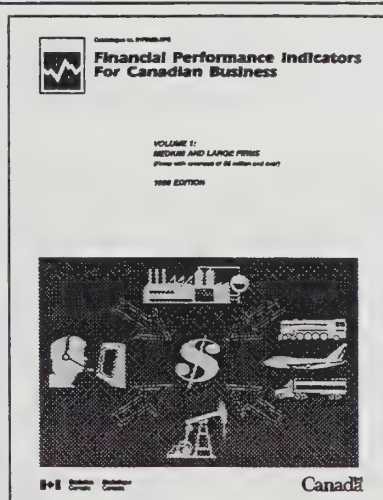
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Financial performance indicators for businesses** 3
In 1994, larger firms were substantially more profitable than medium and smaller enterprises. But average rates of profitability had not yet recovered fully from the recession.
- **Building permits, January 1996** 6
A sharp rise in applications for residential permits led to a 7.1% increase in the total value of building permits issued by municipalities (\$1,912 million) in January.

(continued on following page)



Financial performance indicators for Canadian business

The publication contains 15 key financial performance indicators, for example, rates of return, profit margins and debt-to-equity ratios. It groups them into three themes: profitability, solvency and operating efficiency.

This authoritative reference is an important tool for accountants, management consultants, business advisors, financial analysts, investment advisors and commercial lenders. Volume 1 covers medium and large firms (revenues over \$5 million) for more than 140 non-financial industries (based on 1994 data). Volume 2 looks at medium and small firms (revenues under \$25 million) in more than 200 non-financial industries (based on 1992 data). The publication is available in print or on diskette (Lotus or Excel).

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business (61F0058-XPE) is now available. Volume 1 costs \$170 and Volume 2 \$190. They are available together for \$280, a savings of \$80. Single industry tables for small or large firms cost \$50 each, or \$65 together.

For further information on this release, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Financial Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey	9
Building permits, annual summary, 1995	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	10
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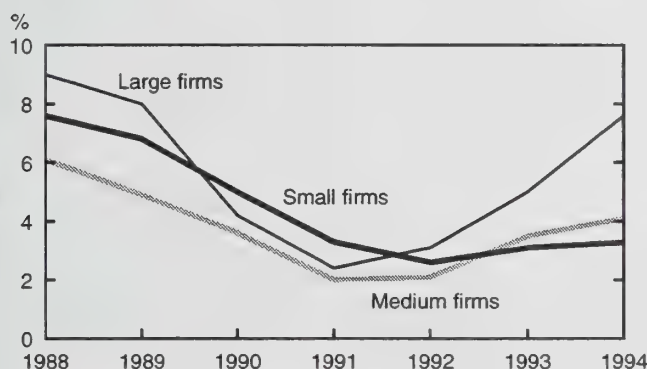
MAJOR RELEASES

Financial performance indicators for businesses

In 1994, larger firms were substantially more profitable than medium and smaller enterprises, in part because they benefited from Canada's export boom. But average rates of profitability had not yet recovered fully from the recession.

For large firms (revenues greater than \$75 million), the average rate of return on assets in 1994 was 7.6%. That compares with 4.1% for medium-sized firms (revenues between \$5 million and \$75 million) and just 3.3% for small firms (revenues less than \$5 million).

Return on assets, non-financial industries



Average rates of profitability have generally been on the rise since 1991, with the most substantial increases occurring in 1993 and 1994.

However, because the 1990-91 recession severely depressed corporate profitability, rates of return have yet to return to the peaks reached in 1988. At that time, rates of return for large firms averaged 9.0%, compared with 6.1% for medium-sized firms and 7.6% for small firms.

Large firms may realize substantial economies of scale

Larger firms may tend to have higher rates of profitability for several reasons. Most relate to the link between market competitiveness and corporate concentration.

Note to readers

This release is based on a new publication titled Financial performance indicators for Canadian business, which contains information on the financial performance and balance sheets of Canadian businesses.

The financial performance indicators were developed from corporate income tax records obtained from Revenue Canada covering 800,000 active, non-financial corporations. The information was augmented for recent periods by data from Statistics Canada's Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises Survey.

The measurement used to rank industries from most to least profitable is the return on capital employed. It indicates the number of cents returned for every dollar of capital employed.

A second measure of profitability is the return on assets. It is used to compare the performance of groups of various sized firms. It measures how well management has employed the firm's assets to generate earnings.

Larger firms may realize economies of scale, which might tend to deter small firms from entering a market. Larger firms may also have a greater capacity to do expensive research and development, leading to patents, copyrights and trademarks that provide a legal guarantee of restricted competitiveness.

A significant part of the post-recession recovery was driven by exports. Larger firms also tend to be more export-oriented.

Among smaller firms, profitability tends to be greater in industries where market conditions are less competitive. For example, local monopolies or quasi-monopolies may shelter some small firms from competition.

In other cases, small enterprises may be able to limit entry of new firms to their field of business through professional standards and associations, or through government licenses and quotas.

The smallest firms tend to rely on the domestic market, which was slower to recover in the post-recession period—this also contributed to the slower recovery in their rates of profitability.

Sawmills, glass makers most profitable industries

Among the nation's larger enterprises, sawmills and manufacturers of planing-mill products were the most profitable in 1994. For every dollar these firms spent on capital, they realized a median rate of return of about 25 cents. They were followed by drug and patent medicine retailers (about 17 cents) and wood product manufacturers (about 16 cents).

The least profitable of the larger firms included those that do interior and exterior structural work, and sporting goods manufacturers.

Among smaller firms, glass and glass product manufacturers were the most profitable in 1994. For every dollar spent on capital, they realized a median rate of return of about 25 cents. Close behind were offices of physicians, surgeons and dentists (20 cents) and plywood and other board manufacturers (just under 20 cents).

The least profitable small enterprises included telecommunications carriers and manufacturers of clothing for men and boys.

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business (61F0058-XPE) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Larger firm industry rankings based on median rate of return on capital employed¹

Industries by rank	Median rate of return on capital employed
	%
Top 10	
Sawmill and planing mill products manufacturing	25.2
Drugs, patent medicines and toiletries retailing	16.8
Wood and wood products manufacturing, integrated operations	16.1
Computer equipment manufacturing and related services, integrated operations	15.8
Electronic products manufacturing	15.1
Tires and batteries, wholesaling and retailing	14.9
Real estate agents and brokers	14.7
Other food products, wholesaling	14.7
Other general services to business management	14.6
Books, magazines and newspapers, printing and publishing	14.4
Bottom 10	
Structural and related work, building exterior and interior work	-1.1
Sporting goods, toys and games, manufacturing and wholesaling	0.4
Household furniture, appliances and furnishings, retailing	1.9
Electrical and mechanical work	2.1
Petroleum refining and distributing	2.3
Aluminum and aluminum products, manufacturing and wholesaling	2.4
Computer programming, data input and systems services	2.6
Shoes retailing	2.8
Other scientific and technical services	3.3
Real estate developers, builders and operators, integrated operations	3.9

¹ Statistics for larger firms are for the year 1994. Return on capital employed is defined as $100 \times (\text{net profit} + \text{interest expense}) / (\text{debt} + \text{equity capital})$. For this analysis, the larger firms were classified into 149 industries. Within each of these industries, rates of return for each firm were calculated and ranked, and the median rate was determined. Industries, in turn, were ranked based on their median rates of return. This table shows the top 10 and bottom 10 industries within this ranking.

Smaller firm industry rankings based on median rate of return on capital employed¹

Industries by rank	Median rate of return on capital employed
	%
Top 10	
Glass and glass products manufacturing	24.6
Offices of physicians, surgeons and dentists	20.0
Veneer, plywood and wood boards, manufacturing	19.7
Postal and courier services	16.7
Offices of lawyers and notaries	16.7
Cable television services	16.1
Milk products processing, integrated operations	15.1
Water transport carriers	14.9
Post-secondary non-university education	14.5
Tobacco processing (including farming)	14.4
Bottom 10	
Telecommunications carriers	-6.1
Men's, youths' and boys' clothing manufacturing	-3.1
Special trade contracting	-1.4
Soft drink manufacturing, integrated operations	-1.3
Non-ferrous ore mining (except uranium)	-0.6
Real estate developers, builders and operators, integrated operations	-0.2
Steel wire and wire products, manufacturing	0.5
Feed processing and wholesaling	0.7
Other industrial and heavy engineering, general contracting	1.0
Pulp and paper manufacturing	1.1

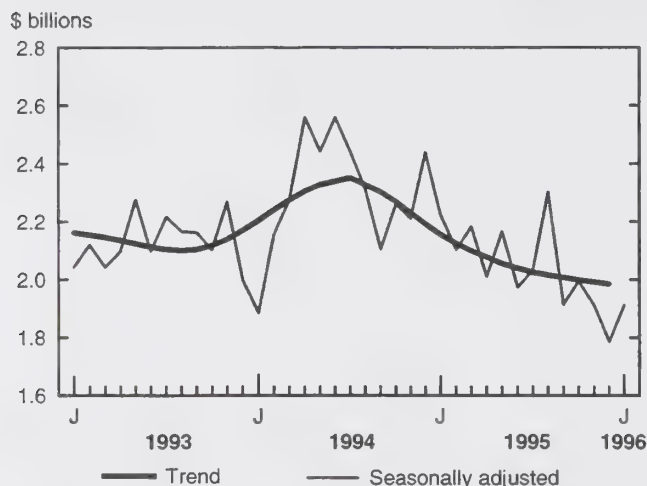
¹ Statistics for smaller firms (annual revenue between \$50,000 and \$5 million) are for the year 1992. Return on capital employed is defined as $100 \times (\text{net profit} + \text{interest expense}) / (\text{debt} + \text{equity capital})$. For this analysis, the smaller firms were classified into 211 industries. Within each of these industries, rates of return for each firm were calculated and ranked, and the median rate was determined. Industries, in turn, were ranked based on their median rates of return. This table shows the top 10 and bottom 10 industries within this ranking.

Building permits

January 1996

A sharp rise in applications for residential permits led to a 7.1% increase in the total value of building permits issued by municipalities (\$1,912 million) in January.

Value of building permits rose 7.1% in January



The residential sector rebounded to \$1,101 million in January, up 9.0% over December. However, January's marked improvement was 14.2% lower than in the same period last year, reflecting continued consumer pessimism about the state of the economy. The Conference Board of Canada's latest survey, released in February, showed that consumer confidence dropped in the fourth quarter to its lowest level since the 1991 recession.

The value of non-residential construction, which dropped 10.6% in December, rose 4.6% in January (to \$811 million) because of a remarkable increase in the sector's industrial components. Despite January's advance, the value of non-residential construction was 14.0% lower than in January 1995, and remained 46.9% below 1989's (the peak year) monthly average of \$1,526 million.

New housing jumped 9.0%

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings, which soared 12.0% to \$835 million compared with December 1995, accounted for most of the gain posted by the residential sector in January. The strengthening in the single-family component represented good news for the beleaguered housing sector. However, the

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

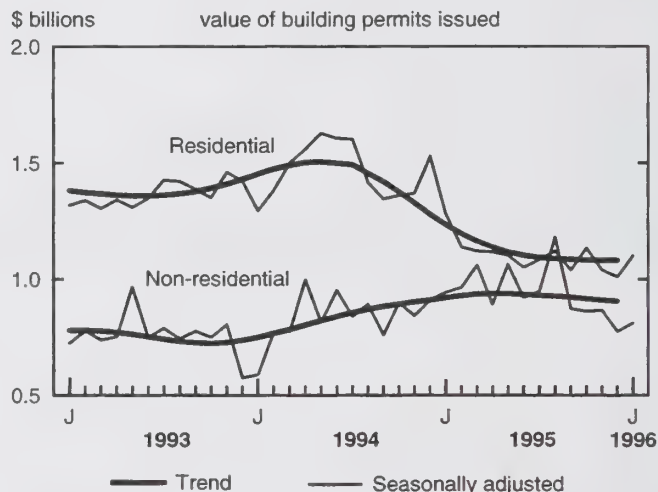
The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

sector still remained nearly 39% below the 1989 (peak year) monthly average of \$1,809 million. Multi-family dwelling permits also rose in January, but to a lesser extent (+0.4% to \$265 million).

Value of new housing permits jumped 9.0% in January



The low levels of activity in housing are mirrored in Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's latest survey, which reported a 31.6% drop in housing starts in January 1996 compared with a year earlier.

A sharp rise in Quebec's residential sector (+20.8%)—caused by a surge in the value of single-family and multi-family dwellings—was the largest contributor to the total increase in the sector in January. In British Columbia, the sector posted a brisk 11.9% gain over December, due entirely to its multi-

family component. In Ontario, an increase of 3.3% was due to a notable improvement in its single-family component, which climbed 35.4% to \$372 million, a level last seen in December 1994.

Buoyant intentions for industrial construction

The value of industrial permits skyrocketed in January to \$223 million, soaring 51.6% compared with the preceding month. This exceptional performance was due to large construction projects (new plants and warehouses) in the manufacturing sector.

Decreases were reported in the commercial (-3.0%) and institutional (-14.4%) components. For the institutional component, this sixth consecutive monthly decline was consistent with spending cuts announced by all levels of government.

The non-residential sector as a whole, which has generally been on the rise over the last two years, has shown signs of slowing since May 1995. This pattern seems likely to continue, given the lower levels of private and public investment planned for 1996.

Propelled by industrial projects, the value of non-residential permits issued in January in Ontario increased 35.8% to \$404 million; industrial permits reached \$156 million, a level not seen since July 1990. Also notable was a monthly gain in non-residential construction intentions (+34.7%) in Alberta, where the industrial component surged 255.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 987, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The January 1996 issue of *Building permits* (64-001-XPB, \$24/\$240) will be released on March 12. See "How to order publications".

The February estimates will be released on April 3.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Canada	1,785	1,912	7.1	-14.1
Residential	1,010	1,101	9.0	-14.2
Non-residential	775	811	4.6	-14.0
Newfoundland	11	13	15.4	-17.4
Residential	9	9	0.7	-21.7
Non-residential	2	4	78.6	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	5	4	-19.9	-60.2
Residential	4	4	-6.9	-23.7
Non-residential	1	0	-82.3	-97.0
Nova Scotia	39	42	7.1	-30.9
Residential	30	30	0.4	-31.6
Non-residential	9	11	30.4	-28.9
New Brunswick	30	36	18.3	-7.3
Residential	20	19	-4.1	24.5
Non-residential	10	17	61.3	-28.3
Quebec	355	311	-12.5	-27.6
Residential	137	166	20.8	-30.7
Non-residential	218	145	-33.5	-23.7
Ontario	740	861	16.4	-6.0
Residential	442	457	3.3	-3.7
Non-residential	298	404	35.8	-8.5
Manitoba	40	46	16.2	11.9
Residential	15	19	29.6	-21.0
Non-residential	25	27	8.2	60.2
Saskatchewan	20	29	46.6	51.1
Residential	14	13	-4.7	-2.0
Non-residential	6	16	163.0	171.9
Alberta	162	201	23.9	-13.4
Residential	98	114	16.7	-15.2
Non-residential	64	87	34.7	-10.9
British Columbia	379	366	-3.4	-20.5
Residential	237	266	11.9	-16.3
Non-residential	141	100	-29.1	-29.9
Yukon	3	2	-29.8	-1.8
Residential	2	2	1.9	-5.6
Non-residential	1	0	-79.0	40.6
Northwest Territories	2	1	-10.8	20.7
Residential	2	1	-11.8	31.0
Non-residential	0	0	12.9	-48.4

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecasts in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed them to be superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the mean forecasts improve over time.

- The mean forecast for February's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +1.5%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +1.2% to a maximum of +1.7%. The mean forecast for January (+1.6%) matched the outcome.
- The forecasters estimate that February's unemployment rate will be 9.6% (minimum 9.5%, maximum 9.8%). January's mean forecast (9.5%) slightly underestimated the outcome (9.6%). The mean forecast for the labour force participation rate is 64.8%. Forecasts range from a minimum of 64.1% to a maximum of 65.0%. The mean forecast for January (64.6%) somewhat underestimated the outcome (64.9%).
- The mean forecast of exports in January is \$21.5 billion. Opinions range from a minimum of \$21.0 billion to a maximum of \$21.8 billion. The forecast

for December (\$21.0 billion) underestimated the outcome (\$21.8 billion). The mean forecast of imports for January is \$18.8 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.5 billion to a maximum of \$19.5 billion. Last month's forecast (\$18.8 billion) slightly overestimated the outcome (\$18.7 billion).

- The mean forecast for real GDP in January is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.3% to a maximum of +0.2%. The forecast for December (0.0%) slightly overestimated the outcome (-0.1%).

The next release will be on April 2.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Building permits, annual summary 1995

The total value of building permits issued in 1995 was \$24.6 billion, an 11.0% drop from \$27.6 billion in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 987, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The 1995 issue of *Building permits, annual summary* (64-203-XPB, \$60) will be available in April.

For further information on the release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 1996, microfiche version
Catalogue number 61-205-XMB
 (Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 1996, paper version
Catalogue number 61-205-XPB
 (Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; other countries: US\$63).

Canadian international merchandise trade, December 1995
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB
 (Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

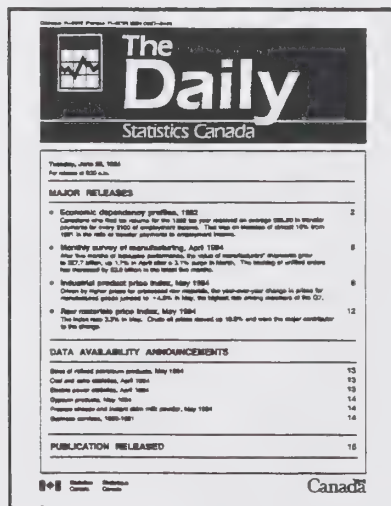
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Canada's retirement income programs

3

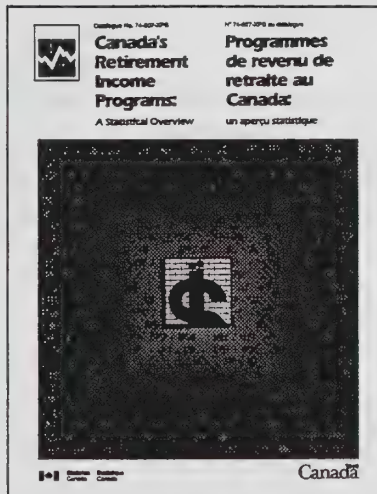
Canada's retirement income programs provide an increasingly important source of income to the country's seniors. In fact, these programs now form the cornerstone of income security for this group. Benefits from these programs accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of the income of taxfilers aged 65 or older in 1993.

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation financial statistics, fourth quarter 1995

4

(continued on following page)



Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview

To date, no single document has provided both a descriptive and statistical picture of the programs that play a critical role in supporting Canadians who have either retired or reached the traditional retirement age. *Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview* seeks to fill that gap.

This 180-page report outlines the major milestones in the development of each of Canada's major retirement income programs, and provides data commentary/analysis for the 1983/84-to-1993/94 period. An overview chapter looks at how these programs affect the incomes of people aged 65 or older. Another chapter describes the characteristics of those who are saving for retirement, either through membership in a registered pension plan or by contributing to a registered retirement savings plan.

Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview (74-507-XPB, \$54) will be useful to a wide audience of pension professionals, employers, policy analysts and interested Canadians. It is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division.



Statistics
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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips, third quarter 1995	4
Oilseed crushings, January 1996	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's retirement income programs

Canada's retirement income programs provide an increasingly important source of income to the country's seniors. In fact, these programs now form the cornerstone of income security for this group.

Benefits from these programs accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of the income of taxfilers aged 65 or older in 1993. The programs include the Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement program (OAS/GIS), the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP), employer-sponsored registered pension plans and registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs).

In 1993, OAS and GIS benefits alone accounted for half the income of taxfilers aged 65 or older whose annual income was \$20,000 or less. C/QPP payments represented another 25%. By contrast, registered pension plans and RRSPs together provided only 10% of the income of this group.

For individuals making \$60,000 or more a year, retirement programs provided less than a quarter of their income, which came largely from investments and employment. What income they received from retirement programs was mostly from registered pension plans and RRSPs.

Over the past decade, the most significant change in the income of seniors has been the increasing proportion of those who receive benefits from the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. In 1993, more than 82% of taxfilers aged 65 or over collected C/QPP benefits, compared with less than 75% in 1983. This was due largely to the growing number of women in the work force.

In 1994, more than \$20 billion was paid in benefits under the Old Age Security / Guaranteed Income Supplement / Spouse's Allowance programs. OAS payments accounted for more than three-quarters of the total. Reliance on the Guaranteed Income Supplement has been falling dramatically. In 1994, 40% of OAS

recipients received the GIS, compared with 50% a decade earlier.

At the beginning of 1994, 5.2 million paid workers were participating in 15,749 registered pension plans. That represented an 11% drop in the number of plans, but an overall membership increase of 14% from 10 years earlier.

At the same time, more and more Canadians contributed to RRSPs. The proportion of the labour force who made RRSP contributions doubled from 18% to 35% between 1983 and 1993. By comparison, about 90% of the labour force participated in the C/QPP and 35% in registered pension plans, proportions which have remained relatively stable.

About 6 in 10 taxfilers aged 25 to 64 saved for retirement through RRSPs or registered pension plans at least once from 1991 to 1993; 4 out of 10 saved each year. Those earning higher income were much more likely to save. Fully 90% of individuals with incomes of \$50,000 or more saved each year from 1991 to 1993, compared with just slightly over half (55%) of those making \$20,000 to \$29,999.

At the end of 1993, almost \$658 billion was held in the C/QPP, RRSPs and registered pension plans, either as invested assets or government obligations. The largest share (65%) was in registered pension plans, another 27% was in RRSPs, with the remainder in the C/QPP. From 1983 to 1993, RRSP savings grew over twice as fast as did the monies in the other programs.

Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview (74-507-XPB, \$54) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Three analytical articles on government-sponsored income security programs will be released shortly in the Spring 1996 issue of *Canadian social trends*.

For further information on this release, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation financial statistics

Fourth quarter 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a basic loss of \$173 million in 1995 (preliminary and seasonally adjusted). They reported a loss of \$71 million in 1994. Basic income or loss is measured by combining the operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax) with interest expenses.

The last time the two airlines reported a basic income was in 1988, when their combined basic income was \$21 million. Since then, annual losses of over \$600 million have been posted more than once. Although the losses last year were not nearly as high, they were still a step back from the airlines' improved 1994 performance.

Both carriers undoubtedly experienced some start-up costs associated with new routes and more flights in the transborder market, which followed the February 1995 bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States. By November 1995, Air Canada recorded 62% more aircraft movements to the United States than one year earlier, while Canadian Airlines International Ltd. had 49% more.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the March 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XPB, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination for Canadian domestic trips

Third quarter 1995

Preliminary data on air passenger origin and destination are now available for the first nine months of 1995. These data cover passengers who travelled on scheduled flights for trips within Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Oilseed crushings

January 1996

Oilseed processors crushed 256 000 tonnes of canola in January, while oil production totalled 108 000 tonnes and meal production amounted to 161 000 tonnes. Since the start of the 1995/96 crop year, processing plants have crushed 1 334 000 tonnes of canola seed, a 3.5% increase from a year earlier.

The stocks of canola seed owned by processors at the end of January 1996 totalled 165 000 tonnes, a seasonal reduction from the December high of 229 000 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1996 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) will be released in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian forestry statistics, 1993

Catalogue number 25-202-XPB

(Canada: \$29; United States: US\$35; other countries: US\$41).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production,

November 1995

Catalogue number 26-006-XPB

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Railway operating statistics, September 1995

Catalogue number 52-003-XPB

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144; other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Electric power statistics, December 1995

Catalogue number 57-001-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview

Catalogue number 74-507-XPB

(Canada: \$54; United States: US\$65; other countries: US\$76).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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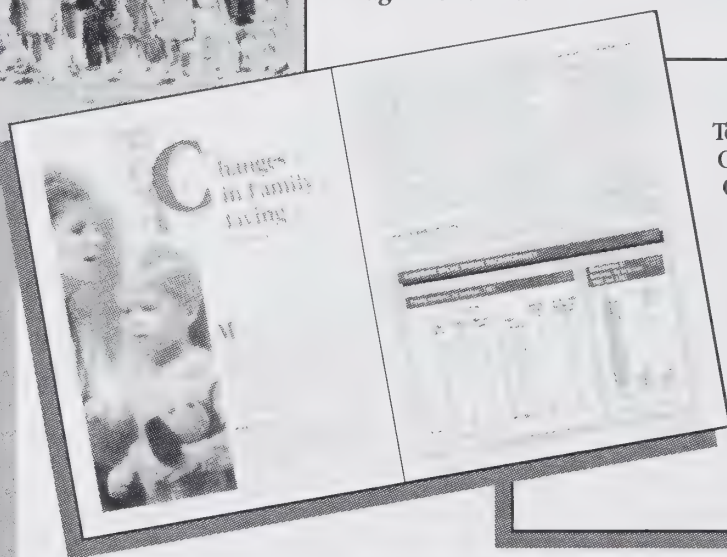
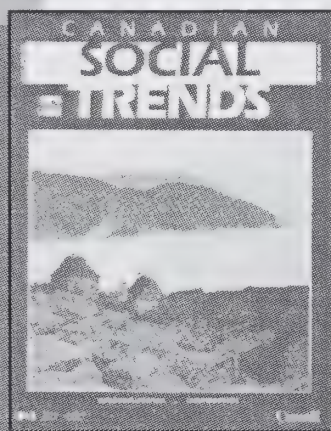
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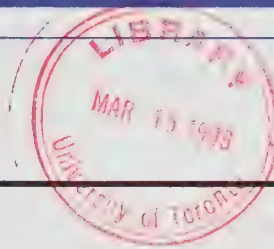


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 7, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, fourth quarter 1995** 3
Canadian industries cut their use of production capacity in the fourth quarter. This third consecutive quarterly cut came on the heels of weak consumer spending and reduced capital investment.
- **Canada's international investment position, 1995** 6
Canadians owed \$339 billion more to foreign investors at the end of 1995 than they owned in foreign assets. However, this net foreign liability grew by only 0.5% in 1995, the third straight year of slow growth in Canadians' net foreign liability.

OTHER RELEASES

- Help-wanted index, February 1996 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending March 2, 1996 9

(continued on following page)

Canada's international investment position 1995

International investment, both in Canada and abroad, forms one of the cornerstones of Canada's economy. *Canada's international investment position* presents statistics on Canadian investment abroad, classifying the data by geographic area, industry and type of investment. It profiles foreign investment trends in a wide range of industries, sorting them by selected countries. As well, the report provides data series on portfolio investment instruments (including stocks, bonds and money market paper) and investment income.

Canada's international investment position, 1995 (67-202-XPB, \$50), which includes annual data from 1985 to 1995, is now available. For historical data, refer to *Canada's international investment position, historical statistics, 1926 to 1992* (67-202-XPB, \$50). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.



Canada's
International
Investment
position
1995

Bilan des
Investissements
Internationaux
du Canada
1995



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Canada



Statistics
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Statistique
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Canada

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending February 14, 1996	9
Oil pipeline transport, December 1995	9
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, January 1996	10
Steel pipe and tubing, January 1996	10
Egg production, January 1996	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11

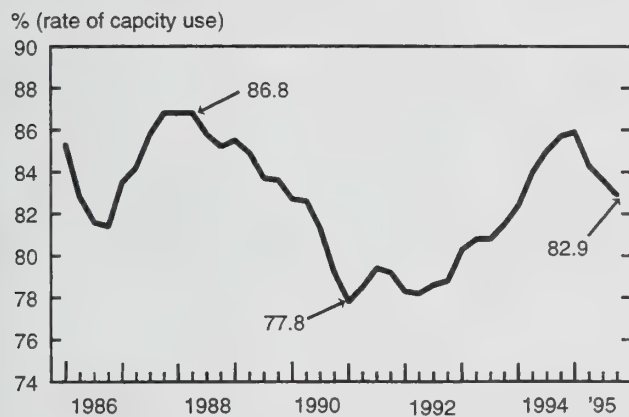
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Fourth quarter 1995

Canadian industries cut their use of production capacity in the fourth quarter. This third consecutive quarterly cut came on the heels of weak consumer spending and reduced capital investment. In the fourth quarter of 1995, firms operated at 82.9% of capacity, off from 83.6% in the previous quarter and a sharp drop from the latest peak of 85.9% in the first quarter of 1995.

Capacity use down another notch



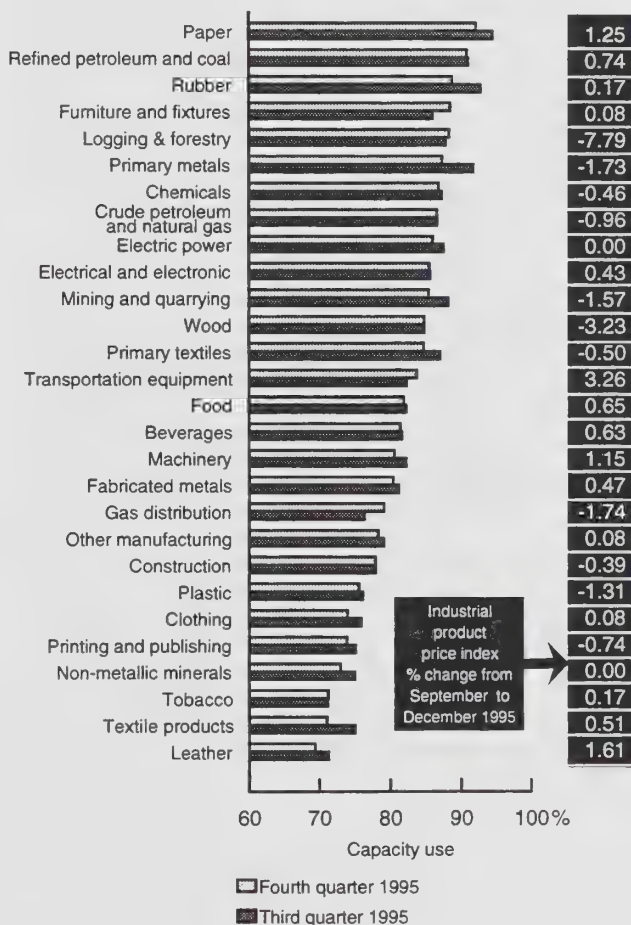
The situation does not look better for early 1996. Production slowdowns and the levelling-off of corporate profits late in 1995 have reduced the incentive among industries to expand production capacity this year. According to the latest Private and Public Investment Intentions Survey, their plans for spending on plant and equipment in 1996 are down 2% from 1995.

Inventory buildups have generally dampened industrial production, which in turn has lowered rates of capacity use, thereby all but eliminating upward pressure on industrial prices. In the fourth quarter of 1995, growth in industrial prices slowed noticeably.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of its potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure that these series reflect such changes.

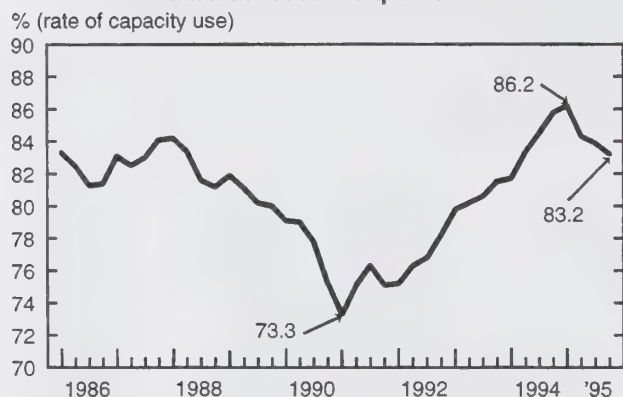
Growth in industrial prices has stagnated



Extensive decreases in manufacturing

Manufacturers reduced their use of capacity to 83.2% in the fourth quarter. This was the third consecutive decline since the all-time peak of 86.2% reached in the first quarter of 1995. Eighteen of the 22 manufacturing industries reduced their levels of capacity use. As well, production was cut in 15 of those industries, mostly in response to continuing weak domestic demand.

Manufacturers reduced capacity use for third consecutive quarter



Production fell in the primary metals and non-metallic mineral products industries, reflecting lower levels of investment in non-residential construction. Since the first quarter of 1995, when capital investment spending was strong, capacity use for primary metals fell 8.8 percentage points to 87.3%; in non-metallic mineral products, the rate fell 6.5 percentage points to 73.0%.

A strong decline in pulp exports contributed to a 2.4 percentage point decrease, bringing capacity use in the paper and allied industries to 92.1%. The rate in the rubber industries declined 4.1 percentage points to 88.7%, mainly due to reduced production of tires because of a prolonged strike at a major plant.

By contrast, two export-oriented industries showed strong gains in production that led to increased rates of capacity use: furniture and fixtures was up 2.4 percentage points to 88.4% and transportation equipment rose 1.4 percentage points to 83.7%.

Mixed pattern in non-manufacturing

Increased activity at sawmills in the fourth quarter, following two consecutive quarterly declines, was responsible for higher production in the logging and forestry industries (+0.5 percentage points to 88.3%).

Since residential construction was still in a slump in the fourth quarter and non-residential construction declined slightly, capacity use in the construction industries remained unchanged at 77.9%. This rate was only slightly above the most recent low of 77.6% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Winter arrived early, so both electric power production and gas distribution increased in November and December. However, because those increases for electric utilities were not enough to offset a production decline in October, their output fell slightly in the fourth quarter. As a result, capacity use rose 2.7 percentage points in the gas distribution industry, but declined 1.5 percentage points in the electric power industry.

Capacity use in the mining sector as a whole decreased 1.1 percentage points to 86.1%. In the mining and quarrying industries, capacity use dropped 2.7 percentage points, mostly because drilling activity decreased. In the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, higher production was absorbed by increased capacity, leaving capacity use unchanged at 86.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

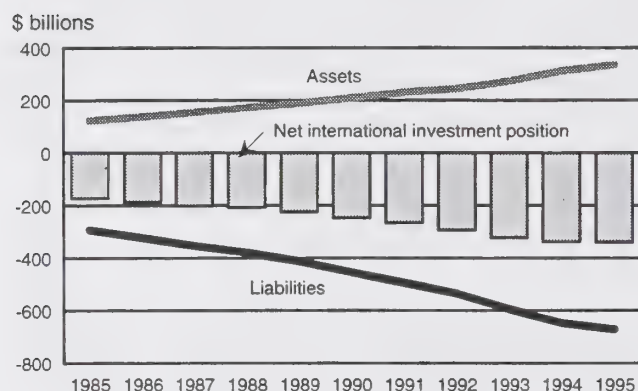
	Third quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1995	Third quarter 1995 to Fourth quarter 1995 percentage point change	Annual averages		
				1994	1995	1994 to 1995 percent- age point change
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	83.6	82.9	-0.7	84.3	84.2	-0.1
Logging and forestry	87.8	88.3	0.5	85.4	87.7	2.3
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	87.2	86.1	-1.1	86.5	87.3	0.8
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	88.1	85.4	-2.7	85.8	87.1	1.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas	86.6	86.6	0.0	87.0	87.4	0.4
Manufacturing	83.9	83.2	-0.7	83.8	84.4	0.6
Durable goods	83.9	83.4	-0.5	83.0	84.5	1.5
Wood	84.8	84.8	0.0	91.1	86.7	-4.4
Furniture and fixture	86.0	88.4	2.4	79.2	86.6	7.4
Primary metal	91.7	87.3	-4.4	93.1	92.2	-0.9
Fabricated metal products	81.2	80.4	-0.8	80.0	82.0	2.0
Machinery	82.2	80.6	-1.6	81.0	84.0	3.0
Transportation equipment	82.3	83.7	1.4	81.9	83.8	1.9
Electrical and electronic products	85.6	85.5	-0.1	80.0	84.0	4.0
Non-metallic mineral products	75.0	73.0	-2.0	74.4	75.7	1.3
Other manufacturing	79.1	78.3	-0.8	82.7	81.2	-1.5
Non-durable goods	83.9	82.8	-1.1	84.9	84.2	-0.7
Food	82.2	81.9	-0.3	82.0	82.1	0.1
Beverage	81.6	81.4	-0.2	80.1	81.9	1.8
Tobacco products	71.2	71.3	0.1	78.5	74.0	-4.5
Rubber products	92.8	88.7	-4.1	94.5	92.9	-1.6
Plastic products	76.1	75.6	-0.5	81.0	78.1	-2.9
Leather and allied products	71.3	69.4	-1.9	74.9	73.6	-1.3
Primary textile	87.0	84.7	-2.3	89.4	89.9	0.5
Textile products	75.0	71.1	-3.9	75.7	76.1	0.4
Clothing	75.9	74.0	-1.9	80.4	77.2	-3.2
Paper and allied products	94.5	92.1	-2.4	94.3	94.0	-0.3
Printing, publishing and allied industries	75.1	73.9	-1.2	82.0	75.0	-7.0
Refined petroleum and coal products	91.0	90.8	-0.2	87.3	89.7	2.4
Chemical and chemical products	87.2	86.8	-0.4	86.0	88.0	2.0
Construction	77.9	77.9	0.0	83.3	80.1	-3.2
Electric power and gas distribution systems	85.9	85.0	-0.9	85.3	85.5	0.2
Electric power	87.5	86.0	-1.5	86.3	86.8	0.5
Gas distribution	76.4	79.1	2.7	79.0	77.9	-1.1

Canada's international investment position

1995

Canadians owed \$339 billion more to foreign investors at the end of 1995 than they owned in foreign assets. However, this net foreign liability grew by only 0.5% in 1995, the third straight year of slow growth in Canadians' net foreign liability.

Canada's international investment position

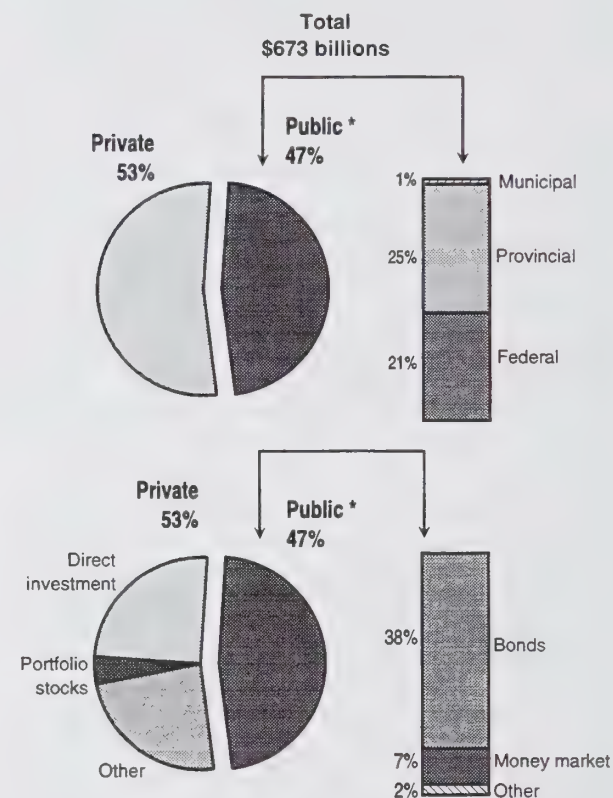


As a share of gross domestic product, net foreign liability fell to 43%, down from a peak of 45% in 1993 and 1994. In other words, Canadians are continuing to borrow from abroad, but at a less rapid pace than they invest in foreign markets.

At the end of 1995, however, Canadians' external liabilities (\$672 billion) were still twice as high as their foreign assets (\$333 billion). In other words, Canada had a liability of about two dollars for each dollar of assets.

An increasing portion of these external liabilities is made up of debt issued by the country's various governments, including their enterprises. The business and personal sectors continued to be the major holders of Canada's external assets.

External liabilities in 1995



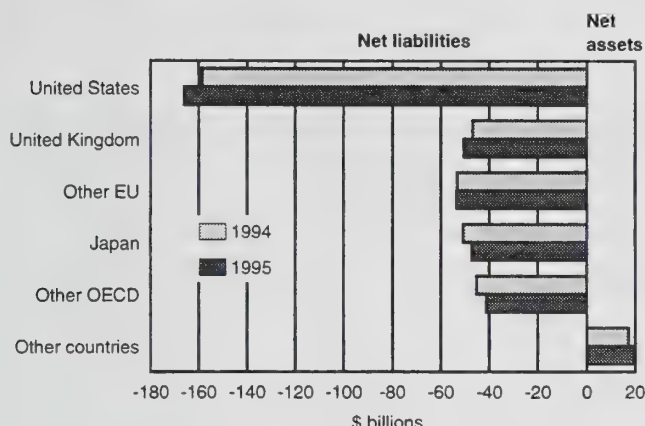
* Including public enterprises

The United States continued to be Canada's largest foreign creditor

The United States continued to be Canada's largest creditor, holding half of Canada's net liability to non-residents at the end of 1995. The U.S. share has steadily increased from a low of 35% at the end of 1991.

Canada's second largest creditor was the United Kingdom (15% of the total). It was the first time since 1984 that Japan was not second. Nevertheless, Japan was a close third with 14% of the total, down from a peak of almost 25% at the end of 1989.

Canada's international investment position with other countries



Foreign investment in Canadian government debt increased

Foreign holdings of Canadian government debt (including enterprises) increased to \$314 billion or 47% of Canada's gross external liabilities. This ratio has been growing since the mid-1970s, as foreigners keep adding to their holdings of Canadian government bonds.

At the end of 1995, the provinces and their enterprises accounted for 53% of the government debt held abroad; the federal government and its enterprises accounted for 46%, the municipal governments only 1%.

By the end of 1995, foreigners held 28% of all the marketable debt (bonds and treasury bills) issued by the Government of Canada. This ratio was unchanged from 1994 and close to the 1993 peak of 29%.

Foreigners favoured Canadian bonds denominated in foreign currencies

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds increased by 8% to \$330 billion at the end of 1995. This was the slowest rate of growth in six years, despite a record foreign purchase of Canadian bonds in 1995.

In previous years, a depreciating Canadian dollar increased the value of bonds denominated in foreign currencies. But in 1995, the Canadian dollar appreciated against the U.S. dollar, which decreased the value of U.S.-dollar-denominated bonds expressed in Canadian dollars. These U.S.-dollar-denominated bonds represented almost half of all Canadian bonds held by non-residents. A number of Canadian bond

borrowers addressed this exchange risk through contractual arrangements.

Foreign multinationals sharply increased direct investment in Canada

Foreign multinationals increased their investment in Canada at a faster pace than in the previous seven years. This was fuelled by a large inflow of capital and the reinvestment of some of their near-record profits earned from Canadian operations. At the end of 1995, foreign direct investment of \$168 billion represented one-quarter of all external liabilities.

Canadian banks saw their net foreign-currency liability to non-residents drop sharply

Canadian banks saw their net foreign-currency liability to non-residents drop by almost half in 1995, to \$19 billion. The banks developed a net asset position with the United States for the first time since 1973, and with Japan for the first time since 1984. They maintained a net liability position with all other countries.

Canadian investment abroad grew at a slower pace

Canadian multinationals increased their direct investment capital by 8% to \$142 billion in 1995, compared with a near-record increase of 14% in 1994. The United States accounted for 54% of that investment, up from 52% in 1994 (the record low). The remainder of Canadian direct investment was well diversified geographically, with 10% invested in the Pacific Rim.

In recent years, Canadian pension and mutual funds have been investing heavily in foreign securities, especially stocks; this has brought their investment to one-quarter of Canada's external assets at the end of 1995.

The Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar in 1995, closing the year at US73.31 cents, some 2 cents higher than at 1994 year-end. This significantly reduced the value of Canadian assets abroad because they are largely denominated in foreign currencies. The stronger dollar also reduced the value of Canadian bonds denominated in foreign currencies, which represent 63% of the total bonds held abroad; as well, the stronger dollar lowered the foreign currency liability of Canadian banks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193

Canada's international investment position, 1995 (67-202-XPB, \$50), which includes annual data from 1985 to 1995, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international investment position at year-end

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	\$ billions					
Assets						
Direct investment abroad	91.5	101.8	107.5	114.9	131.4	142.3
Portfolio investment						
Bonds	10.2	11.3	12.9	17.5	18.3	18.8
Stocks	35.5	39.9	44.1	51.0	60.0	63.8
Other debt	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.6	4.0	4.1
Government of Canada, direct and enterprises						
International reserves	21.6	19.5	15.1	16.9	17.5	20.7
Loans and subscriptions	21.8	23.8	27.6	28.5	30.9	31.0
Other	24.3	31.0	33.6	40.1	48.9	52.5
Total assets	208.6	229.7	243.1	272.5	311.0	333.4
Liabilities						
Direct investment in Canada	131.1	135.8	138.7	142.3	152.8	168.1
Portfolio investment						
Bonds	181.1	208.3	236.4	275.3	304.5	329.8
Stocks	20.6	17.6	18.0	23.6	31.1	32.1
Money market instruments	26.4	30.5	36.1	45.9	47.5	47.5
Other debt	30.6	32.7	35.3	34.2	34.1	32.0
Net foreign currency position	28.7	34.0	34.3	34.8	37.0	19.3
Other liabilities	36.8	36.1	38.1	39.2	41.5	43.9
Total liabilities	455.3	495.0	536.9	595.3	648.5	672.7
Net international investment position	-246.7	-265.3	-293.8	-322.8	-337.5	-339.5

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted index

February 1996

The help-wanted index decreased 1% in February to 89 (1991=100). After gaining 13% throughout 1994, the index stalled at 102 between November 1994 and January 1995. Since early January, the index has been on a downward trend, and has lost all of the gains made in 1994. This downward trend in the index is consistent with the slow growth in real gross domestic product and the composite index.

All regions except the Atlantic provinces posted declines compared with February 1995. The index showed no change for the Atlantic provinces, while it declined in Ontario (-16%), British Columbia (-15%), Quebec (-12%) and the Prairie provinces (-9%).

Note: The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Help-wanted index

(1991=100)

	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996
	seasonally adjusted		
	% change		
Canada	89	-12	-1
Atlantic provinces	103	0	1
Quebec	92	-12	-2
Ontario	92	-16	-2
Prairie provinces	85	-9	0
British Columbia	69	-15	-1

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

The seasonally adjusted indexes for 1994 and 1995 have been revised. The revised indexes for the census metropolitan areas are available on request or can be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information on this release, contact Michael Scrim (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 2, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 2, 1996 totalled 296 007 tonnes, down 1.8% from 301 403 tonnes a week earlier, but up 5.8% from 279 872 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 2 404 964 tonnes, a 3.6% decrease from 2 495 492 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 14, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending February 14, 1996 increased 3.3% from the same period of last year, to 4.4 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded increased 2.0%.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 272 000 tonnes, a 17.1% drop from the same seven-day period of 1995. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 11.6% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 1.9% from a year earlier during the period. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 28.4 million tonnes, a 7.9% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

December 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 631 579 cubic metres in December, up 1.4% from December 1994; in 1995, receipts (133 158 644 cubic metres) were 3.4% higher than in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in December (6 568 742 cubic metres) decreased 1.5% from December 1994; for the year, receipts increased 1.7% to 73 546 170 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil in December (5 364 886 cubic metres) increased 3.2% from

December 1994; pipeline imports (854 103 cubic metres) dropped 20.1%. In 1995, exports of crude (60 428 901 cubic metres) were up 7.8% from 1994; imports (10 194 984 cubic metres) fell 10.5%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

December deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 138 478 cubic metres, a 4.1% decrease from December 1994. December deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 10.7% to 717 528 cubic metres. In 1995, deliveries of crude oil to refineries totalled 61 557 756 cubic metres, down 2.2% from 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins January 1996

Chemical firms produced 162 598 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, a 13.7% decrease from 188 465 tonnes in January 1995.

Data are also available on the production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1996 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XPB, \$6/60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing January 1996

Steel pipe and tubing production in January totalled 171 112 tonnes, a 10.0% decrease from 190 081 tonnes in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1996 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Egg production January 1996

Egg production in January totalled 40.9 million dozen, a 0.5% decrease from January 1995. The average number of layers fell 0.6%, whereas the number of eggs per 100 layers notched up from 2,246 to 2,247.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's international investment position, 1995
Catalogue number 67-202-XPB
(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries: US\$70).

Labour force information, for the week ended
February 17, 1996
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 8

Quarterly demographic statistics,
July-September 1995
Catalogue number 91-002-XPB
(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other
countries: US\$14/US\$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
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along with date and page references.

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 18, 1996
For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canada's who has the lowest for the 1992 for year released on average 88.0% is regular
Canada's for every 100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from
1991 in the rate of female payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1996** 6
After the months of continued improvement, the value of manufacturing's exports grew
to \$27.7 billion, up 1.7% in April over a 3.1% surge in March. The leading of export orders
has increased to \$22 billion in the same four months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1996** 6
Down by higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for
manufactured goods jumped to +4.8% in May, the highest rate among countries of the 27.
- **Rose materials price index, May 1996** 12
The index rose 3.3% in May. One of prices moved up 10.3% and was the major contributor
to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

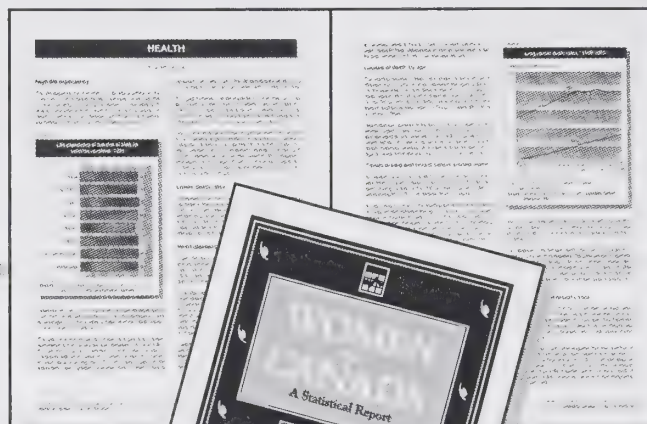
- **Index of retail petroleum products, May 1996** 13
- **Oil and gas production, April 1996** 13
- **Grains and oilseeds, April 1996** 14
- **Openness products, May 1996** 14
- **Processed meats and related data index, January, May 1996** 14
- **Business confidence, 1995-1997** 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 16

Canada

Women in Canada

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Recent decades have witnessed dramatic changes in the roles women play in Canadian society. There have been considerable improvements in the social and economic situation of women in the last two decades, however, gaps continue to exist between many leading socio-economic indicators for women and men. No other publication chronicles the changing status of women more clearly than ***Women in Canada!***

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Women in Canada (89-5030XPE, issue # 95001) is available in Canada for \$49 (plus PST & GST), US\$59 in the United States, and US\$69 in other countries.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 8, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

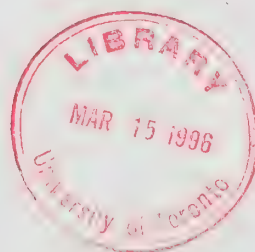
- **Labour force survey, February 1996** 2
 In February, the number of persons unemployed was virtually unchanged as expansion of the labour force kept pace with the growth in jobs. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.6%.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings, January 1996	6
Cereals and oilseeds review, December 1995	6
Pack of processed carrots, 1995	6
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

RELEASE DATES: March 11-15 9



MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

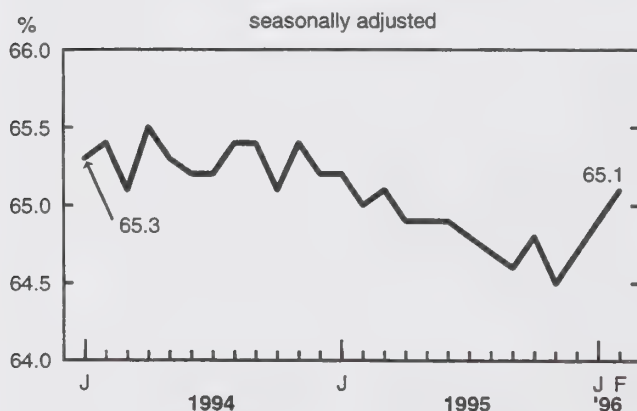
February 1996

Employment grew by 44,000 in February, continuing the upward trend observed since July 1995, with job gains totalling 170,000. This upward trend follows a pause in employment growth in the first half of 1995. In February, the number of persons unemployed was virtually unchanged as expansion of the labour force kept pace with the growth in jobs. This left the unemployment rate unchanged at 9.6%. The unemployment rate has hovered around this level since year-end 1994.

Employment growth lured people into the labour market

A rising participation rate is commonly viewed as an indicator of improved job opportunities. In February, the participation rate rose 0.2 percentage points for a third consecutive month. Both youths and adults contributed to this gain. The last time an increase of this magnitude was observed over a three-month period was in 1984. After moving upward during the 1980s, the participation rate has declined fairly consistently since the beginning of the 1990s.

Labour force participation rate



Adults and youths shared the job gains

Employment among adults aged 25 and over stuck to its upward trend, adding 22,000 jobs in February. This brought the gains for adults since July 1995 to 164,000 jobs. Since employment growth resumed last July, adults have accounted for practically all of the gains.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 also rose (+22,000) following little change in December and January. Youth employment was 20,000 jobs below its February 1995 level, after fluctuating monthly throughout 1995.

Gains in both full-time and part-time employment

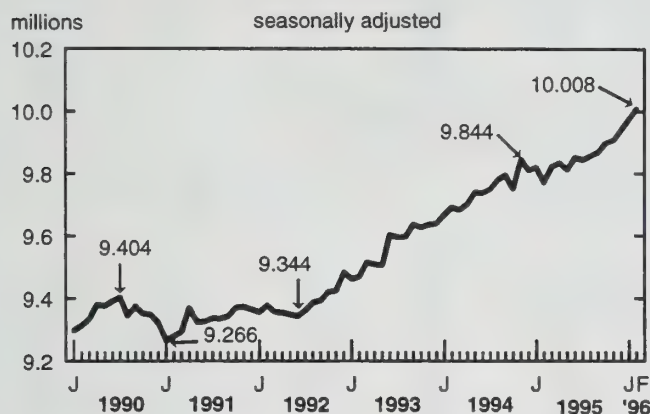
An increase in full-time employment in February (+25,000) brought the gain over the past three months to 82,000, more than offsetting the sharp loss in November. These recent gains brought full-time employment to 40,000 jobs above the December 1994 level, the last month when full-time employment showed an upward trend.

Part-time employment also increased in February (+19,000), bringing the gains over the past four months to 82,000. Growth in part-time employment has been on an upward trend since the first quarter of 1995, with the gains since March totalling 143,000.

Employment growth in services-producing industries

In February, employment in the services-producing industries stayed on its upward trend, gaining 33,000 jobs. Since July 1995, the job growth in these industries has totalled 163,000 (+1.7%). Over the same period, hours worked in the services-producing industries have increased at a slightly slower pace (+1.4%). The employment gains since July were mostly in trade (+73,000) and community, business and personal services (+95,000).

Employment in the services-producing industries



Since July 1995, employment in the goods-producing industries has shown little change. Gains in agriculture have been offset by small losses in other goods-producing industries. In February, employment declined in other primary industries, bringing the job losses since October to 19,000.

Employment in the goods-producing industries



Provincial labour markets

After showing little change in the last four months of 1995, employment in Newfoundland fell by 4,000 in both January and February. Employment in the province was 10,000 (-5.0%) below its February 1995 level. There was also no job growth in February in the other Atlantic provinces. But over the last year, employment has grown by 7.0% in Prince Edward

Island and 2.6% in Nova Scotia. Employment in New Brunswick was at about the same level as a year earlier.

Employment was little changed in February in Quebec, where job gains since July 1995 reached 63,000 (+2.0%). These gains contrast with the first six months of 1995, when employment did not grow. The recent gains have been in the services-producing industries.

In Ontario, employment climbed by a considerable 31,000 jobs, the largest monthly increase in two years. After having declined by 29,000 in the first eight months of 1995, employment in the province has rebounded by 76,000 jobs. The gains over the period have been in manufacturing and trade.

In February, employment increased by 7,000 jobs in both Manitoba and Alberta. The gain in Manitoba followed a loss of 10,000 jobs over the previous five months; the increase in Alberta brought the gains since November to 18,000 jobs. Employment in Saskatchewan, which has shown small monthly fluctuations during the past year, was down 0.9% compared with February 1995.

In British Columbia, the employment level changed little in February. Over the last eight months, however, it has grown by 1.7%.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The Labour Force Survey is available at 7:00 a.m. on release day on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca> under "What's new?".

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ended February 17, 1996* (71-001-PPB, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001-PFB, \$300 annually). The February 1996 issue of *The labour force* (71-001-XPB, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of March. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on April 4.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996
seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,052	15,105	0.4	64.9	65.1	0.2
Newfoundland	240	239	-0.4	53.0	52.8	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	71	71	0.0	67.4	67.6	0.2
Nova Scotia	441	441	0.0	60.1	60.1	0.0
New Brunswick	354	351	-0.8	59.1	58.6	-0.5
Quebec	3,652	3,671	0.5	62.5	62.8	0.3
Ontario	5,774	5,812	0.7	65.7	66.1	0.4
Manitoba	563	566	0.5	66.1	66.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	493	493	0.0	65.6	65.6	0.0
Alberta	1,504	1,514	0.7	72.1	72.5	0.4
British Columbia	1,967	1,952	-0.8	65.8	65.2	-0.6
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	13,614	13,658	0.3	58.7	58.8	0.1
Newfoundland	193	189	-2.1	42.6	41.7	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	61	61	0.0	58.0	58.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	391	389	-0.5	53.3	53.0	-0.3
New Brunswick	313	311	-0.6	52.3	51.9	-0.4
Quebec	3,253	3,257	0.1	55.7	55.7	0.0
Ontario	5,261	5,292	0.6	59.9	60.2	0.3
Manitoba	516	523	1.4	60.6	61.4	0.8
Saskatchewan	458	458	0.0	61.0	61.0	0.0
Alberta	1,389	1,396	0.5	66.6	66.8	0.2
British Columbia	1,786	1,784	-0.1	59.8	59.6	-0.2
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,438	1,447	0.6	9.6	9.6	0.0
Newfoundland	47	50	6.4	19.6	20.9	1.3
Prince Edward Island	10	10	0.0	13.9	14.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	50	52	4.0	11.3	11.8	0.5
New Brunswick	41	40	-2.4	11.6	11.4	-0.2
Quebec	399	414	3.8	10.9	11.3	0.4
Ontario	513	520	1.4	8.9	8.9	0.0
Manitoba	47	43	-8.5	8.3	7.6	-0.7
Saskatchewan	35	35	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
Alberta	115	118	2.6	7.6	7.8	0.2
British Columbia	181	168	-7.2	9.2	8.6	-0.6

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,605	14,831	1.5	63.7	63.9	0.2
Newfoundland	228	222	-2.5	50.0	48.9	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	64	68	5.6	61.4	64.0	2.6
Nova Scotia	414	422	1.9	56.8	57.5	0.7
New Brunswick	336	330	-1.6	56.3	55.2	-1.1
Quebec	3,541	3,606	1.8	61.2	61.7	0.5
Ontario	5,646	5,730	1.5	65.1	65.2	0.1
Manitoba	554	558	0.8	65.4	65.6	0.2
Saskatchewan	486	485	-0.3	65.0	64.6	-0.4
Alberta	1,454	1,487	2.3	70.7	71.2	0.5
British Columbia	1,882	1,921	2.1	64.4	64.1	-0.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	13,091	13,291	1.5	57.1	57.2	0.1
Newfoundland	185	174	-5.8	40.6	38.5	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	52	55	7.3	49.5	52.4	2.9
Nova Scotia	360	368	2.3	49.3	50.1	0.8
New Brunswick	291	290	-0.4	48.8	48.4	-0.4
Quebec	3,095	3,156	2.0	53.5	54.0	0.5
Ontario	5,118	5,181	1.2	59.0	58.9	-0.1
Manitoba	507	511	0.8	59.9	60.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	450	446	-0.9	60.2	59.5	-0.7
Alberta	1,337	1,367	2.3	65.0	65.5	0.5
British Columbia	1,696	1,742	2.7	58.0	58.1	0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,514	1,539	1.7	10.4	10.4	0.0
Newfoundland	43	47	11.7	18.7	21.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	13	12	-1.6	19.5	18.2	-1.3
Nova Scotia	55	54	-1.2	13.2	12.8	-0.4
New Brunswick	44	40	-8.9	13.2	12.3	-0.9
Quebec	446	450	0.9	12.6	12.5	-0.1
Ontario	529	549	3.8	9.4	9.6	0.2
Manitoba	47	47	1.1	8.4	8.4	0.0
Saskatchewan	36	39	7.8	7.4	8.0	0.6
Alberta	116	120	3.1	8.0	8.1	0.1
British Columbia	186	180	-3.3	9.9	9.4	-0.5

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

January 1996

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 18.1 million tonnes in January, an 8.8% decrease from January 1995. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during January 1996. Intermodal (piggyback) traffic in January totalled 1.1 million tonnes, a 15.2% drop from January 1995. Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal) fell 9.2% over the same period.

The year-to-date data for 1995 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1996 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001-XPB, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

December 1995

Grain prices declined in Canadian and U.S. markets in January as speculators liquidated their positions. The February 1 report on stocks of grain at December 31, 1995 (see *The Daily*, February 1, 1996) confirmed analysts' expectations: oilseed stocks have increased compared with December 1994, while feed grain stocks have decreased. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's January report on supply and demand showed tighter-than-expected corn stocks, and high prices have not helped to ration the demand. These two stories are discussed in the January 1996 situation report contained in the December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review*.

The December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of processed carrots

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed carrots are now available.

Pack of processed carrots, 1995 (32-239-XPB, \$14) will be available shortly. See: "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5380, 5383, 5397, 5514, 5517, 5518, 5538, 5557, 5562, 5564, 5577, 5582, 6855, 6864, 6870 and 6878.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact (613)	
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Meat and meat products (except poultry) (1011)	9,215.5	9,530.4	3.4	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables (1031)	2,476.9	2,416.5	-2.4	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Dry pasta products (1092)	180.7	250.9	38.8	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products (2999)	778.7	970.8	24.7	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Metal tanks (heavy gauge) (3021)	347.8	426.8	22.7	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Plate work (3022)	171.0	186.7	9.2	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Metal valve (3092)	337.6	348.7	3.3	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Motor vehicle stampings (3253)	2,823.5	3,294.9	16.7	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies (3259)	5,549.4	6,192.4	11.6	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Shipbuilding and repair (3271)	1,185.6	976.3	-17.7	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Electronic computing and peripheral equipment (3361)	3,241.7	5,106.7	57.5	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Other electrical industrial equipment (3379)	790.9	808.9	2.3	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Ready-mix concrete (3551)	1,562.4	1,636.3	4.7	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (3599)	258.7	267.2	3.3	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Industrial inorganic chemicals not elsewhere classified (3711)	2,494.6	2,673.7	7.2	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Soap and cleaning compounds (3761)	1,601.6	1,585.6	-1.0	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes),

January 1996

Catalogue number 43-009-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, January 1996

Catalogue number 45-001-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 12, no. 2

Catalogue number 50-002-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96; other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

March 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Perspectives of labour and income	Spring 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	January 1996
12	New housing price index	January 1996
13	Canadian social trends	Spring 1996
14	Consumer price index	February 1996
14	Composite index	February 1996
15	Monthly survey of manufacturing	January 1996
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 1996



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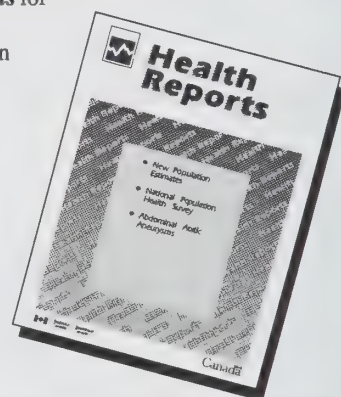
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 11, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

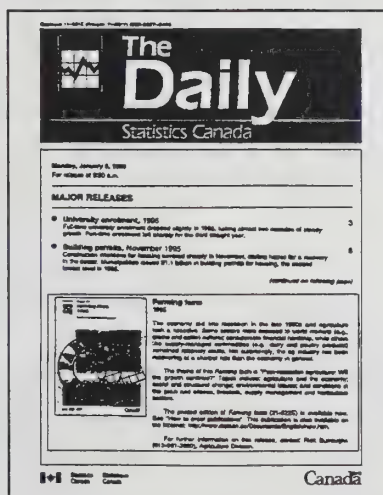
There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimates, February 1996

3

(continued on following page)



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Steel primary forms, January 1996	3
Oils and fats, December 1995	3
Railway operating statistics, October 1995	3
Software development and computer services, 1994-95	3
Farm capital value at July 1, 1995 and 1994	3
Air charter statistics, third quarter 1995	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimates February 1996

The raw materials price index (RMPI) increased 1.9% between January and February 1996, as all the major components increased. A 2.4% rise in the mineral fuels component led the way, followed by the vegetable and animal products (+2.2%), metals (+1.6%) and wood (+1.3%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 1.7% in February.

These early estimates of the February 1996 index are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms January 1996

Steel primary forms production in January totalled 1 188 564 tonnes, a 3.3% decrease from 1 229 638 tonnes in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1996 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats December 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in December totalled 82 104 tonnes, a 10.1% decrease from 91 350 tonnes in November 1995. In 1995, production totalled 972 985 tonnes, a 13.8% increase from 855 252 tonnes in 1994.

In December 1995, domestic sales of deodorized oils were as follows: margarine oil, 14 007 tonnes; shortening oil, 22 894 tonnes; and salad oil, 23 001 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The December 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics October 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported net income of \$25.0 million in October 1995. Their operating revenues totalled \$590.0 million, a 5.9% drop from October 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres decreased 5.8% over the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, at the end of October 1995, operating revenues had decreased 3.9% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003-XPB, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Software development and computer services 1994-95 (preliminary)

Preliminary aggregate data for 1994-95 from the annual Survey of the Software Development and Computer Services Industry are now available for Canada and the Atlantic provinces.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Farm capital value at July 1 1995 and 1994 (revised)

Data for 1995 and revised data for 1994 on the capital value of Canadian farms are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

The data on farm capital values are available in *Agriculture economic statistics supplement* (21-603-UPE, \$25/\$50), which will be released later. See "How to order publications". The data are now available on request via a fax service.

For further information on this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-3165), Agriculture Division. ■

Air charter statistics

Third quarter 1995

Preliminary data on the air charter business are now available for the third quarter of 1995.

The March 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XPB, \$11/\$105) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, January 1996

Catalogue number 41-011-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, January 1996

Catalogue number 44-001-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, January 1996

Catalogue number 46-002-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Retail trade, December 1995

Catalogue number 63-005-XPB

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

New motor vehicle sales, November 1995

Catalogue number 63-007-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Imports by commodity, December 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-007-XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, December 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-007-XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$150/US\$1,050).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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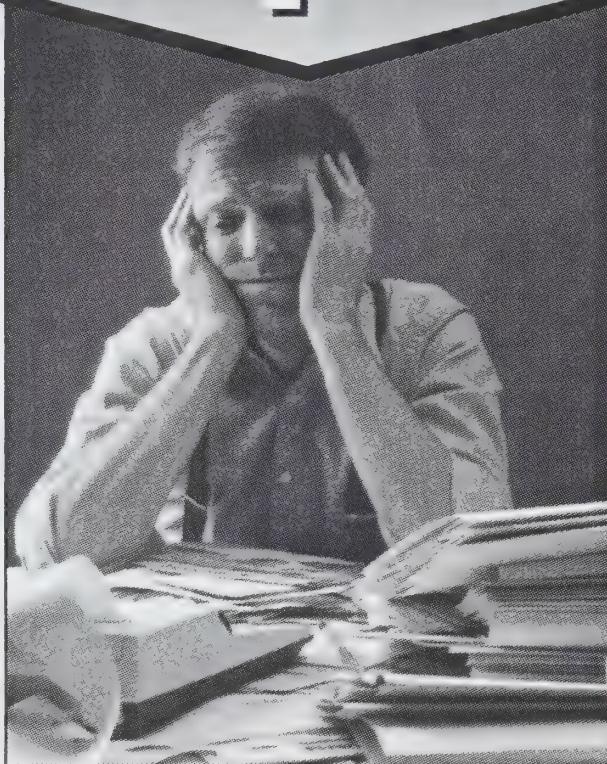
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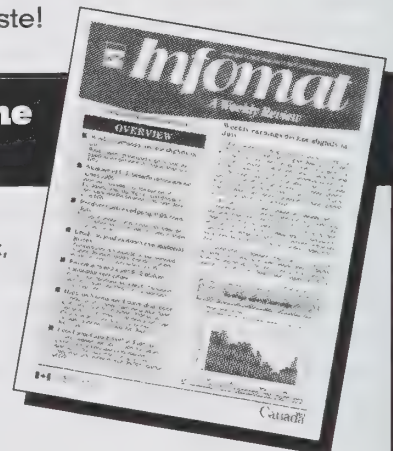
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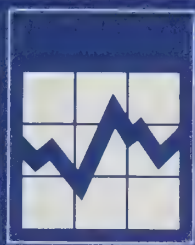
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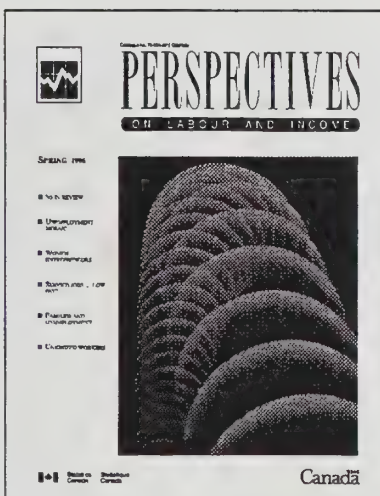
Tuesday, March 12, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Are service jobs low-paying?** 3
The common belief that the service sector pays low wages is not entirely misplaced. But to characterize all service jobs as low-paying can be misleading. In fact, the highest-paying industry in 1994 was in the service sector.
- **New motor vehicle sales, January 1996** 5
New motor vehicle sales fell 4.7% in January to the lowest level since July 1995.

(continued on following page)



Perspectives on labour and income Spring 1996

The Spring 1996 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* presents a study that compares the average weekly earnings of paid workers in the service sector with those of the goods sector. It also features an article that looks at the growth in entrepreneurship among women, and compares their characteristics with those of their male counterparts. Another article examines different measures of unemployment, while another study explores the trends in unionization rates by industry over the last two decades. Also included is a review of the changes and trends in the labour market in 1995, along with a focus on the unemployment rates by census metropolitan area (both these reports were pre-released on January 29).

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and reviews recent developments in the labour market. The Spring 1996 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$17/\$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeffrey Smith (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index, January 1996	7
Labour demand in Quebec, 1995	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Are service jobs low-paying?

The common belief that the service sector pays low wages is not entirely misplaced. But to characterize all service jobs as low-paying can be misleading. In fact, the highest-paying industry in 1994 was in the service sector: the 30,000 employees in "other financial intermediaries", which includes brokerage houses and stock exchanges, had average weekly earnings of \$1,240.

Most service workers earn low pay

In 1994, the services-producing sector employed over three-quarters of the Canadian work force. It disbursed a weekly payroll of more than \$4 billion to nearly 8 million employees. Those 8 million employees earned an average of about \$520 a week or about 22% less than the average \$660 earned by 2.4 million workers in the goods sector.

Some service sector jobs do pay well. But compared with employees in the goods-producing sector, most service workers earn low pay. Three-quarters of them are employed in industries reporting average weekly earnings below those of the goods sector.

Average earnings in the service sector vary considerably

Average weekly earnings in the service sector varied considerably among industries. In 1994, the average weekly earnings of \$1,240 in the highest-paying service industry (other financial intermediaries) were six times greater than the \$210 in the lowest-paying (food services).

In contrast, the highest-paying industry in the goods-producing sector (crude petroleum and natural gas) paid, on average, only three times more than

Note to readers

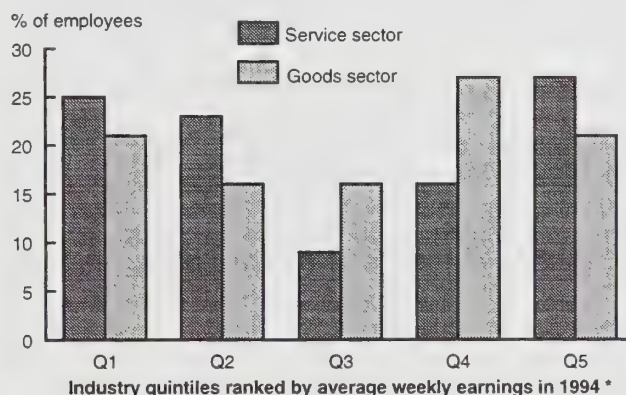
This study compares a wide range of average weekly earnings across 107 service industries. It also quantifies the disparity in earnings between workers in the services and goods sectors (based on 103 goods-producing industries). Industries in the service sector range from restaurants, stores and gas stations, to health care, government and financial institutions.

This study uses annual average data compiled from Statistics Canada's monthly Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. The survey collects information on the weekly payrolls, earnings and hours, and counts of paid employees. It is the largest survey of businesses in Canada and the only source of current weekly earnings at a detailed industry level.

It covers all employees in Canada, except those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military services.

the lowest (children's and other clothing and apparel manufacturing).

Employees in the service sector were concentrated in the highest- and lowest-paying industries



Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

* The first quintile has the highest earnings.

Only one in four service employees work in industries that pay more than the goods sector average

To make it easier to compare service sector earnings with the average of the goods sector, a total of 107 service industries were ranked from highest to lowest according to average weekly earnings, then divided into five equal segments or quintiles (each containing 21 or 22 industries). More than half of the 8 million service sector employees were concentrated in the highest- and lowest-paying quintiles.

In the highest-paying quintile (top 20%) of service industries, which employed 25% of service workers, average weekly earnings in 1994 ranged from \$670 to \$1,240. Many of these workers were in the transportation, public services or financial services industries. Although the average weekly earnings for

employees in this quintile were above the average earnings of the goods sector (\$660), the earnings of most were less than 25% higher.

The lowest-paying industry quintile (bottom 20%) accounted for the greatest proportion of service workers, at 27%. In these low-paying industries—predominantly retail trade, food and accommodation, and personal services—average weekly earnings ranged from \$210 to \$360.

This release is based on an article appearing in the Spring 1996 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$17/\$56), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lee Grenon (613-951-5254), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

New motor vehicle sales

January 1996

New motor vehicle sales got off to a slow start in January, when sales fell 4.7% from December. New vehicle dealers sold 94,898 vehicles in January, the fewest since July 1995. However, sales reports released by the automotive industry indicate a sales increase in February.

The passenger car market led the decline. Sales fell 6.5% to 52,707 cars, slightly above the 13-year low recorded in April 1995.

Note to readers

Passenger cars include cars used for personal and commercial purposes (such as taxis or rental cars). Trucks include minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

All data have been seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified. Market share is calculated from unadjusted data.

The other automakers reported a 6.2% decline in car sales.

Despite their weakness in car sales, the Big Three automakers captured 71% of the passenger car market in January. This was their highest market share since January 1994, when they sold 72% of passenger cars.

North American-made passenger car sales fell 3.7% in January, while sales of cars made overseas plunged 21.8%. Over 89% of new cars sold in January were made in North America, compared with 82% in January 1995. Imported vehicles have been following a long downward sales trend, as foreign automakers continue to move more of their automobile production to North America.

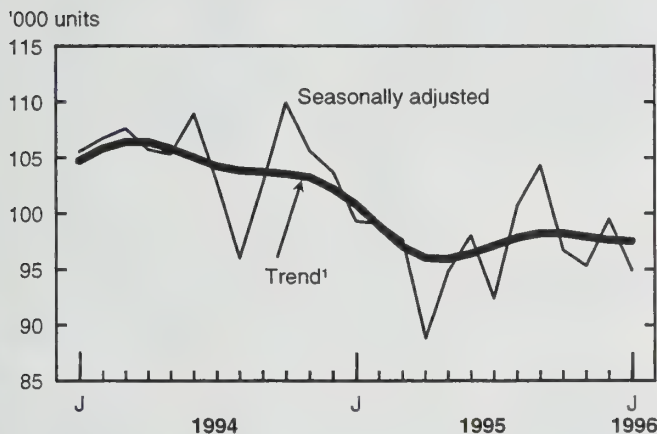
Truck sales fell 2.3% to 42,191 in January. This was still above the average number of trucks sold per month in 1995 (41,362).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1996 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

The Big Three automakers were hardest hit by the decline in car sales, selling 6.7% fewer cars in January.

New motor vehicle sales

	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	99,349	99,545	94,898	-4.5	-4.7
Passenger cars	57,006	56,376	52,707	-7.5	-6.5
North American ¹	45,421	47,735	45,949	1.2	-3.7
Imports	11,585	8,642	6,758	-41.7	-21.8
Big Three automakers	36,696	36,776	34,319	-6.5	-6.7
Other automakers	20,310	19,600	18,388	-9.5	-6.2
Trucks, vans and buses	42,343	43,168	42,191	-0.4	-2.3
	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Market share	
				Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	74,721	73,765	-1.3		
Passenger cars	42,070	40,051	-4.8	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	34,646	35,825	3.4	82.4	89.4
Big Three automakers	28,419	27,848	-2.0	67.6	69.5
Other automakers	6,227	7,977	28.1	14.8	19.9
Imports	7,424	4,226	-43.1	17.6	10.6
Big Three automakers	1,084	519	-52.1	2.6	1.3
Other automakers	6,340	3,707	-41.5	15.1	9.3
Trucks, vans and buses	32,651	33,714	3.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	30,450	32,625	7.1	93.3	96.8
Imports	2,201	1,089	-50.5	6.7	3.2

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index

January 1996

In January 1996, the new housing price index decreased 2.1% from a year earlier. January marked the 19th consecutive month in which the annual percentage change in new home prices was negative. In fact, the annual rate of change has been moving downward since June 1994 (the last time it was positive at +0.1%).

From December 1995 to January 1996, the total index dropped 0.1%. In 9 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices, which resulted in no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the six cities with monthly increases, the largest was for Regina (+0.3%). Of the six cities with monthly decreases, the largest were for Charlottetown (-0.5%) and Québec (-0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPE, \$23/\$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

(1986=100)

	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
		% change	
Canada total	133.0	-2.1	-0.1
House only	122.9	-2.0	-0.1
Land only	166.0	-1.7	-0.1
St. John's	127.1	-0.5	-
Halifax	121.2	1.4	0.1
Charlottetown	115.5	-1.8	-0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.6	-0.9	-
Québec	135.1	0.4	-0.5
Montréal	137.1	-0.1	-
Ottawa-Hull	119.4	-2.8	-
Toronto	137.6	-0.1	0.1
Hamilton	125.2	-1.9	0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.6	-0.2	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.5	-0.7	0.2
London	141.3	-3.8	-
Windsor	128.3	-0.4	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.2	-0.4	-0.1
Winnipeg	118.0	0.7	-0.1
Regina	132.8	3.2	0.3
Saskatoon	114.2	1.9	-
Calgary	141.3	0.1	-
Edmonton	145.6	-1.4	0.1
Vancouver	132.9	-6.5	-0.4
Victoria	113.0	-8.8	-0.4

- Nil or zero.

Labour demand in Quebec

1995

Data from the 1995 Survey of the Characteristics of Labour Demand in Quebec are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Johannis (613-951-0662), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of processed carrots, 1995

Catalogue number 32-239-XPB

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Railway carloadings, January 1996, vol. 73, no. 1

Catalogue number 52-001-XPB

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Oil pipeline transport, December 1995

Catalogue number 55-001-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Unemployment insurance statistics,

December 1995, last issue

Catalogue number 73-001-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Perspectives on labour and income, Spring 1996

Catalogue number 75-001-XPE

(Canada: \$17/\$56; United States: US\$21/US\$68; other countries: US\$24/US\$80).

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Wednesday, March 13, 1996

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Motor carriers of freight—large, for-hire carriers, fourth quarter 1995	2
Trusted pension funds, third quarter 1995	2
Wage rates for hired agricultural labour, 1995	2
Blow-moulded plastic bottles, fourth quarter 1995	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 3



Canadian social trends

Spring 1996

The Spring 1996 issue of *Canadian social trends* features three articles examining government sponsored income security programs for seniors (an overview, an article on Old Age Security, and another on the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans). Other articles in this issue are "Canadians working at home", "Distance education: Beyond correspondence courses", "Health facts from the 1994 National Population Health Survey" and "1996 Census: Count yourself in!".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Spring 1996 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, \$10/\$34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Motor carriers of freight—large, for-hire carriers

Fourth quarter 1995

During the fourth quarter of 1995, Canada-based for-hire motor carriers of freight (those with annual operating revenues greater than \$25 million) generated \$1,004 million in operating revenues. This translated into an average of \$17.3 million per carrier, down from \$18.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1994.

The operating ratio (total operating expenses divided by total operating revenues) was 0.96, up from 0.95 in the fourth quarter of 1994. General freight carriers maintained a ratio of 0.96 during the fourth quarters of 1994 and 1995, whereas specialized freight carriers saw their ratio jump from 0.94 to 0.97. An operating ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

These data and more are now available from the Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Trusteed pension funds

Third quarter 1995

The assets of trusteed pension funds (\$344 billion at market value at the end of the third quarter of 1995) represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of the chartered banks. These funds hold close to two-thirds of the assets of all employer-sponsored pension plans.

Data for the third quarter of 1995 from the Quarterly Survey of Trusteed Pension Funds, as well as revised data for the six previous quarters, are now available. Estimates of the income, expenditures and investment portfolio (book and market value) for all trusteed pension funds are derived from this survey of the largest funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001-XPB, \$18/\$60) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Wage rates for hired agricultural labour 1995

Between 1994 and 1995, the average wage rates of hired agricultural labour rose a modest 1.6%. The average wage for hired agricultural labour in Canada last year was \$8.89 per hour.

All types of agricultural workers except machinery operators received higher wages last year. Wage rates rose in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, but dropped in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 160.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890), Agriculture Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles

Fourth quarter 1995

Data for the fourth quarter of 1995 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

The December 1995 issue of *Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles* (47-006-XPB, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Note: The December 1995 issue will be the last publication of this series.

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics updates, issue 95-004,
March 1996

Catalogue number 10-600E

(Canada: \$144; United States: US\$173; other
countries: US\$202).

Canadian social trends, Spring 1996

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$10/\$34; United States: US\$13/US\$41; other
countries: US\$15/US\$48).

The consumer price index, February 1996

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, March 14

Average prices of selected farm inputs,
January 1996

Catalogue number 62-012

(Canada: \$9/\$48; United States: US\$11/US\$58; other
countries: US\$13/US\$68).

Building permits, January 1996

Catalogue number 64-001-XPB

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
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Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library
Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 14, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

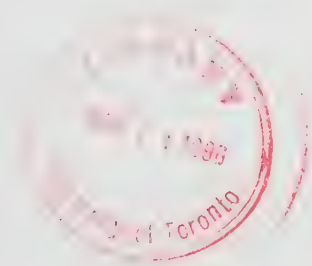
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, February 1996** 2
In February, consumers paid 1.3% more for the CPI's basket of goods and services than they did in February 1995. This was the smallest annual increase in inflation in over a year.
- **Composite index, February 1996** 4
The leading index grew by 0.6% in February following a revised 0.5% increase in January. Together with modest gains in employment, this suggests that the December slip in GDP will not carry over into 1996.

OTHER RELEASES

- Steel primary forms, week ending March 9, 1996 6
- Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, January 1996 6
- Shipments of office furniture products, fourth quarter 1995 6
- Annual survey of manufactures, 1994 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8



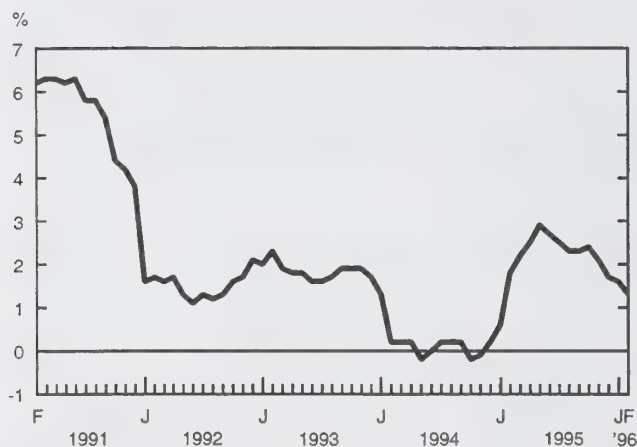
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

February 1996

Inflation, according to the consumer price index (CPI), continued to slow in February. Consumers paid 1.3% more for goods and services than they did in February 1995. This was the smallest annual increase in inflation in over a year.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Higher transportation-related charges (especially for new vehicles, insurance premiums and gasoline) were responsible for nearly half the increase in the CPI since February 1995. Other items showing significant price increases included paper supplies, restaurant meals, telephone services, tuition fees and rental accommodation. Canadians paid less in February than they did a year earlier for food from stores, clothing, footwear and personal care supplies.

A 0.1% advance between January and February

The CPI's slight 0.1% increase between January and February resulted primarily from advances for clothing, footwear and travel services. These rises were largely seasonal.

Prices of clothing and footwear advanced 1.5%. This component traditionally shows increases of this magnitude in February, largely because sales for many items end then. Another factor is that the first inventory

for spring enters the market. New stock often replaces that which is on sale, and sellers often raise prices with the introduction of new inventory.

Even with this advance, retail prices of clothing and footwear did not fully recover from the unusually large price decline in December 1995. Further, consumers paid 1.0% less for these products than they did in February 1995, despite the fact that the industry has faced higher prices over the past year or two for many fibres and materials (such as polyester, cotton and leather). The overall picture suggests continued weak demand and strong competition in this sector.

Another component showing a seasonal price increase was travel services. Hotel and motel rates climbed, partly because of the ski season and partly because promotions ended in Montréal, Ottawa and Toronto. Travel tour prices advanced; February is the beginning of the peak season for southern holidays.

The food component showed a slight price increase. Although they paid less for fresh fruits and vegetables in February, consumers paid more for meat, bakery products, dairy products and restaurant meals. Alcoholic beverages also cost more.

Declines in mortgage interest charges and gasoline prices helped keep down inflation.

Provinces at a glance

Between February 1995 and February 1996, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from a low of 0.7% in Nova Scotia to a high of 2.0% in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, consumers paid less than they did a year earlier for food and gasoline; across Canada, prices of these items increased on average. In Prince Edward Island, consumers faced higher than average price increases to operate their households and to purchase clothing and footwear.

Between January and February, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a 0.1% drop in Manitoba to a 0.5% rise in Prince Edward Island. In Manitoba, declines in piped gas charges and food prices were important reasons for the decline. In Prince Edward Island, unusually large advances in clothing prices were a major cause for the increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454, 7477 and 7478.

The February 1996 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price index and its major components (1986=100)

	Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	134.4	134.2	132.7	0.1	1.3
Food	126.8	126.7	126.4	0.1	0.3
Shelter	134.3	134.3	133.7	0.0	0.4
Household operations and furnishings	123.5	123.2	120.7	0.2	2.3
Clothing and footwear	132.0	130.1	133.3	1.5	-1.0
Transportation	140.4	140.5	136.1	-0.1	3.2
Health and personal care	136.0	135.9	136.1	0.1	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	142.9	142.0	139.6	0.6	2.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	145.3	144.9	141.2	0.3	2.9
Goods	127.6	127.3	126.5	0.2	0.9
Services	142.7	142.5	140.3	0.1	1.7
All-items excluding food and energy	137.2	136.8	135.0	0.3	1.6
Energy	126.9	127.2	126.0	-0.2	0.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.4	74.5	75.4		
All-items (1981=100)	177.9				

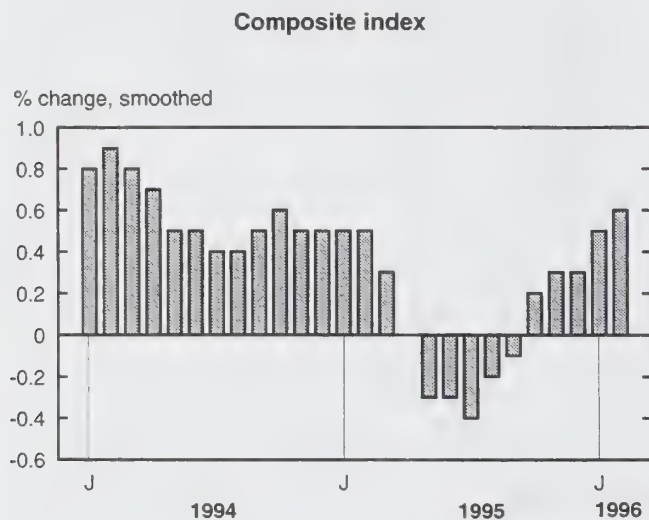
Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1986=100)

	Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland	128.3	128.0	126.8	0.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	132.6	132.0	130.0	0.5	2.0
Nova Scotia	130.5	130.4	129.6	0.1	0.7
New Brunswick	130.0	129.5	128.6	0.4	1.1
Quebec	132.0	131.5	130.1	0.4	1.5
Ontario	135.4	135.1	133.8	0.2	1.2
Manitoba	136.5	136.7	134.6	-0.1	1.4
Saskatchewan	136.7	136.5	134.7	0.1	1.5
Alberta	133.7	133.6	131.7	0.1	1.5
British Columbia	138.2	138.1	136.6	0.1	1.2
Whitehorse	130.8	130.9	129.2	-0.1	1.2
Yellowknife	133.5	133.4	130.5	0.1	2.3

Composite index

February 1996

The leading index grew by 0.6% in February following a revised 0.5% increase in January. Together with modest gains in employment, this suggests that the December slip in GDP will not carry over into 1996. Five of the ten components posted increases, led by financial markets and services, while two were unchanged. Three components fell (the same as in January), as weak domestic demand was reflected in mixed demand for manufactured goods.



Household demand continued to show few signs of firming at the beginning of 1996. Housing starts

regained some of the ground lost in January, but all of the rebound was in the volatile multiple units component, and vacancy rates remain very high. A drop in starts of single-family dwellings negated the marginal gains posted in late 1995. As a result of weak housing, furniture and appliances sales fell for a ninth consecutive month. Outlays for durable goods tumbled, reversing four months of increases, due to slow sales of cars.

Manufacturing activity weakened as the recent slump in household demand was reinforced by slowing demand for capital goods. Planned business investment spending, one of the pillars of growth in 1995, has been trimmed for the first time since 1992. The shipments-to-inventories of finished goods ratio was unchanged; output has been cut enough to be re-aligned with reduced sales. The length of the average work week was unchanged in February after two successive monthly increases.

The financial market indicators, along with services, increasingly dominated the growth of the overall index.

The U.S. leading indicator posted its 11th consecutive drop, aggravated by bad weather in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the March 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$22/\$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Feb. 1996	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	171.4	171.7	172.2	172.7	173.5	174.6	0.6
Housing index ¹	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.1	104.9	106.1	1.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,967	1,977	1,985	1,991	2,000	2,009	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,495	4,520	4,554	4,595	4,669	4,748	1.7
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,684	30,836	30,909	31,045	31,327	31,699	1.2
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	214.8	214.5	214.3	213.9	213.7	213.4	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week (hours)	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	12,480	12,443	12,405	12,399	12,445	12,485	0.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.00*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	1,141.7	1,136.6	1,132.6	1,129.0	1,124.6	1,121.6	-0.3
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	3,930.5	3,937.7	3,946.0	3,949.7	3,951.0	3,947.8	-0.1
Unsmoothed composite	172.4	174.2	173.7	174.3	176.3	177.9	0.9

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

* Difference from the previous month.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 9, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 9, 1996 totalled 287 647 tonnes, down 2.8% from 296 007 tonnes a week earlier, but up 4.7% from 274 718 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of the week totalled 2 692 611 tonnes, a 2.8% decrease from 2 770 210 tonnes during the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

January 1996

In January, production of oriented strandboard totalled 317 525 cubic metres, a 15.5% increase from 274 800 (revised) cubic metres in January 1995. Particleboard production reached 161 359 cubic metres, up 4.6% from 154 331 (revised) cubic metres in January 1995. Fibreboard production in January 1996 was 28 279 cubic metres, down 4.9% from 29 742 (revised) cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 5) and 122 (series 8).

The January 1996 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard* (36-003-XBP, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products

Fourth quarter 1995

For the quarter ended December 31, 1995, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$245.9 million, a

15.7% increase from \$212.5 million (revised) shipped during the fourth quarter of 1994.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1995 are now available. Data classified by province of destination are available, as are data on exports.

The December 1995 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006-XPB, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5382, 5386, 5392, 5450, 5474, 5481, 5508, 5509, 5532, 5543, 5547, 5574, 5581, 5583, 6872, 6873, 6876, 6892 and 6898.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251-XPB, \$38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact (613)	
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Fish products (1021)	2,564.5	2,900.2	13.1	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Other dairy products (1049)	3,840.7	4,017.7	4.6	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Bread and other bakery products (1072)	2,028.8	2,172.2	7.1	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Tire and tube (1511)	1,457.2	1,549.3	6.3	33-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Children's clothing (2451)	457.3	440.8	-3.6	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Wooden household furniture (2611)	951.9	1,060.8	11.4	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other furniture and fixtures not elsewhere classified (2699)	434.7	467.7	7.6	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Steel pipe and tube (2921)	1,563.1	2,018.0	29.1	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Iron foundries (2941)	1,026.0	1,065.2	3.8	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515
Metal dies, moulds and patterns (3062)	1,031.7	1,330.2	28.9	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Compressor, pump and industrial fan (3191)	801.6	940.0	17.3	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Other machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (3199)	3,539.4	4,477.5	26.5	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Telecommunications equipment (3351)	3,811.2	4,457.6	17.0	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Electrical switch-gear and protective equipment (3372)	755.1	810.1	7.3	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Communications and energy wire and cable (3381)	1,512.5	1,804.0	19.3	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials (3721)	812.6	1,062.8	30.8	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Mixed fertilizer (3722)	423.8	484.5	14.3	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Pharmaceutical and medicine (3741)	4,544.0	4,451.3	-2.0	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Sign and display (3971)	568.0	617.1	8.7	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, December 1995
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB
(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Oils and fats, December 1995
Catalogue number 32-006-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Production and shipments of blow-moulded
plastic bottles**, quarter ended December 31, 1995
Catalogue number 47-006-XPB
(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other
countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Railway operating statistics, vol. 75, no. 10,
October 1995
Catalogue number 52-003-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Telephone statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 56-203-XPB
(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; other countries:
US\$55).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 15, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, January 1996** 2
Manufacturers, having experienced virtually no growth in shipments since the beginning of 1995, gained little ground in January.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, January 1996** 5
Americans' same-day car trips to Canada reached a 15-year high in January 1996.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index, February 1996	8
Selected financial indexes, February 1996	8
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending February 21, 1996	8
Shipments of rolled steel, January 1996	8
Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM, first quarter 1996	8
Average prices of selected farm inputs, February 1996	9
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	9



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 12

RELEASE DATES: March 18-22 13



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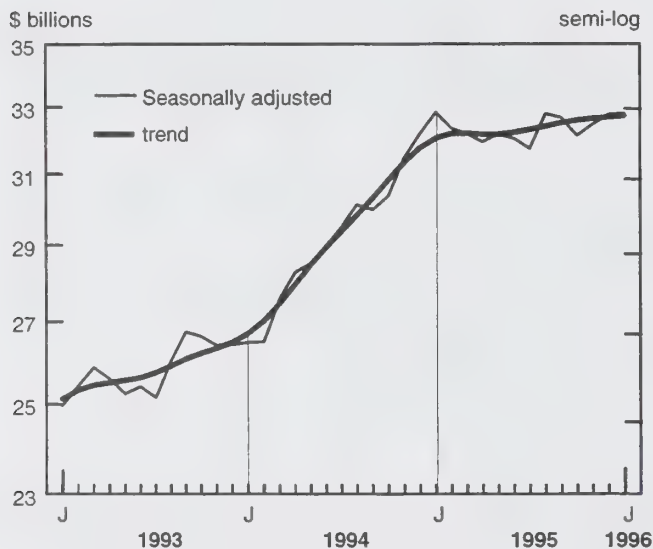
MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

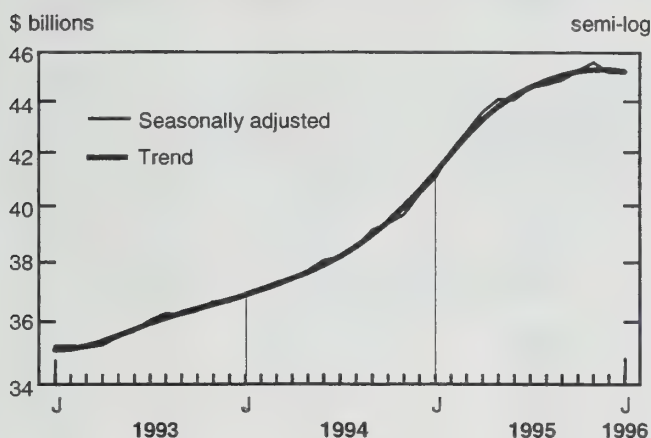
January 1996

Manufacturers, having experienced virtually no growth in shipments since the beginning of 1995, gained little ground in January.

Shipments little changed



Inventory growth may be slowing



Decreases were observed in the aircraft and parts (-3.9%), the motor vehicle (-5.6%), and the machinery (-2.0%) industries.

Significant offsetting increases were recorded in the paper and allied products (+3.2%) and the food (+1.6%) industries. This was the eighteenth increase in the paper and allied products industry in as many months. Inventories in this industry now stand 34.4% higher than they were in January of 1995.

The most recent Business Conditions Survey indicated that manufacturers in general were not happy with the level of finished product inventories at the beginning of January, and felt they might have to cut both production and employment in the first quarter as a result.

The flat picture in both shipments and inventories resulted in no noticeable change in the inventories-to-shipments ratio, which remained at 1.38. (A rising

inventories-to-shipments ratio points to a possible oversupply and suggests that output may have to be curbed in the future.)

Unfilled orders showing some strength

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders, a key determinant of future shipments, increased for the second straight month in January, rising 0.5% to \$32.7 billion. The two recent increases have only partially reversed the effect of steep declines observed after April 1995, when unfilled orders reached an all-time high. Unfilled orders in January stood 5.4% below the April peak.

The increase was propelled by the aircraft and parts industry (+2.5), which continues to grow in strength. Unfilled orders for the electrical and electronic parts (+3.5%) and the machinery (+3.1%) industries also rose.

These rises were overshadowed by continued weakness in the motor vehicles industry which, with a decline of 8.1%, recorded the largest of nine consecutive drops.

New orders, mirroring unfilled orders, increased by 0.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579, 9581 and 9582.

The January 1996 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

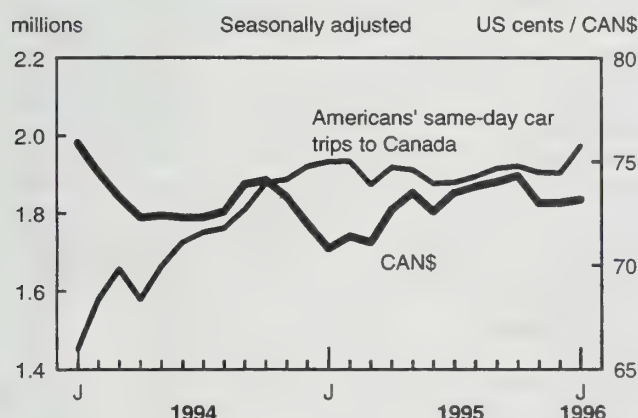
	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,164	0.7	44,071	1.2	34,343	-0.5	31,987	-0.1	1.37
June 1995	32,038	-0.4	44,058	0.0	33,750	-1.7	31,445	-1.7	1.38
July 1995	31,743	-0.9	44,563	1.1	34,083	1.0	32,077	2.0	1.40
August 1995	32,785	3.3	44,675	0.3	33,643	-1.3	32,346	0.8	1.36
September 1995	32,678	-0.3	44,856	0.4	33,104	-1.6	32,139	-0.6	1.37
October 1995	32,115	-1.7	45,244	0.9	32,741	-1.1	31,752	-1.2	1.41
November 1995	32,470	1.1	45,592	0.8	32,437	-0.9	32,166	1.3	1.40
December 1995	32,756	0.9	45,178	-0.9	32,492	0.2	32,811	2.0	1.38
January 1996	32,798	0.1	45,155	-0.1	32,654	0.5	32,959	0.4	1.38

Travel between Canada and other countries

January 1996

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada increased 3.7% to 2.0 million in January, the highest number of such excursions recorded since June 1981. At that time, the Canadian dollar was worth US83 cents, compared with US73 cents in January 1996.

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada reached a 15-year high in January



After dropping to a recent low of 1.5 million trips in January 1994, same-day car trips by Americans to Canada were on the rise throughout 1994. This type of travel fluctuated from month to month in 1995.

Same-day cross-border car trips are often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping. According to the most recent annual data available, Americans reported shopping on 71% of their car excursions to Canada in 1994, a proportion that has been relatively stable over the last five years.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

Excursions are same-day trips.

Characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter of 1996 will be available August 27.

Meanwhile, the number of Canadians' excursions to the United States by car also increased (+1.5%) to 3.0 million trips. This type of travel has been relatively stable since mid-1994, remaining well below the peak of 5.4 million trips reached when the Canadian dollar was worth US88 cents in November 1991.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	1,444	3.3	2,455	-2.7
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	98	-3.2	374	-2.7
Quebec	68	-1.5	199	-3.2
Ontario	1,120	6.9	1,187	-0.4
Manitoba	14	-15.0	37	-3.7
Saskatchewan	4	1.0	15	-14.4
Alberta	5	-13.5	10	-18.6
British Columbia	134	-11.9	633	-5.8
Yukon	1	-22.2	-	-38.7

^p preliminary figures.

- less than 500.

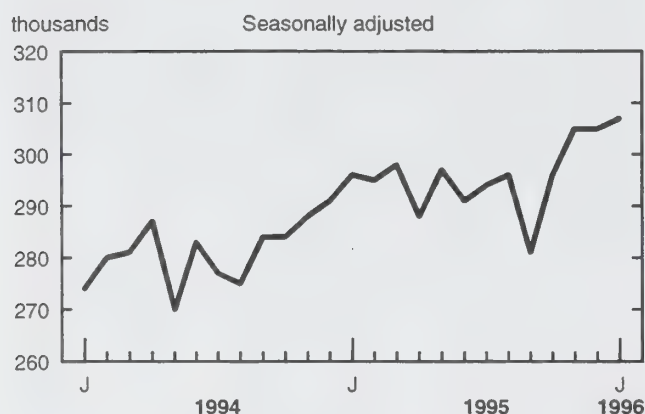
Canadians made a record number of trips overseas in January

Canadians' overnight trips outside the country increased by 3.9% in January 1996, to reach 1.6 million trips. The majority of these trips (1.3 million) were to the United States, 4.8% more than in December.

Overnight trips to the United States have dropped from the December 1991 high of 1.8 million trips to their most recent low of 1.1 million trips in August 1994. Since then, they have been inching upward.

Countries other than the United States continued to attract Canadians in growing numbers. The long-term upward trend in this type of travel progressed in January, with Canadians making a record 307,000 overnight trips overseas.

Canadians made a record number of trips overseas in January



Foreigners' overnight trips to Canada decreased slightly

Foreigners made 1.4 million trips of at least one night to Canada in January, a 0.8% decrease from December. This was due to a 1.2% drop in overnight trips by Americans who made 1.1 million trips of at least one night to Canada. Overnight travel to Canada by Americans has been relatively stable over the past year.

Overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents increased slightly (+0.4%) from the previous month, to 333,000 trips. While this type of travel has been generally increasing since mid-1992, January's level

was still 7.2% below the peak level recorded in October 1995.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of selected overseas countries

	Jan. 1996p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Origin		
Europe	63	6.9
France	12	27.8
Germany	12	12.6
United Kingdom	19	7.0
Other Europe	20	-5.5
Asia	49	3.1
Hong Kong	5	-37.8
Japan	22	5.6
South Korea	7	44.1
Taiwan	3	10.4
Other Asia	11	12.1
Other Countries	22	-3.6
Australia	8	7.6
Other Countries	14	-8.8

^P preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The January 1996 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791, fax: 613-951-2909), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,962	2,950	2,995	1.5
One or more nights	783	769	804	4.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,237	1,225	1,284	4.8
Other countries	305	305	307	0.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,906	1,904	1,974	3.7
One or more nights	665	725	654	-9.9
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,069	1,086	1,073	-1.2
Other countries ²	336	332	333	0.4
	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996		
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change		
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,455	-2.7		
One or more nights	506	-4.1		
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	993	3.6		
Other countries	427	2.2		
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,444	3.3		
One or more nights	246	-12.1		
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	432	-2.0		
Other countries ²	133	3.6		

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index February 1996

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in February 1996 from January's level of 137.7. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 137.7 in February 1996 from 137.5 in February 1995.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in June 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes February 1996

February 1996 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76), will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings Seven-day period ending February 21, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending February 21, 1996, increased 6.0% from the same period last year to 4.7 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded increased 2.8%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 292 000 tonnes, a 1.8% decrease from the same seven-day period of 1995. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 10.3% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 5.5% during seven days. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 33.4 million tonnes, a 6.1% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel January 1996

Rolled steel shipments for January 1996 totalled 1 176 431 tonnes, up 17.1% from 1 004 957 tonnes in December 1995 and up 4.4% from 1 126 653 tonnes in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1996 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM First quarter 1996

Inter-corporate ownership CD-ROM is an essential research tool for researching and monitoring the Canadian business scene and for keeping on top of the constantly changing corporate world. Its database covers more than 80,000 corporations and provides valuable data on parent firm, country of control, province of head office and percentage of owned voting rights. A sophisticated retrieval system allows rapid searching for such information on any of the listed corporations.

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM can be purchased as a single issue for \$1,750 or as an annual subscription for \$3,000. A 50% discount is available to Canadian educational institutions.

For further details about this product, or to obtain a demonstration diskette, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

February 1996

Data on the average prices of selected farm inputs for February 1996 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal

statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5385, 5402, 5479, 5498, 5499, 5520, 5521, 5523, 5546, 5569, 5576, 6854 and 6871.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251-XPB, \$38), *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251-XPB, \$38), *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact (613)	
	\$ millions		%change			
Industry (SIC)						
Fluid milk (1041)	3,478.2	3,395.2	-2.4	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Soft drink (1111)	2,361.0	2,298.6	-2.6	32-251-XPB	P. Zylstra	951-3511
Bed spring and mattress (2691)	391.2	417.9	6.8	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other commercial printing (2819)	5,242.2	5,666.6	8.1	36-251-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Platemaking, typesetting and bindery (2821)	1,100.3	1,088.0	-1.1	36-251-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Other fabricated structural metal products (3029)	943.4	1,043.1	10.6	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Metal doors and windows (3031)	921.6	1,018.0	10.5	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other ornamental and architectural metal products (3039)	581.7	639.4	9.9	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment (3194)	1,391.2	1,265.9	-9.0	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Major appliances (electric and non-electric) (3321)	917.3	946.3	3.2	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Other communication and electronic equipment (3359)	2,460.7	2,618.7	6.4	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Other concrete products (3549)	420.9	447.5	6.3	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Industrial organic chemical, n.e.c. (3712)	3,951.5	5,172.3	30.9	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, December 1995

Catalogue number 45-004-XPB

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Department store sales and stocks, December 1995

Catalogue number 63-002-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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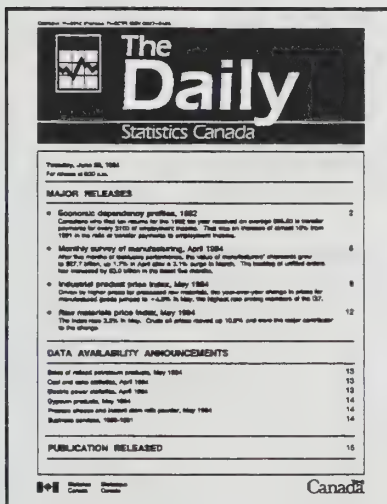
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March 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Retail trade	January 1996
21	Canadian economic observer	March 1996
21	Wholesale trade	January 1996
22	Tuberculosis	1994

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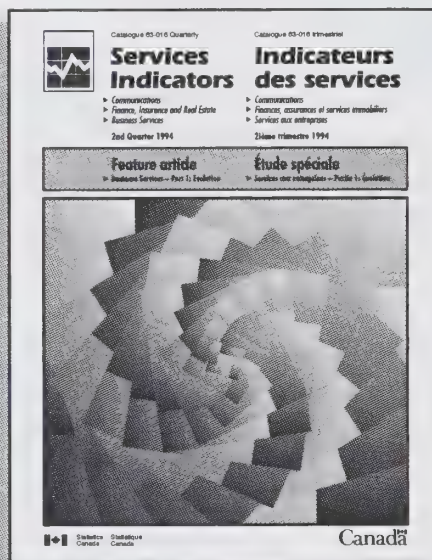
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 18, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

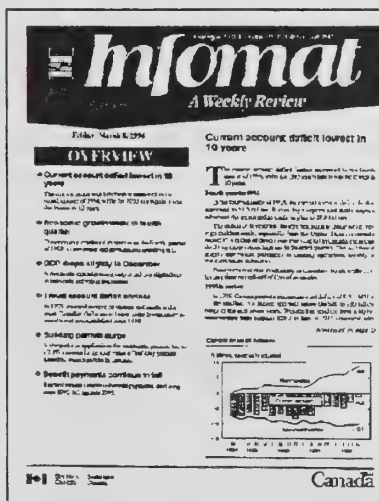


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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

2



Infomat: The paper alternative

On April 1, *The Daily* will stop being a paper-based publication and become an electronic information service. For several months now, a growing number of *The Daily's* readers have been making the switch to the electronic edition, which is available free of charge every business day at 8:30 a.m., official release time, via the Internet. Many readers, however, prefer a paper version.

If you would like to go on receiving a printed publication, then *Infomat* is the answer. Printed every Friday, *Infomat* is a concise, crisp bulletin, which summarizes the week's economic and social releases. Like *The Daily*, it will keep you up-to-date on consumer prices, manufacturing, imports and exports, employment and unemployment figures, and dozens of other key indicators. To begin your weekly subscription to *Infomat* (11-002-XPE, \$140 annually in Canada), see "How to order publications". For further information about the publication, contact the Editor, Anna Kemeny (613-951-1197), Communications Division.

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Quarterly shipments of office furniture products,
quarter ended December 31, 1995
Catalogue number 35-006-XPB
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The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
requirements of American National Standard for Information
Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library
Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Canada's international transactions in securities,
December 1995
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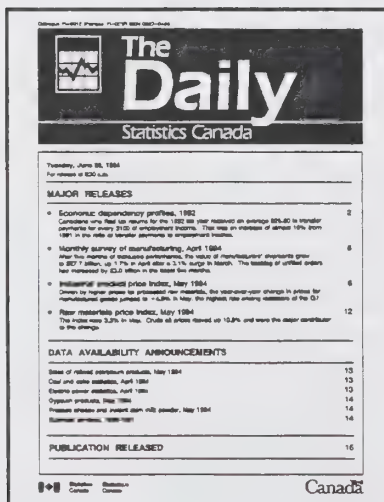
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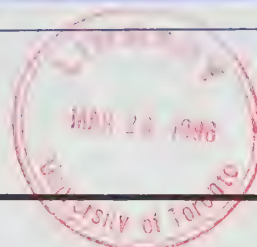


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

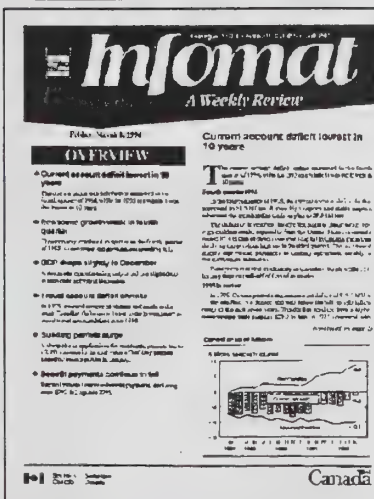
There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains, February 1996	2
Government spending on adult correctional services, 1994/95	2
Hospital annual statistics and indicators, 1992/93	3
Pulpwood and wood residue, January 1996	3
Telephone statistics, January 1996	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4



Infomat: The paper alternative

On April 1, *The Daily* will stop being a paper-based publication and become an electronic information service. For several months now, a growing number of *The Daily*'s readers have been making the switch to the electronic edition, which is available free of charge every business day at 8:30 a.m., official release time, on the Internet. Many readers, however, prefer a paper version.

If you would like to go on receiving a printed publication, then *Infomat* is the answer. Printed every Friday, *Infomat* offers a concise, crisp review of the week's economic and social releases. Like *The Daily*, it will keep you up-to-date on consumer prices, GDP, imports and exports, employment and unemployment figures, and dozens of other key indicators. To begin your weekly subscription to *Infomat* (11-002E, \$140 annually in Canada), see "How to order publications". For further information about the publication, contact the editor, Anna Kemeny (613-951-1197), Communications Division.

If your choice is the electronic *Daily*, you will find it in many formats on the Internet. On the World Wide Web, *The Daily* is located at <http://www.statcan.ca>. It can also be accessed from Statistics Canada's gopher service, Talon at gopher.gopher.statcan.ca. Best of all, e-mail subscriptions are free. To have *The Daily* delivered directly to your computer every business day, just request a subscription by sending an e-mail to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank, and in the body of the message type *subscribe daily Firstname Lastname*. For further information about Internet connections, contact Michael Thoen (613-951-1208), Dissemination Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains

February 1996

Farmers' deliveries of wheat (including durum wheat) rose in February. This second consecutive monthly increase brought deliveries to their highest volume since September 1995. Marketings were prompted by expectations that prices of wheat other than durum will soften and that durum wheat prices will be sharply lower in the next crop year (1996/97) compared with the excellent prices received this crop year. The Canadian Wheat Board issued numerous contract calls and terminations in order to meet its sales commitments.

Deliveries of flaxseed and canola also increased in February, reversing the gradual decline seen since October. Price movements for these oilseeds have been sluggish. Hoping for better prices, farmers have been holding onto their crops. However, reports that prices may have reached seasonal peaks stimulated deliveries in February, particularly of canola. Deliveries of flaxseed so far this crop year (1995/96) are about the same as last crop year. By contrast, canola deliveries are down substantially.

Farmers brought slightly lower amounts of oats and barley to market in February than in January, but marketings of rye continued to be strong.

Deliveries of major grains, Western Canada

	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
	tonnes ('000)		% change
Major grains, total	2 156.2	2 958.4	37.2
Wheat, excluding durum	1 134.6	1 592.3	40.3
Durum wheat	126.8	290.6	129.2
Wheat, total	1 261.4	1 882.9	49.3
Oats	124.4	107.7	-13.4
Barley	330.1	510.3	54.6
Rye	13.2	16.1	22.0
Flaxseed	59.5	63.7	7.1
Canola	367.6	377.6	2.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The data on grain deliveries for February will appear in the February 1996 issue of *Cereals and*

oilseeds review (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144), which will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Government spending on adult correctional services

1994/95

Governments spent \$1.9 billion, or \$65 for every Canadian, to operate the adult correctional system in Canada during the 1994/95 fiscal year.

About 80% of this was spent keeping offenders behind bars, 12% was spent supervising offenders on probation and parole, and the remainder was spent on administration. About one-quarter of offenders were in prison, while three-quarters were on probation or parole.

It costs Canadians about \$40,000 a year to keep an inmate behind bars. After adjusting for inflation, the total cost of operating the corrections system fell 2% between the 1990/91 and 1994/95 fiscal years.

Correctional administrators have contained costs, despite record-level caseloads, largely through double-bunking practices. At the federal level, about one-quarter of prison cells built for one person are currently shared by two; there was no double-bunking a decade ago.

Note: The data contained in this report were first released on January 24, 1996 in the annual publication *Adult correctional services in Canada, 1994/95* (85-211). The *Juristat* released today provides a detailed analysis of correctional costs.

The vol. 16, no. 3 *Juristat: Government spending on adult correctional services* (85-002, \$10/\$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Hospital annual statistics and indicators

1992/93

The workload in Canadian hospitals continues to shift from inpatient treatment to outpatient treatment.

Between the 1986/87 and 1992/93 fiscal years, the number of reported outpatient visits to general and special clinics, day- and night-care programs, surgical day-care and emergency units increased 13% to 37.7 million visits.

Over this same period, visits to emergency units rose only 4% (to 16.5 million). This contrasted with an increase of 32% in visits to surgical day-care (to 1.8 million), 31% in visits to day- and night-care programs (to 2.4 million), and 18% in visits to general and special clinics (to 17.1 million).

The number of hospital beds in operation reached its maximum in 1986/87, the same year inpatient days peaked. From 1986/87 to 1992/93, hospitals reported that the number of inpatient days dropped 16% to 45.1 million. In 1992/93, hospitals reported 147,879 beds in operation, a 14% decrease from the 1986/87 peak.

Hospital costs climbed in 1992/93 to just over \$24 billion. The total operating expenses of Canada's public hospitals increased 48% between 1986/87 and 1992/93. Over the same period, the cost per visit to a surgical suite increased 61% to \$279 (this cost includes nursing and support staff salaries and some supplies, but excludes medical staff fees and overhead). More than half the visits (53%) to surgical suites were outpatient visits.

This information is based on data reported by 92% of the 1,031 public hospitals in Canada, representing 96% of 163,261 approved beds. Private and federal hospitals, which together comprise 14% of all hospitals, but only 4% of all beds, are not required to report financial information on this survey.

Hospital statistics for the fiscal year 1992/93 appear in *Hospital annual statistics, 1992/93* (83-242, microfiche version \$65, paper \$90) and *Hospital indicators, 1992/93* (83-246, microfiche \$45, paper \$60), which will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-8782) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

January 1996

Pulpwood receipts in January totalled 3 812 234 cubic metres, up 6.1% from 3 593 325 cubic metres in January 1995. Wood residue receipts totalled 5 918 666 cubic metres, a 2.7% rise from 5 765 548 cubic metres in January 1995. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 225 194 cubic metres, down 1.4% from 9 356 856 cubic metres in January 1995. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue climbed 30.3% to 15 212 155 cubic metres, up from 11 674 973 cubic metres in January 1995. All January 1995 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1996 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

January 1996

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,218.0 million in January, a 5.9% increase from January 1995.

Operating expenses totalled \$926.5 million, up 4.0% from January 1995. Net operating revenue totalled \$291.5 million, a 12.5% advance from January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1996 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002-XPB, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment, earnings and hours, December 1995

Catalogue number 72-002-XPB

(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372;
other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

Juristat: Government spending on adult correctional services, vol. 16, no. 3

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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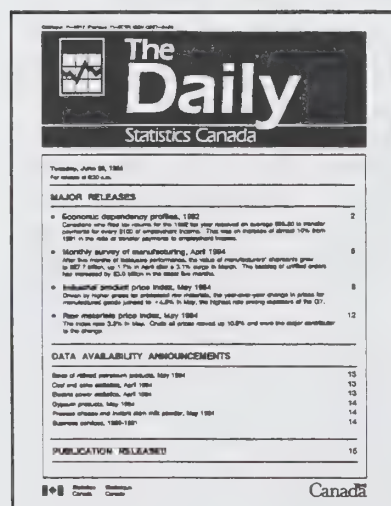
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, January 1996** 2
Seasonally adjusted retail sales in current dollars rose 0.3% in January, the third straight monthly increase. Advances in November, December and January offset the declines of previous months, returning retail sales to the same level as at the end of 1994.

OTHER RELEASES

- Sales of natural gas, January 1996 6
- Stocks of frozen poultry meat, March 1, 1996 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



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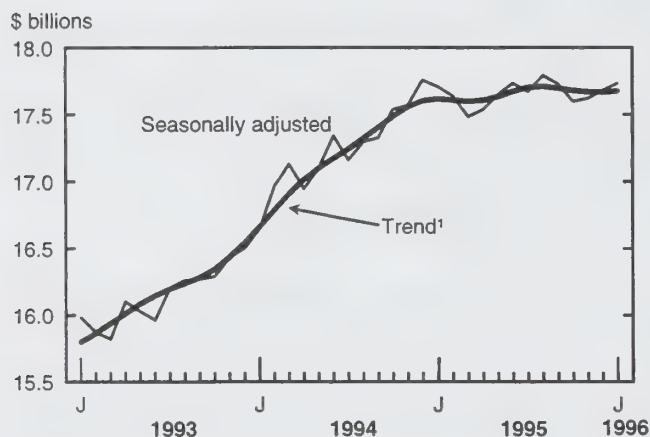
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

January 1996 (preliminary)

Retail sales in current dollars rose 0.3% to \$17.7 billion (seasonally adjusted) in January 1996, the third straight monthly increase. Advances in November, December and January offset the declines of previous months, returning retail sales to the same level as at the end of 1994. The sales trend has remained flat since January 1995. Before then, retail sales generally grew from early 1992 to the end of 1994.

In January 1996, retailers maintained the sales level reached at the end of 1994



¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

In January, retailers recorded higher sales in four sectors, accounting for 65% of total sales. Advancing the most in dollar terms were the automotive, other retail and general merchandise sectors. Declines in the food, drug and furniture sectors limited the gain in total sales.

Sales rose in automotive and general merchandise stores

Sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and service outlets) increased 1.1%. This followed gains in both November (+0.3%) and December (+0.4%). The auto sector's sales have been generally increasing since April 1995.

All three of the auto sector's components reported higher sales. Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers reported their first monthly sales increase (+1.0%) following four consecutive monthly declines. Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services posted a 2.3% gain after a drop of 0.8% in December. Gasoline service stations saw sales rise 0.5% following an impressive 3.6% gain in December.

Higher sales in the general merchandise sector, which also contributed to the overall increase in January, advanced 2.0%. This was mostly due to the good performance of general merchandise stores other than traditional department stores. Discount stores and large store formats may have changed consumers' habits in recent years. These stores offer a large selection of products, including food, at competitive prices. Consumers may now be more sensitive to prices and selections than before.

In contrast to the performance of the general merchandise sector, sales by food retailers plunged 2.6% in January, more than offsetting the 1.1% gain in December. This plunge continued the downward trend observed in the sector since April 1995, which followed generally steady growth since mid-1993.

In the other retail sectors, clothing store sales grew from January 1994 to March 1995. Since then, clothing retailers' sales have been decreasing. However, the rate of decline moderated in December 1995 and January 1996. The trend in the furniture sector has been decreasing since February 1995, after strong and steady growth since February 1994. Drug store sales have increased since July 1995, offsetting poor sales between October 1994 and June 1995.

Provinces at a glance

Monthly sales increased in seven provinces and territories. Retailers in Nova Scotia and Manitoba showed the best performances in January. Partly offsetting these gains were lower sales in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the territories.

In Nova Scotia, sales advanced 3.2% in January, the third consecutive monthly increase. Moreover, for the first time since May 1995, retail sales in Nova Scotia were higher (+1.0%) than in the same month of the previous year.

Manitoba's retailers saw sales grow 4.0% after a 2.2% increase in December. These two increases broke the pattern of alternating rises and falls since August 1995.

In Quebec, Alberta and Ontario, retail sales remained virtually unchanged. In Ontario, retail sales increased a slight 0.1% in January (+0.6% in December). Even so, retail sales in Ontario recorded a fourth consecutive year-over-year-decline (-2.5%) in January.

Early indications of February sales

Early indications of February sales point to an increase. Estimates show a rise in the number of new motor vehicles sold. Employment in trade grew 0.8% in February. Data on retail trade in the United States are not yet available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The January 1996 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Généreux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	Jan. 1995	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,521	4,467	4,446	4,494	4,378	-2.6	-3.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,166	4,120	4,095	4,137	4,003	-3.2	-3.9
All other food stores	355	347	351	357	375	5.0	5.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	995	994	1,002	1,015	1,011	-0.4	1.5
Clothing	1,079	1,018	1,025	1,023	1,042	1.8	-3.4
Shoe stores	143	132	143	137	138	0.4	-3.8
Men's clothing stores	140	130	123	130	130	0.3	-7.2
Women's clothing stores	357	327	324	326	326	0.1	-8.6
Other clothing stores	439	429	435	431	448	3.9	2.1
Furniture	964	881	873	875	855	-2.2	-11.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	771	693	682	678	653	-3.6	-15.2
Household furnishings stores	194	188	191	197	202	2.5	4.4
Automotive	6,258	6,342	6,364	6,393	6,465	1.1	3.3
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,111	4,174	4,154	4,146	4,189	1.0	1.9
Gasoline service stations	1,137	1,230	1,227	1,271	1,278	0.5	12.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,010	939	984	975	998	2.3	-1.2
General merchandise stores	1,854	1,886	1,882	1,881	1,918	2.0	3.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,042	1,977	1,996	1,963	2,030	3.4	-0.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	596	577	572	580	612	5.5	2.6
Other durable goods stores	489	445	446	444	446	0.6	-8.8
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	956	956	978	939	971	3.4	1.6
Total, retail sales	17,713	17,565	17,588	17,644	17,699	0.3	-0.1
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,602	13,391	13,434	13,497	13,510	0.1	-0.7
Department store type merchandise	5,979	5,800	5,800	5,818	5,885	1.1	-1.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	285	287	285	278	282	1.5	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	73	78	80	80	78	-2.2	6.3
Nova Scotia	543	518	521	532	549	3.2	1.0
New Brunswick	409	428	435	440	443	0.8	8.5
Quebec	4,231	4,202	4,232	4,220	4,226	0.1	-0.1
Ontario	6,640	6,425	6,433	6,469	6,475	0.1	-2.5
Manitoba	586	614	599	612	637	4.0	8.6
Saskatchewan	532	562	556	558	564	1.2	6.1
Alberta	1,814	1,870	1,859	1,852	1,850	-0.1	2.0
British Columbia	2,542	2,520	2,530	2,544	2,537	-0.3	-0.2
Yukon	17	19	19	19	18	-6.9	2.2
Northwest Territories	41	41	40	40	40	-1.0	-1.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Retail sales

	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,136	4,968	4,041	-2.3
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,845	4,534	3,729	-3.0
All other food stores	291	434	312	7.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	947	1,253	980	3.4
Clothing	767	1,757	759	-1.0
Shoe stores	107	186	102	-4.9
Men's clothing stores	105	279	101	-4.3
Women's clothing stores	250	551	232	-7.2
Other clothing stores	304	741	325	6.6
Furniture	794	1,230	720	-9.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	646	987	557	-13.7
Household furnishings stores	148	243	162	9.5
Automotive	5,087	5,660	5,463	7.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,192	3,346	3,405	6.7
Gasoline service stations	1,058	1,257	1,191	12.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	837	1,057	868	3.7
General merchandise stores	1,309	3,256	1,387	5.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,490	3,207	1,509	1.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	425	910	445	4.8
Other durable goods stores	369	863	345	-6.6
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	695	1,433	719	3.3
Total, retail sales	14,530	21,330	14,858	2.3
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	11,338	17,985	11,453	1.0
Department store type merchandise	4,612	9,269	4,636	0.5
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	222	350	222	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	58	95	61	5.5
Nova Scotia	439	660	455	3.7
New Brunswick	326	529	359	10.2
Quebec	3,390	4,779	3,487	2.9
Ontario	5,481	8,021	5,495	0.2
Manitoba	485	760	529	9.1
Saskatchewan	448	679	484	8.1
Alberta	1,505	2,287	1,541	2.4
British Columbia	2,129	3,101	2,179	2.3
Yukon	13	21	14	5.3
Northwest Territories	33	48	33	0.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

January 1996 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 8 619 574 000 cubic metres in January, a 13.4% increase from January 1995. Unusually cold weather throughout most of Canada resulted in higher sales to the residential (+21.4%) and commercial (+18.7) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased 4.9%, largely due to the increasing use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The January 1996 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002-XPB, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas

	Jan. 1996 ^P	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	cubic metres ('000)		% change
Natural gas sales	8 619 574	7 602 554	13.4
Residential	2 965 641	2 443 463	21.4
Commercial	2 089 636	1 760 486	18.7
Industrial	2 368 795	2 342 983	4.9
Direct	1 195 502	1 055 622	

^P Preliminary figures.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

March 1, 1996

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage as of March 1, 1996 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogradnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry,
December 1995

Catalogue number 15-001-XPB

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,
January 1996

Catalogue number 25-001-XPB

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, January 1996

Catalogue number 31-001-XPB

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

**Particleboard, oriented strandboard and
fibreboard,** January 1996

Catalogue number 36-003-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, December 1995

Catalogue number 45-002-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Imports by country, January-December 1995,
microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-006-XMB

(Canada: \$60/\$200; United States: US\$72/US\$240;
other countries: US\$84/US\$280).

Imports by country, January-December 1995, paper
version

Catalogue number 65-006-XPB

(Canada: \$120/\$400; United States: US\$145/US\$480;
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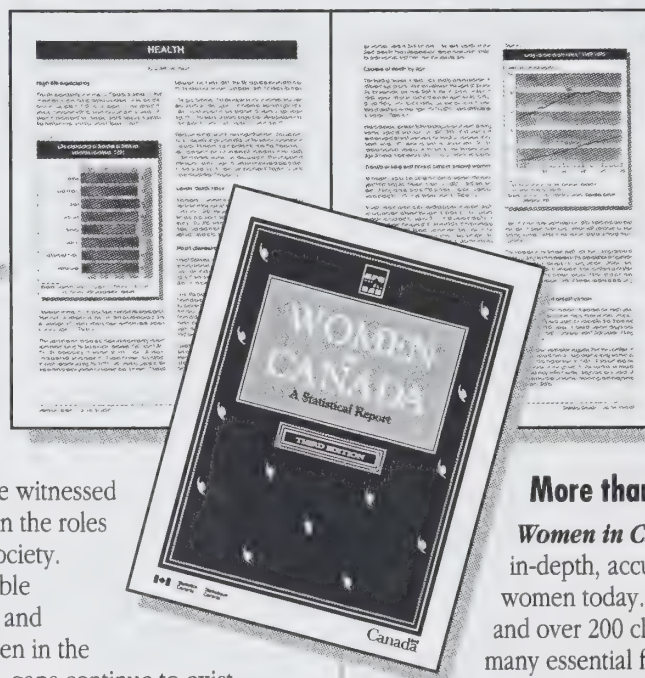
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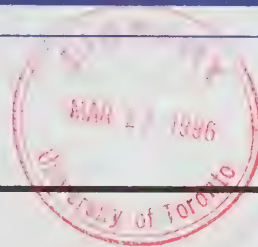


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 21, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



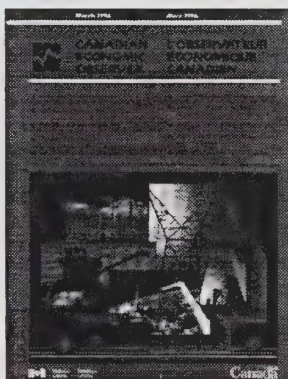
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Wholesale trade, January 1996** 2
The economy continued to stumble along in January as wholesalers whittled away at their inventories.

OTHER RELEASES

- Mental health statistics, 1993/94 5
- Hospital morbidity and surgical procedures, 1993/94 5
- Railway carloadings, eight-day period ending February 29, 1996 6
- Steel primary forms, week ending March 16, 1996 6
- Construction type plywood, January 1996 6
- Industrial monitor, March 1996 6
- Industrial organization and concentration in manufacturing industries 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



Canadian economic observer

March 1996

The March 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, carries a monthly summary of current economic conditions and a feature article that looks back at 50 years of the Labour Force Survey and the changes it has tracked in the labour market.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The March 1996 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789, the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Analysis Group.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

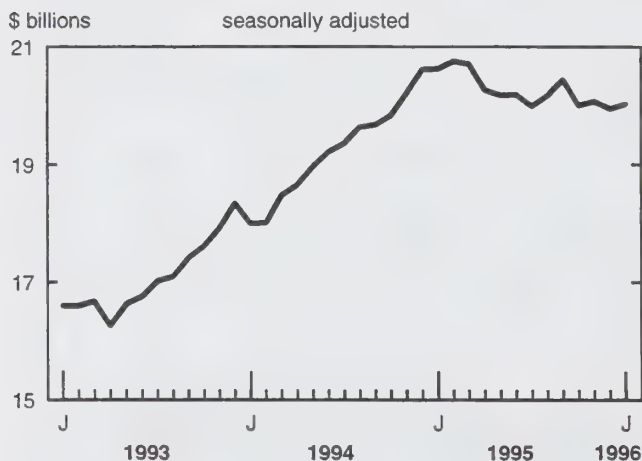
January 1996 (preliminary)

Because of weak demand and a buildup of inventories, manufacturers slowed production and wholesalers used part of their inventories to supply clients. After increasing steadily for almost two years, wholesalers' inventories decreased for a second consecutive month in January. That decrease, combined with a 0.4% increase in sales, lowered the inventories-to-sales ratio to 1.57.

Moderate increase in sales

In January, wholesalers' sales continued the moderate seesaw pattern that began in mid-1995. Sales grew in January for 6 of the 11 trade groups, accounting for 58% of total sales in the month. After an annual increase of more than 13% in 1995, wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies saw their sales climb 6.6% in January. As well, wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories increased their sales by 2.9%. Sales of motor vehicles manufactured by foreign companies in Canada accounted for most of this increase.

Wholesalers' sales have been edging up and down in a seesaw pattern



Despite repeated drops in interest rates, the construction industry remained depressed in January, as illustrated by a 2.9% decrease in the wholesale sales of lumber and building materials. This fourth consecutive monthly decrease furthered 1995's decline of more than 22% in annual sales (compared with 1994). Compounding a sluggish domestic market that helped pull down lumber prices were exports of lumber to the United States, which possibly suffered because of a dispute between American and Canadian producers that made headlines in January.

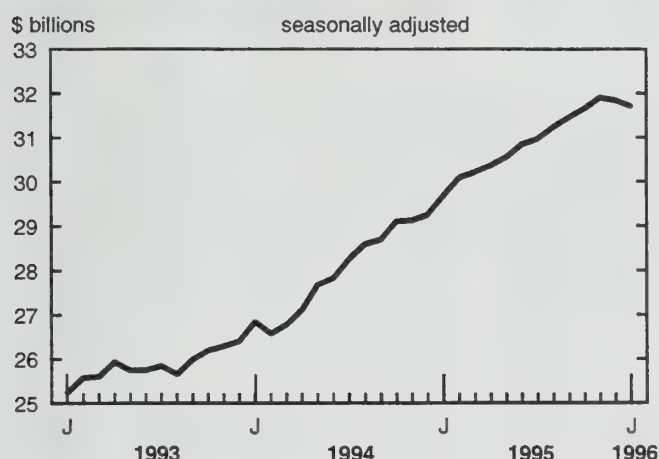
Sales by wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies dropped 2.1% (-\$65 million). Sales of computers, machinery and related equipment, and packaged software slipped 0.2% (-\$3 million), the third decrease in four months. This compares with weaker-than-expected financial performances in the fourth quarter of 1995 for a number of businesses in the informatics sector.

Trend toward climbing inventories is reversed

After edging down 0.2% in December 1995, inventories in January shrank another 0.4%. The last drop before January's occurred in February 1994. Faced with persistent sluggishness in the economy, it appears that wholesalers have concluded that they should reduce inventories. Certain pulp, paper and motor vehicle manufacturers also went along with this move by reducing production and temporarily closing some plants. The greatest stock reduction (-2.8% or -\$120 million) was by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Lumber and building materials wholesalers reduced their inventories by 1.6%, in response to weaker demand, especially in the domestic market.

This inventory downsizing trend appears to be generalized. Even in those trade groups with increased inventories, growth is minimal and usually less than the growth in sales.

Wholesalers are clearing their inventories



diminished in November, December and January in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Even though sales increased in Manitoba and British Columbia, sales have been more or less stable in these two provinces for several months. The Western provinces are more dependant on the strength of exports, which have been growing very slowly since the fall of 1995.

In January, Ontario's wholesalers increased sales 0.6%, while sales were unchanged in Quebec, thus dictating a moderate upward movement for the whole country.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The January 1996 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XPB, \$18/\$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division. □

Sales slowdown in the West

The growth in sales in the Western provinces seems to have slowed in recent months. In fact, sales

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Jan. 1995	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	20,619	20,000	20,070	19,941	20,027	0.4	-2.9
Food products	3,539	3,470	3,529	3,527	3,553	0.8	0.4
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,132	1,213	1,238	1,241	1,279	3.0	13.0
Apparel and dry goods	464	431	441	430	422	-2.0	-9.0
Household goods	644	605	615	624	641	2.8	-0.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,318	2,073	2,149	2,157	2,219	2.9	-4.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,619	1,593	1,613	1,570	1,540	-1.9	-4.8
Lumber and building materials	1,999	1,652	1,620	1,598	1,552	-2.9	-22.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	502	529	455	532	566	6.6	12.8
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,107	3,074	3,059	3,101	3,036	-2.1	-2.3
Computers, packaged software and other elec- tronic machinery	1,732	1,787	1,854	1,837	1,834	-0.2	5.9
Other products	3,563	3,574	3,496	3,323	3,384	1.8	-5.0
Newfoundland	165	187	182	183	180	-1.6	9.4
Prince Edward Island	42	46	49	46	49	6.4	17.6
Nova Scotia	427	454	472	466	456	-2.0	6.9
New Brunswick	281	286	285	289	290	0.5	3.3
Quebec	4,647	4,362	4,448	4,526	4,527	0.0	-2.6
Ontario	8,864	8,773	8,801	8,678	8,731	0.6	-1.5
Manitoba	678	694	685	682	718	5.2	5.9
Saskatchewan	722	665	644	640	615	-3.9	-14.8
Alberta	1,981	1,982	1,847	1,806	1,785	-1.2	-9.9
British Columbia	2,790	2,527	2,631	2,602	2,652	1.9	-4.9
Yukon	8	11	10	9	8	-13.8	-5.8
Northwest Territories	15	13	15	14	15	11.1	3.8
Inventories, all trade groups	29,682	31,656	31,901	31,844	31,708	-0.4	6.8
Food products	2,387	2,301	2,351	2,381	2,372	-0.4	-0.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,343	1,439	1,468	1,491	1,523	2.1	13.4
Apparel and dry goods	1,054	1,073	1,046	1,043	1,060	1.7	0.6
Household goods	1,480	1,539	1,519	1,501	1,498	-0.2	1.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,881	4,198	4,272	4,301	4,181	-2.8	7.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,753	2,893	2,882	2,835	2,801	-1.2	1.7
Lumber and building materials	3,102	3,218	3,182	3,099	3,049	-1.6	-1.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,570	1,549	1,598	1,585	1,586	0.0	1.0
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,253	6,915	7,026	7,037	7,057	0.3	12.9
Computers, packaged software and other elec- tronic machinery	1,743	1,827	1,859	1,809	1,815	0.3	4.1
Other products	4,117	4,704	4,697	4,761	4,767	0.1	15.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Mental health statistics

1993/94

Most of the mental disorders that require hospitalization are treated in general hospitals. Moreover, since the early 1980s this has increasingly been the case. The data presented below on separations from hospitals are counts of cases and not patients; for example, one patient admitted and separated three times during the reporting year would be counted as three separations. A separation is defined as the discharge or death of an inpatient.

Between the 1983/84 and 1993/94 fiscal years, the number of separations for mental disorders from general hospitals rose 9% from 158,800 to 173,200, while separations from psychiatric hospitals fell 7% from 33,700 to 31,400. By 1993/94, general hospitals accounted for 85% of all separations for mental disorders, up from 82% in 1983/84.

Calculated per 100,000 population, separations for mental disorders from both types of institution have fallen. The rate for general hospitals in 1993/94 was 598 per 100,000 population, down from 638 in 1983/84. At the same time, separation rates from psychiatric hospitals fell from 146 to 116 per 100,000.

Rates did not decline in all provinces over the decade. In fact, general hospital separation rates for mental disorders rose in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Quebec. For psychiatric hospitals, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Alberta recorded rising rates. These provincial differences may be attributable to factors such as the availability of alternative treatment facilities, such as residential care institutions for the psychiatrically disabled, community mental health clinics, and hospital psychiatric outpatient departments. Separation rates are also affected by provincial policies and practices for inpatient hospitalization of the mentally ill.

Mental health statistics, 1993/94 (83-245, \$40 paper version, \$35 microfiche version) is now available. This report presents statistical information on the medical and demographic characteristics of psychiatric patients separated from psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals during the fiscal year. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746) or Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Statistics Division. ■

Hospital morbidity and surgical procedures

1993/94

In the 1993/94 fiscal year, the decline in hospital separations continued as general and allied special hospitals reported 3.5 million separations. These separations refer to inpatient events only and exclude patients treated on an outpatient basis (such as emergency wards) and day surgery. Separations were down 1.6% from a year earlier and a 5.3% decrease since 1983/84.

The hospital separation rate (calculated per 100,000 population) declined more steeply than the total number of separations. In 1993/94, this rate was 12,100 per 100,000, a 7% drop from 13,000 the previous year and a 17% decline from 14,600 in 1983/84.

Just as the hospital separation rate declined over the last decade, so did the number of patient-days per 100,000 population. By 1993/94, the number of patient-days per 100,000 population was 134,000, an 18% decrease from 1983/84. Total days of care fell 5% from 40.8 million to 38.8 million, partly because of a decline in the average length of stay (from 11.3 to 11.1 days).

These declines in hospital separations, patient-days and length of stay were paralleled by a decrease in inpatient surgical procedures. In 1993/94, hospital separations involving surgery numbered 1.7 million, down 4% from a year earlier and an 8% drop since 1983/84. In relation to the population, this was a 21% decline over the decade, from 7,320 to 5,780 per 100,000 population.

Many factors relate to the decline in hospital separations. There has been a shift toward greater use of day surgery and ambulatory care over the last decade. As well, new medical techniques and pharmaceuticals have reduced the need for surgery.

In 1993/94, for the first time, the Northwest Territories reported hospital data: 9,639 separations and 49,281 days of care.

Hospital morbidity and surgical procedures, 1993/94 (82-216, \$40 paper version, \$35 microfiche version) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746) or Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Statistics Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Eight-day period ending February 29, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the eight-day period ending February 29, 1996 increased 11.5% from the same period last year, to 5.1 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded increased 9.4%.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 320 000 tonnes, an 8.7% increase from the same eight-day period of 1995. The year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 8.1% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 11.3% from a year earlier during the eight days. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 38.8 million tonnes, a 4.0% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 16, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 16, 1996 totalled 288 124 tonnes, up 0.2% from 287 647 tonnes a week earlier and up 2.8% from 280 212 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 2 993 908 tonnes, a 1.0% decrease from 3 025 054 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

January 1996

Manufacturers made 157 439 cubic metres of construction type plywood in January, a 4.9% increase from 150 140 cubic metres in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1996 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Industrial monitor

March 1996

The March 1996 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* in three packages: the totals of the manufacturing industries only; by industrial sector; or as a full package of 22 sectors. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs \$50. The annual subscription per industrial sector is \$200. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at \$3,000. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Industrial organization and concentration in manufacturing industries

Concentration measures are now available for the manufacturing industries. These ratios are presented in a time series table with updates for the period 1987 through 1992. The table is available in printed and electronic formats (31SC0024, \$350).

Concentration statistics summarize the size distribution of units within an industry. Numerous measures have been used for various purposes. This report presents data for the two most common: concentration ratios and Herfindahl indexes for the years 1965 to 1992. These ratios and indexes emphasize different aspects of the size distribution. The concentration ratios measure the importance of the largest enterprises directly, whereas the Herfindahl indexes take the entire size distribution of enterprises into account. These statistics are classified at the Canada level by the four-digit 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

For further information on this release, contact Brenda Hutchinson (613-951-3502), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, March 1996

Catalogue number 11-010-XPB

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Primary iron and steel, January 1996

Catalogue number 41-001-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Consumer prices and price indexes,

October-December 1995

Catalogue number 62-010-XPB

(Canada: \$24/\$80; United States: US\$29/US\$96; other countries: US\$34/US\$112).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, January 1996, vol. 12, no. 1

Catalogue number 66-001-PPB

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The labour force, February 1996

Catalogue number 71-001-XPB

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276; other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

Mental health statistics, 1993/94, microfiche version

Catalogue number 83-245-XMB

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

Mental health statistics, 1993/94, paper version

Catalogue number 83-245-XPB

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

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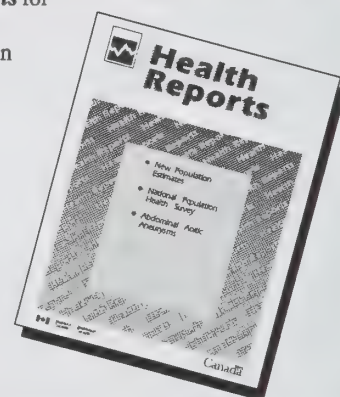
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The Daily

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Friday, March 22, 1996

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Tuberculosis, 1994** 3
Canada's tuberculosis rate virtually stood still in 1994, despite the global TB epidemic.

OTHER RELEASES

- Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, February 1996 5
- Annual survey of manufactures, 1994 5

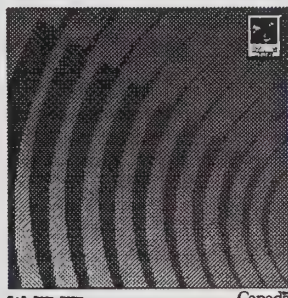
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March 1996

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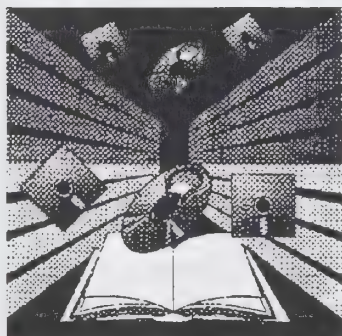
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The *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1995 supplement* (11-204-SPE, \$5) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Moren (613-951-0951, fax: 613-951-0939, the Internet: moreton@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada Library.

MAJOR RELEASES

Tuberculosis

1994

Canada's tuberculosis rate virtually stood still in 1994, despite the global TB epidemic. The rate of tuberculosis rose to 7.1 cases for every 100,000 people, up only marginally from the all-time low of 7.0 in 1993.

In 1994, the provincial and territorial health authorities reported 2,074 cases of tuberculosis, a 3.1% increase from 1993. Just over 10% of the cases were relapses, meaning that the disease had occurred at least once before in those patients. TB rates rose in 7 of the 12 provinces and territories in 1994. In the Northwest Territories, the number of cases jumped 85%.

Risk among aboriginals nearly twice as high as the risk among immigrants

Immigrants accounted for more than half of all TB cases in 1994. Nevertheless, based on relative population size, the risk of tuberculosis among aboriginal Canadians was nearly twice as high as the risk among immigrants.

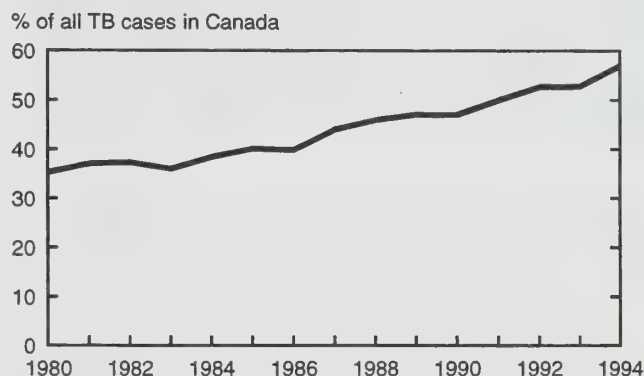
In 1994, just under 20% of all cases (398 cases) occurred in aboriginal people (status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit), even though they made up only about 3% of the population. Although aboriginal people run the greatest TB risk of any group in Canada, the rate among status Indians has fallen in recent years; in 1994, it dropped to 47 cases per 100,000 people, down from 60 in 1992.

However, a sharp 78% increase in the number of cases reported among non-status Indians contributed to the continuing disproportionately high numbers among aboriginals. In 1994, 96 cases were diagnosed among non-status Indians, up from 54 the year before.

The World Health Organization estimates that about 1.9 billion people—one-third of the world's population—are infected with either latent or active tuberculosis. Since 1980, more than 2 million people have immigrated to Canada. Not surprisingly, foreign-born persons account for an increasing share of

Canada's cases. In 1980, just over a third of all cases were diagnosed among immigrants, but by 1994 they accounted for 57% of all cases.

Foreign-born persons account for an increasing share of Canada's tuberculosis cases



Among immigrants, the proportions of cases according to their origin have changed; partly, this is a reflection of changes in immigration patterns. For example, 38% of the cases among foreign-born persons in 1980 were diagnosed in immigrants from Europe; by 1994, they contributed only 12% of these cases. Asian-born persons, on the other hand, accounted for 48% of the immigrant cases in 1980, but by 1994 their share had risen to 65%. Those born in Africa accounted for 15% in 1994, compared with only 3% in 1980.

TB rates down in only five provinces

Tuberculosis rates fell in only five provinces in 1994: Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The highest rates occurred in the two territories, while the lowest were in the Atlantic provinces. Newfoundland recorded the largest decline.

In the Northwest Territories, where rates have consistently been the highest in the country, outbreaks in several communities pushed the case count in 1994 to 65, up from 35 the year before. The Northwest Territories' 1994 rate almost doubled to 100.4 cases for every 100,000 people.

Data on deaths due to tuberculosis will be released at a later date.

The publication *Tuberculosis, 1994* (82-220-XPB, \$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division.

Rates of new active and reactivated tuberculosis cases¹

	1980	1991	1992	1993	1994
	cases per 100,000 population				
Canada	11.2	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.1
Newfoundland	15.5	6.0	5.8	10.6	2.4
Prince Edward Island	5.6	2.3	1.5	3.8	0
Nova Scotia	9.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.3
New Brunswick	8.3	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.1
Quebec	12.4	5.6	5.9	4.9	5.0
Ontario	8.7	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.6
Manitoba	16.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	10.3
Saskatchewan	14.1	18.3	13.2	15.1	14.5
Alberta	10.9	6.7	8.4	5.8	6.6
British Columbia	13.5	8.3	9.3	9.4	8.8
Yukon	8.2	30.9	9.9	9.9	33.8
Northwest Territories	60.0	35.9	41.5	55.0	100.4

¹ Rates are calculated using population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage; non-permanent residents are included.

OTHER RELEASES

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

February 1996

Manufacturers shipped 1 624 917 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February, a 24.4% drop from 2 148 736 square metres a year earlier and an 8.2% decrease from 1 769 130 square metres (revised) a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1996 totalled 3 394 047 square metres (revised), a 17.2% decline from the same period in 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The February 1996 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5373, 5374, 5416, 5446, 5524, 5526, 5539, 5544, 5575, 6875, 6881, 6882 and 6897.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250-XPB, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$38), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38), *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, \$38) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250-XPB, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications". □

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue number	Contact (613)	
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Plastic film and sheeting (1631)	841.5	949.0	12.8	33-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Women's sportswear (2442)	1,181.1	1,229.7	4.1	34-252-XPB	N. Charron	951-3510
Primary production of aluminum (2951)	x	4,166.9	...	41-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metal (2959)	x	2,800.2	...	41-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Custom coating of metal products (3041)	922.9	1,115.5	20.9	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other stamped and pressed metal products (3049)	1,939.3	2,186.9	12.8	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other metal fabricating not elsewhere classified (3099)	1,206.6	1,402.7	16.3	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Construction and mining machinery and materials handling equipment (3192)	2,647.2	3,267.6	23.4	42-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Electronic parts and components (3352)	3,568.1	3,894.0	9.1	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent	951-3523
Plastic and synthetic resin (3731)	3,319.5	4,364.3	31.5	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Adhesives (3792)	309.5	348.0	12.4	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other chemical products not elsewhere classified (3799)	2,114.9	2,228.4	5.4	46-250-XPB	B. Meyer	951-3528
Other manufactured products not elsewhere classified (3999)	1,007.6	1,025.6	1.8	47-250-XPB	S. O'Brien	951-3514

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada catalogue, 1995 supplement

Catalogue number 11-204-SPE

(Canada: \$5; United States: US\$6; other countries: US\$7).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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Tuesday, June 26, 1996	
For release at 9:00 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Economic dependency profiles, 1992	12
• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994	6
• Industrial production price index, May 1994	8
• Retail merchandise price index, May 1994	12
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• Base of retail merchandise prices, May 1994	10
• Oil and wine statistics, April 1996	10
• Ontario power statistics, April 1996	14
• Quebec statistics, May 1996	14
• Province statistics and business data with profile, May 1994	14
• Business statistics, 1995-1997	14
PUBLICATION RELEASED	
	15

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RELEASE DATES

March 25-29

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 1996
26	Services indicators	Fourth quarter 1995
26	Employment, earnings and hours	January 1996
26	Balance sheet accounts	1995
27	Industrial product price index	February 1996
27	Raw materials price index	February 1996
27	Unemployment insurance	January 1996
28	Income after tax, distributions by size	1994
28	Youth court statistics	1994/95
29	Canadian international trade	January 1996
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	January 1996
29	Release dates	April 1996

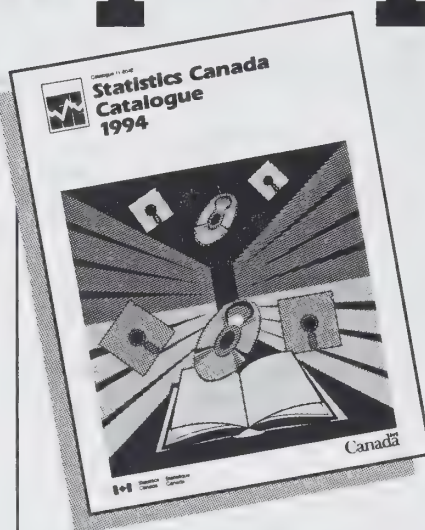
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 25, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, January 1996** 2
 In January, after two months of selling, non-residents switched and became buyers of Canadian securities. Although small, January's buying reversed a major sell-off in these securities in November and December. Meanwhile, Canadian investors bought \$2.2 billion worth of foreign securities, their largest monthly investment in two years.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Department store sales and stocks, February 1996 5
 - For-hire trucking—commodity origin and destination, first and second quarters 1995 5
 - Follow-up survey of university graduates in British Columbia, 1995 6
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



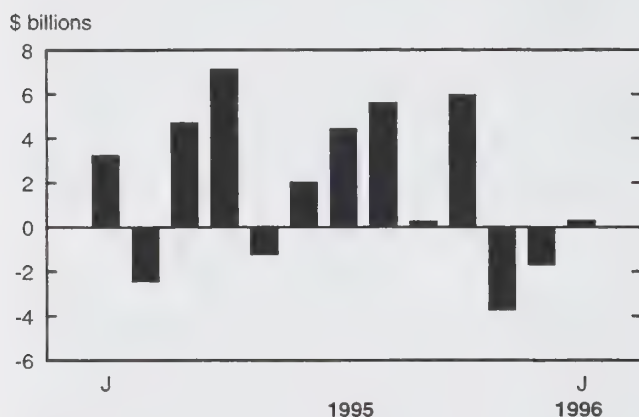
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

January 1996

In January, after two months of selling, non-residents switched and became buyers of Canadian securities. Although small, January's buying reversed a major sell-off in these securities in November and December. Foreigners invested in stocks and bonds in January. This was mostly offset, however, by their continued selling of money market securities.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Related market information

Interest rates

During January, the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada fell from 50 basis points down to parity. Canadian short-term rates continued downward in January while their U.S. counterparts remained constant. Long-term rates in both countries remained constant during the month, leaving the differential on a 10-year government bond at a point and a half.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, posted a 5.4% gain in January, its largest monthly increase in two years.

Canadian dollar

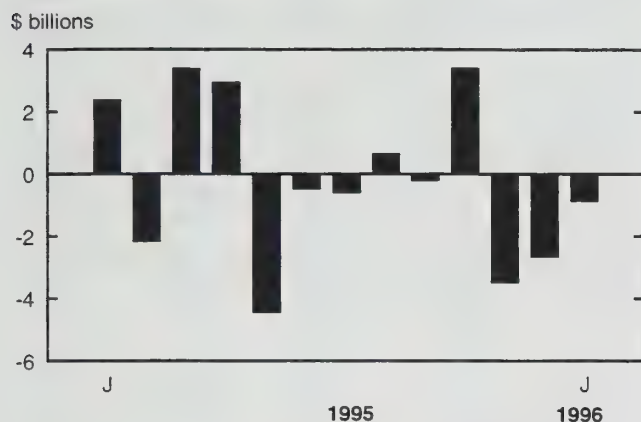
January closed with the dollar at US72.81 cents, down half a cent from US73.31 at the end of December.

Meanwhile, Canadians resumed buying foreign securities. At \$2.2 billion, it was their largest monthly investment in two years. Four-fifths of January's investment was in foreign stocks; the remainder went into foreign bonds.

Foreigners again reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper

Foreign investors sold a further \$0.9 billion of Canadian money market paper, bringing the three-month reduction in their holdings to nearly \$7 billion. The selling again reflected redemptions of federal treasury bills: in the three months from November 1995, the Government of Canada sharply reduced its outstanding bills by some \$14 billion.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



At the same time, non-residents bought \$0.8 billion of Canadian bonds. Foreign investment of \$3.8 billion in new issues was partly offset by retirements of \$2.1 billion and disinvestments of \$0.9 billion of outstanding bonds in the secondary market. Provincial governments and corporations floated most of the new issues in foreign markets. More than 70% of the new issues were denominated in foreign currencies, keeping with the pattern that has prevailed over the last two years.

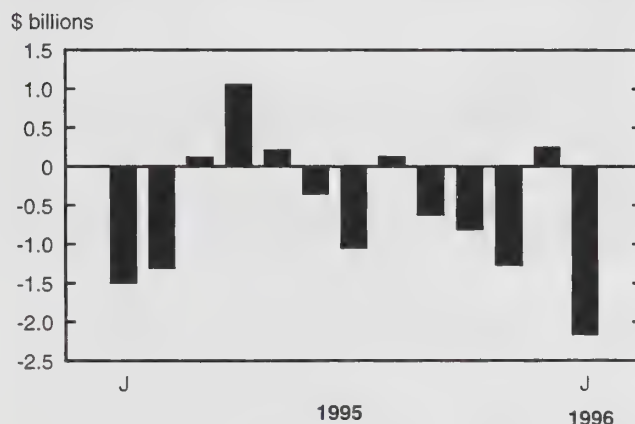
First significant foreign investment in Canadian stocks in over a year

In January, non-resident investors made their first significant purchase of Canadian stocks in 15 months. The foreign investment of \$0.4 billion came after a string of sell-offs that totalled \$5.4 billion over the preceding 14 months. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, posted a 5.4% gain in January, its largest monthly increase in two years.

Canadians resumed buying foreign securities

Following a small sell-off in December, Canadians bought a substantial \$2.2 billion of foreign securities in January, their largest monthly investment in two years. Canadian residents invested \$1.8 billion in foreign stocks, 70% of which went to overseas countries as Canadians continued to invest mainly in non-U.S. stocks. The remaining \$0.4 billion was invested in foreign bonds, mostly in U.S. government bonds.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The January 1996 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$17/\$170) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	1994	1995
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	5,925	-3,698	-1,672	262	22,111	24,113
Bonds (net)	2,473	41	1,080	757	15,150	29,602
Outstanding	-619	-460	847	-939	-14,185	1,079
New issues	4,953	2,675	1,899	3,787	48,914	46,718
Retirements	-1,861	-2,174	-1,666	-2,091	-19,578	-18,195
Money market paper (net)	3,381	-3,464	-2,644	-854	905	-1,254
Government of Canada	773	-1,742	-1,585	-1,281	2,731	-719
Other paper	2,608	-1,723	-1,059	427	-1,826	-535
Stocks (net)	71	-275	-108	359	6,056	-4,235
Outstanding (net)	-11	-883	-367	303	4,415	-5,976
New issues (net)	81	607	259	56	1,641	1,741
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	-808	-1,268	244	-2,160	-8,691	-5,148
Bonds (net)	-139	-103	374	-398	525	-909
Stocks (net)	-669	-1,165	-129	-1,762	-9,216	-4,239

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada. For example, a minus sign indicates either a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks

February 1996

Department store sales rose 0.8% from January to \$1,194.6 million (seasonally adjusted) in February. Sales have generally risen in each of the latest five months. Year-over-year sales rose 6.7%.

Department store sales including concessions

	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
	unadjusted	
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	805.6	11.5
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	23.5	7.0
New Brunswick	17.6	8.1
Quebec	149.2	13.2
Ontario	335.6	10.5
Manitoba	34.2	10.5
Saskatchewan	25.8	13.0
Alberta	89.4	16.5
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	116.3	10.0

x Confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The unadjusted data show an 11.5% increase in year-over-year department store sales. Part of this increase can be attributed to the extra day caused by leap year. February 29 fell on a Thursday, generally the third busiest shopping day for department stores.

The largest sales gains were reported by the discount stores, with a year-over-year sales increase of 15.4% (unadjusted). Sales by the major department stores rose 7.0%. This was the first year-over-year sales increase by major department stores since September 1995, the only month in 1995 to post a gain.

There were year-over-year sales increases in all the provinces. Department stores in Alberta reported the largest gain (+16.5%).

Data for February 1996 on sales and inventories by department are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 and 113.

The February 1996 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

For-hire trucking—commodity origin and destination

First and second quarters 1995 (preliminary)

In the first half of 1995, for-hire trucking companies based in Canada carried 109.9 million tonnes of freight, a 17% increase from the first half of 1994.

Transborder deliveries continued to be the fastest growing segment in the trucking industry, generating \$1.8 billion in revenue, or 38% of the total.

Preliminary data for the first half of 1995 from the For-Hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey are now available. The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 kilometres or more) of the for-hire carriers based in Canada that earn annual intercity revenues of \$1 million or more.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 143.

Data for the first half of 1995 will appear in the vol. 12, no. 3 *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002-XPB, \$11/\$80), which will be released in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

**Follow-up survey of university graduates
in British Columbia**

1995

Data from the 1995 British Columbia University Follow-up of Graduates Survey are now available.

For information, or to obtain data from the survey, contact Joseph Calado (604-356-8308, the Internet:

jcalado@galaxy.gov.bc.ca), British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour.

For other information on this release, contact Doug Lynd (613-951-1524), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, or Eddy Ross (613-951-3240), Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone statistics, January 1996

Catalogue number 56-002-XPB

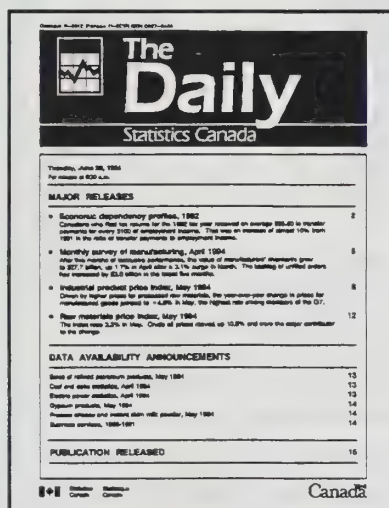
(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

New motor vehicle sales, December 1995

Catalogue number 63-007-XPB

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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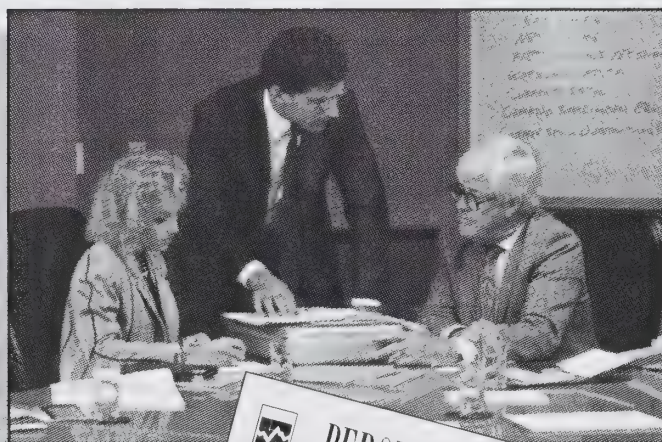
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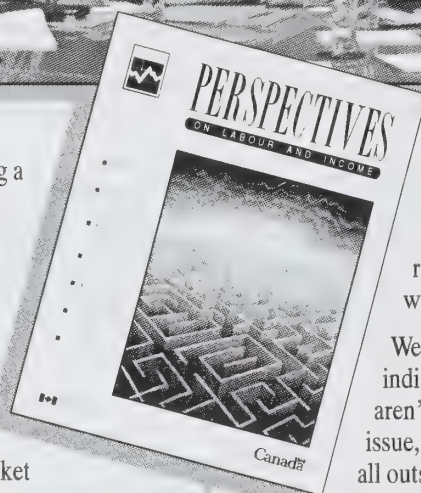
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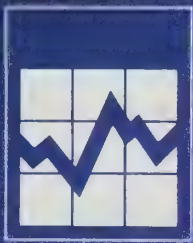
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Tuesday, March 26, 1996

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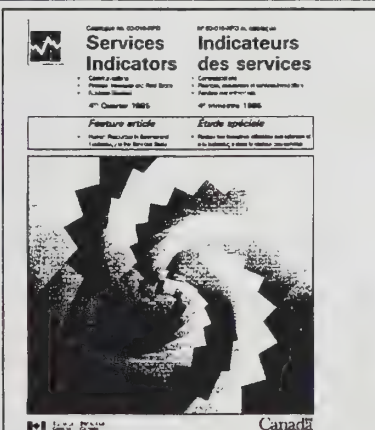
MAJOR RELEASES

- **National balance sheet accounts, 1995** 3
National net worth grew by 4% last year, reflecting the slowing of economic activity and stability in Canada's net foreign indebtedness.
- **Employment, earnings and hours, January 1996** 6
The number of payroll employees grew in January, as did their weekly earnings.

OTHER RELEASES

- Services indicators, fourth quarter 1995 9
- Production and disposition of tobacco products, February 1996 9

(continued on following page)



Services indicators Fourth quarter 1995

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* features an article titled "Human resources in science and technology in the services sector". Human resources in science and technology are deemed important to Canada's economic growth because of their key role in developing and using new technologies. To gain a better understanding of this vital human resource and its relation to industry, the article examines the group's demographic structure, occupational profile, educational profile and its working conditions.

This issue also reviews the fourth-quarter changes in the services sector. In the fourth quarter, services employment, output, consumer spending, imports and exports all increased, while prices remained virtually unchanged.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XPB, \$34/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending March 7, 1996	10
Sawmills and planing mills, January 1996	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

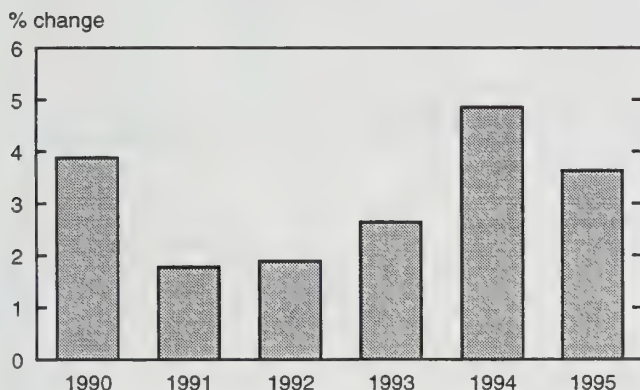
MAJOR RELEASES

National balance sheet accounts

1995

The average Canadian's worth grew by \$1,900 to \$83,600 in 1995, as national net worth rose almost 4% to \$2.5 trillion. This was the combined result of an increase in national wealth and stability in Canada's net foreign indebtedness (what Canadians owe to non-residents less what they owe to us). Net worth growth was down from 1994, as the slowing of economic activity translated into the same for national wealth.

National net worth



Source: National balance sheet accounts.

Drop in investment produced slower growth in wealth

National wealth rose 3% to reach \$2.8 trillion. The increase in wealth had a broad base in that all assets grew, though at different rates. As in 1994, the fastest growing component was inventories. Non-residential structures (such as office buildings, factories and highways) were the only assets that grew at a markedly slower pace.

No growth in net foreign debt

Canada's net international indebtedness grew a paltry 0.5% in 1995, declining relative to GDP for a second consecutive year. This continued a three-year slowing trend that largely reflected increased Canadian investment in foreign enterprises and securities. Also having an impact in 1995 were the strengthening of

Note to readers

The national balance sheet accounts are statements of the non-financial assets owned in the sectors of the economy and of the financial claims outstanding among transactors in the economy. They consist of the balance sheets for all economic sectors.

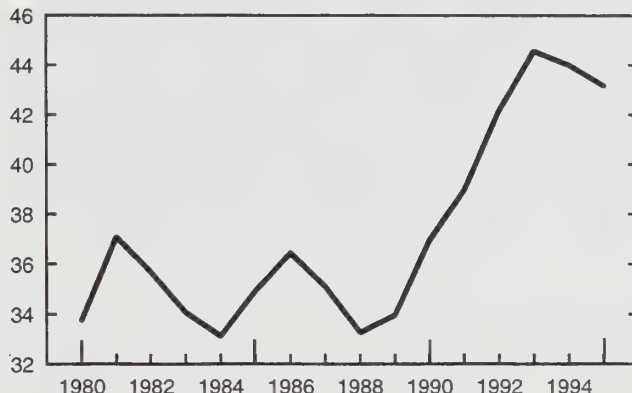
National wealth is the sum of non-financial assets (reproducible assets, land surrounding structures and agricultural land) in all sectors of the economy.

National net worth is wealth less what is owed to non-residents (Canada's net international investment position); alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments.

the Canadian dollar through the year and the reduced demand for funds in the Canadian economy.

Net foreign debt

debt as a % of GDP



Source: International investment position.

Debt accumulation slowed for governments, corporations and individuals

The decline in interest rates during the year appeared to have little stimulative effect on borrowing, but it did alter the composition of borrowing. Credit market debt (short-term paper, loans and bonds) of domestic sectors grew 4% in 1995, down from 6% in 1994. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar moderated the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, resulting in a revaluation of instruments denominated in foreign currency.

Government finances improved

The federal government deficit shrank in 1995. Still, debt (bonds and short-term paper) grew at a marginally faster pace than GDP. This increase was principally in the form of marketable bonds, as Canada Savings Bonds were reduced. Gross debt (excluding the civil service pension liability) stood at \$495 billion, while net debt amounted to \$429 billion.

Debt of other levels of government (provincial and local governments and hospitals) also grew at a slower rate of 6%, compared with 9% in 1994. This was in line with lower provincial government deficits in the year. The bulk of the increase in indebtedness by the provinces also was in the form of long-term debt.

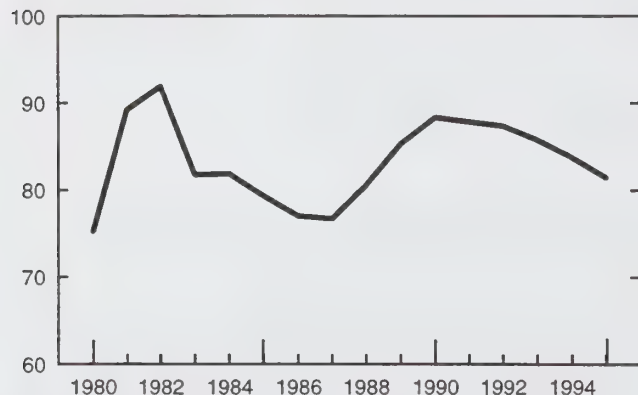
Corporate balance sheets strengthened

The capital stock of corporations grew at a slower rate than in 1994, in tandem with a slowing in corporate indebtedness. Also, corporations became net lenders to the economy in 1995, as their internal sources of funds exceeded their capital spending. The last comparable year was 1985, during a period of financial re-structuring for corporations.

For non-financial private corporations, borrowing activity was dominated by bond issues, but these came second to equities in total funds raised. Share issues, combined with healthy profits, resulted in a further decline in the debt-to-equity ratio for these corporations.

Corporate debt

debt as a % of equity



Source: Credit market debt of non-financial private corporations.

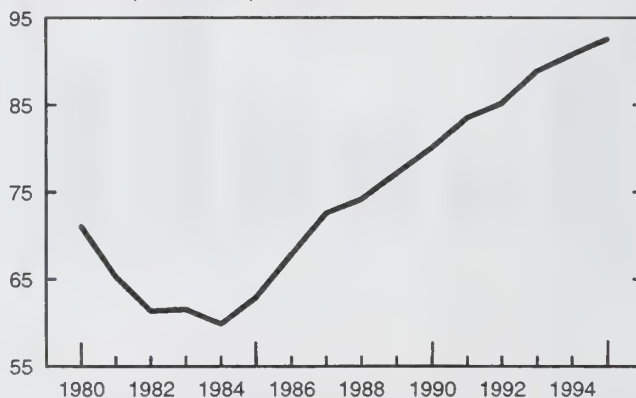
Household retirement saving offset by high debt-to-income ratio

Households' investment in financial assets continued to outpace that in non-financial assets. This reflects the aging population and the corresponding push to save for retirement. Most of the savings went into mutual funds, life insurance and pensions, and investment in other RRSPs, which continued to account for a rising share of personal savings and net worth.

Household debt grew only 4% as net worth advanced 5%. The borrowing slump was explained by the low activity in the housing market and by the slowing in demand for consumer durables. Still, the ratio of consumer debt and mortgages outstanding to after-tax income rose to a record 93%.

Household debt

debt as % of personal disposable income



Source: Consumer credit and mortgage debt.

Growth of financial institutions was focussed in investment and pension funds

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the intermediation ratio) rose again in 1995, in line with the financial investments of individuals. The growth of the mutual funds industry, pension funds and the segregated funds of life insurance companies (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) was considerably above the average for financial institutions in 1995. Since 1990, foreign securities have grown steadily in importance among the portfolio investments of financial intermediaries.

Sluggish investment in Canada by non-residents

Canadian investment abroad grew at roughly twice the rate of non-residents' investment in Canada, which grew by 5% compared with 12% in 1994. However, foreign direct investment in associated companies was up, and there was still a significant amount of bonds acquired by non-residents investors (especially federal bonds). This pushed the foreign share of federal government long-term debt to 29%.

For further information on this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. An analytical document, which includes tables from 1992 to 1995 and numerous charts, is available (\$50). Balance sheet data are available on diskette on the official release day (\$60).

To purchase any of these products, or to obtain more information about them, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

National net worth

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1994	1994 to 1995
	\$ billion							% change	
National wealth	1,215.6	2,400.7	2,457.6	2,527.5	2,615.5	2,741.4	2,830.4	4.8	3.2
- Net foreign debt	110.0	246.8	265.3	293.8	322.9	337.5	339.3	4.5	0.5
= National net worth	1,105.6	2,153.9	2,192.3	2,233.7	2,292.7	2,404.0	2,491.1	4.9	3.6
	\$							% change	
National net worth per capita	44,700	77,100	77,400	77,700	78,800	81,700	83,600	3.7	2.3

Source: National balance sheet accounts.

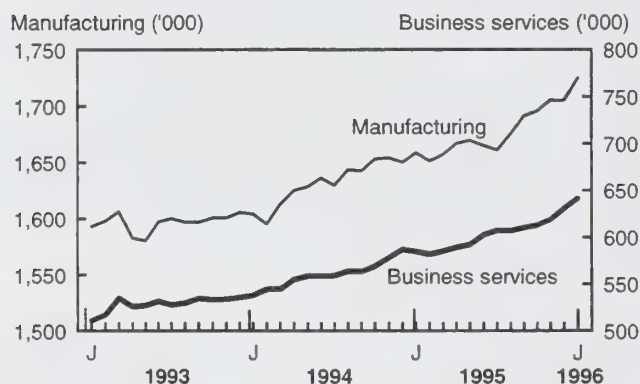
Employment, earnings and hours

January 1996 (preliminary)

The number of payroll employees grew substantially in December 1995 and in January 1996. The gains in December and January totalled 114,000, raising the number of employees to 10,854,000. This growth followed relative stability in October and November 1995.

Compared with January 1995, the number of employees has increased by 2.4% or 249,000. Over this 12-month period, manufacturers and business services were the main contributors to the overall growth. They also contributed to the gain in January. In addition, the miscellaneous services industries (such as amusement, recreational and personal services) registered significant increases in January, growing by 21,000.

Manufacturers and business services have been the main contributors to employment growth



Between January 1995 and January 1996, the gains were concentrated in Ontario (+96,000), British Columbia (+61,000) and, to a lesser extent, Quebec (+37,000). Businesses in these provinces expanded their work forces in January as well, particularly in Ontario, where half the month's gain was reported.

Employees' weekly earnings resumed an upward growth trend in November, after remaining stagnant through the first 10 months of 1995. From November 1995 through January 1996, employees' weekly earnings grew by \$6.53 to \$580.84.

Resurgence in manufacturing sector continued

Manufacturers added 20,000 employees to their payrolls in January, continuing the growth trend that

began in August 1995. Since August, the gains have averaged more than 10,000 employees per month, to total 64,000 employees. By comparison, the growth between the employment trough in May 1993 and July 1995 averaged 3,000 employees per month. The recent employment gains occurred as manufacturers' inventories stopped growing, while unfilled orders increased in the December-January period.

After dropping from 38.8 to 38.1 hours during Spring 1995, the number of weekly hours for employees paid by the hour has since climbed back up to the same level as in January 1995.

Business services expanded yet again

The growth trend in business services, which started four years ago, has continued even more briskly in recent months. In December 1995 and January 1996, this sector added an additional 23,000 employees; since January 1995, a total of 57,000 employees were added. The gains were concentrated in computer and related services and in the offices of architects, engineers and other scientific and technical service companies.

After remaining essentially unchanged for more than a year, the weekly earnings of business services employees have risen significantly in recent months. In January 1996, employees earned \$637.51, a 2.1% increase (+\$13.16) from October 1995, reflecting the job gains in the relatively higher paid industries.

Downward trend resumed in public administration

After pausing between July and November 1995, the declining trend in the number of employees in public administration resumed its slide. Declines of 4,000 employees were recorded in both December and January. Since January 1995, public administration employment has receded by an average 2,000 employees per month, a rate of decline twice that of the previous two years. Between January 1995 and January 1996, 28,000 employees were eliminated from public administration.

Ontario and Quebec were the most affected by the budgetary cutbacks, accounting for more than two-thirds of the decline in total public administration employment.

After rising to a peak of \$755.69 in May 1994, weekly earnings for public administration employees have since declined. In January 1996, earnings were down \$6.64 from May 1994.

First drop in finance and insurance industries in eight months

The number of employees dropped 0.6% in January for the finance and insurance industries. Despite this drop, the number of employees was 2.6% higher (+12,000) than in May 1995. Following several years of almost constant decline, this sector has rebounded from the low reached in May 1995 with an increasing employment trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,739	10,791	10,854	0.5	0.6
Logging and forestry	68	67	69	-1.5	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	124	127	-1.6	2.4
Manufacturing	1,706	1,705	1,725	-0.1	1.2
Construction	441	447	456	1.4	2.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	857	859	869	0.2	1.2
Wholesale trade	657	662	657	0.8	-0.8
Retail trade	1,387	1,402	1,398	1.1	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	644	651	662	1.1	1.7
Business services	619	631	642	1.9	1.7
Education-related services	934	937	934	0.3	-0.3
Health and social services	1,187	1,184	1,200	-0.3	1.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	778	777	774	-0.1	-0.4
Public administration	683	679	675	-0.6	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	147	148	0.0	0.7
Prince Edward Island	46	45	46	-2.2	2.2
Nova Scotia	297	299	307	0.7	2.7
New Brunswick	246	245	246	-0.4	0.4
Quebec	2,592	2,591	2,600	-0.0	0.3
Ontario	4,209	4,230	4,262	0.5	0.8
Manitoba	408	410	410	0.5	0.0
Saskatchewan	314	314	314	0.0	0.0
Alberta	1,044	1,050	1,062	0.6	1.1
British Columbia	1,404	1,410	1,420	0.4	0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	24	24	24	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	\$570.86	577.48	580.84	0.6	1.7
Logging and forestry	735.65	737.43	723.75	-1.9	-1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	981.26	1,007.12	1,002.01	-0.5	2.1
Manufacturing	692.92	705.97	705.77	0.0	1.9
Construction	665.32	687.08	655.21	-4.6	-1.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	724.31	727.30	727.48	0.0	0.4
Wholesale trade	621.34	632.45	636.83	0.7	2.5
Retail trade	341.20	339.21	349.67	3.1	2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	639.34	667.51	667.85	0.1	4.5
Business services	618.28	638.90	637.51	-0.2	3.1
Education-related services	668.51	672.22	674.58	0.4	0.9
Health and social services	507.44	503.70	516.78	2.6	1.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	229.90	229.01	240.84	5.2	4.8
Public administration	751.57	749.23	749.05	0.0	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	542.23	528.43	531.40	0.6	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	447.51	467.92	466.93	-0.2	4.3
Nova Scotia	495.50	490.18	489.40	-0.2	-1.2
New Brunswick	518.95	516.97	520.73	0.7	0.3
Quebec	542.97	546.66	548.69	0.4	1.1
Ontario	609.89	618.79	620.60	0.3	1.8
Manitoba	493.37	510.99	512.47	0.3	3.9
Saskatchewan	492.25	493.88	495.00	0.2	0.6
Alberta	553.10	551.61	565.92	2.6	2.3
British Columbia	582.15	596.72	602.88	1.0	3.6
Yukon	691.01	681.93	689.72	1.1	-0.2
Northwest Territories	701.43	708.18	732.16	3.4	4.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

Fourth quarter 1995

Services employment, output, consumer spending, imports and exports all increased in the fourth quarter of 1995, while prices remained virtually unchanged.

Employment growth in services followed primarily from job creation in the following areas: telecommunications carriers; finance, insurance and real estate firms; and business services, particularly computer and related services. Growth in self-employment and part-time employment was exceptionally strong, while growth in full-time employment weakened.

Increased spending on financial, legal and other services, as well as on recreation, more than offset spending declines on transportation services in the fourth quarter.

The trade deficit in services improved in the quarter, following significant increases in business, travel, and freight and shipping receipts.

The communications group was more profitable in the fourth quarter, because operating revenues rose faster than operating expenses. The finance and insurance group also saw greater profits, because operating expenses fell further than operating revenues. By contrast, business services were less profitable, because rising operating revenues were offset by mounting operating expenses.

The feature article contained in this issue of *Services indicators* is entitled "Human resources in science and technology in the services sector". Human resources in science and technology are deemed to be important to economic growth because of their key role in developing and using new technologies. To gain a better understanding of this human resource and its relation to industry, the article examines the group's demographic structure, occupational profile, educational profile and working conditions.

The analysis (based on 1991 Census data) reveals a picture of a well-educated, well-paid, middle-aged (aged 25 to 44) professionals and managers who work full time, full year. The majority are men and have an educational specialization related to their scientific occupation. However, the correspondence between scientific education and occupation is not perfect. Some have a certain educational background but work elsewhere, whereas some work in scientific occupations without the typical educational profile. The distribution across occupations appears to be changing. The younger generation is moving toward mathematics

and systems occupations and away from engineering and the natural and applied sciences. The profile of women differs in that they are more concentrated than men in the mathematics and systems occupations. Also, women in the oldest age group (aged 45 and over) have more varied specializations than men.

Services indicators (63-016-XPB, \$34/\$112) is a quarterly publication that profiles the communications; finance, insurance and real estate; and business services sectors. It presents statistics on key economic indicators, finances, employment, salaries and output. The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

February 1996

Canadian manufacturers made 4.25 billion cigarettes in February, a 2.1% decrease from February 1995. Shipments totalled 3.95 billion cigarettes, a decrease from February 1995 as well. Domestic sales totalled 3.65 billion cigarettes, up a marginal 0.8% from February 1995. Year-over-year, overall sales declined 8.3% because of a 60.9% loss in the export component, which fell to 0.26 billion cigarettes.

Compared with January 1996, both production (+12.9%) and shipments (+10.3%) rose in February. At the end of February, inventories were up 6.8% from January because production increased more than shipments. Although this boosted the inventory level to 4.87 billion cigarettes, it was still well below (-10.8%) that of February 1995.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1996 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 7, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending March 7, 1996 increased 3.0% from the same period of last year, to 4.6 million tonnes; the number of cars loaded increased 1.7%.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 270 000 tonnes, a 2.3% decrease from the same seven-day period of 1995. The 1996 year-to-date figures showed a decrease of 7.4% from last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 2.7% from a year earlier during the period. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 43.8 million tonnes, a 3.2% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

January 1996

Sawmills produced 4 885 800 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January, a 3.4% decrease from 5 059 600 cubic metres (revised) in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122.

The January 1996 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills* (35-003-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
February 1996

Catalogue number 44-004-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Services indicators, fourth quarter 1995

Catalogue number 63-016-XPB

(Canada: \$34/\$112; United States: US\$41/US\$135; other countries: US\$48/US\$157).

Exports by country, January-December 1995,
microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-003-XMB

(Canada: \$60/\$200; United States: US\$72/US\$240; other countries: US\$84/US\$280).

Exports by country, January-December 1995, paper
version

Catalogue number 65-003-XPB

(Canada: \$120/\$400; United States: US\$145/US\$480; other countries: US\$168/US\$560).

Exports by commodity, December 1995, microfiche
version

Catalogue number 65-004-XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Exports by commodity, December 1995, paper
version

Catalogue number 65-004-XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

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The Land, The People, The Society, Arts and Leisure, The Economy and Canada in the World

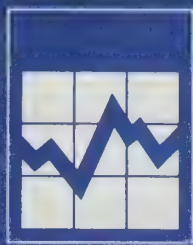
Six chapters provide a guided tour of both the physical and the human landscape of Canada. Each chapter is enriched with personal insights on "being Canadian," shared with you by such eminent people as Myriam Bédard, Gerhard Herzberg and Joe Schlesinger and is adorned with a gallery of imaginative pictorial images.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

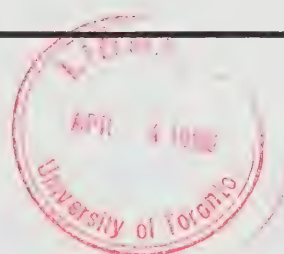
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product price index, February 1996** 2
Industrial prices fell 0.2% in February. This third monthly decline in five months was almost entirely due to plummeting pulp prices. A weaker Canadian dollar and an improving market for softwood lumber partly offset the decline.
- **Raw materials price index, February 1996** 5
Manufacturers paid significantly more for their raw materials in February. Overall prices increased 1.6% over January, mainly due to higher prices for hogs, crude oil, metals and wood.

OTHER RELEASES

- Unemployment insurance, January 1996 7
- Crude oil and natural gas, January 1996 8
- Residential care facilities, 1993/94 8
- Electric lamps, February 1996 9
- Railway operating statistics, November 1995 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10



MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

February 1996 (preliminary)

Industrial prices fell 0.2% in February. This third monthly decline in five months was almost entirely due to plummeting pulp prices. A weaker Canadian dollar and an improving market for softwood lumber partly offset the decline.

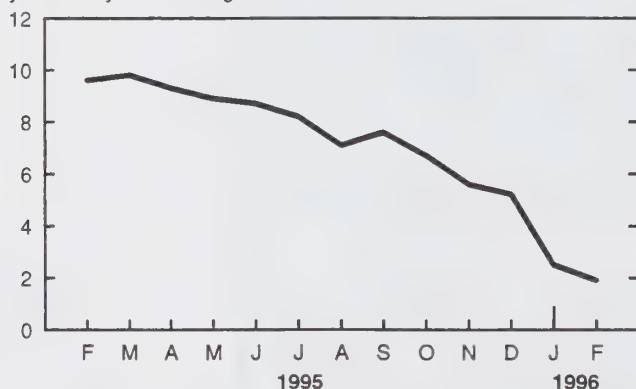
A 1.3% decline in gasoline and fuel oil prices was the second most significant contributor to the decline in industrial prices in February.

The weakening dollar had the effect of reducing February's change in industrial prices from -0.4% to -0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, industrial prices rose 1.9%, the smallest gain since August 1992. The 12-month change in industrial prices, which peaked at +10.3% in January 1995, declined to +2.5% in January 1996.

The 12-month change in industrial prices

year-over-year % change



Weakening Canadian dollar partly offset February's decline

The U.S. dollar gained 1% in value against the Canadian dollar between mid-January and mid-February, raising the value of all export prices quoted in U.S. currency. Price levels for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products were particularly affected by the movement of the exchange rate because producers frequently quote export prices for these items in U.S. dollars.

In the case of motor vehicles, the weaker Canadian dollar was mainly responsible for a 1% increase in the

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring between when a good leaves a plant and when a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

export prices of automobiles and trucks. Car prices rose 0.9% and truck prices were up 0.8%.

Pulp prices down 21% since November

The most significant price decline in February was for pulp. Pulp prices, which began dropping in December, fell a further 12.4% in February for a total decline of 21% since November. Recent declines have left pulp prices at virtually the same level as in February 1995. In the United States, pulp prices fell almost 10% in February, to about 1% higher than a year previous.

Certain pulp products showed signs of weakness. This included some types of paper and various types of converted paper products.

But newsprint prices rose 1.2%. The decline in the Canadian dollar contributed to the increase. Most of the projected price increases for newsprint were not realized, however.

In the United States, paper prices fell 0.8% in February, compared with a 0.1% increase in Canada.

In Canada, inventory buildups have been putting downward pressure on the prices of pulp and pulp products. According to the most recent Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, inventories of paper and allied products continued to increase in January despite declining shipments of these commodities.

Lumber prices up

The strongest industrial sector in February was sawmilling, where prices rose 2.2%. The price increases were led by softwood lumber (+3.1%).

Softwood prices rose across the country. The strongest increases were in Quebec (+7.2%). In British Columbia, which accounts for more than 60% of production, prices rose 2.2%. In the United States, softwood lumber prices also increased, but by much less (+0.6% overall).

Contributing to February's price increases for softwood were signs of improvement in residential construction in both Canada and the United States. In Canada, building permits were up in January. In February, both housing starts (except of single detached dwellings) and existing home sales both increased. In the United States, housing starts also increased in February.

The 12-month change in prices continued falling for both consumers and manufacturers

The 12-month change in the prices of goods paid by consumers (as measured by the consumer price index) continued to fall, dropping from +1.1% in January to +0.9% in February. The 12-month change in the prices charged by manufacturers (as derived from the industrial product price index) also continued to decline, dropping to about +2.5%.

Both have been tending to decline since October 1995. Usually, about half of the consumer dollar goes to manufacturers. The rest goes to wholesalers, retailers, transporters and governments.

Perspective

February's decline in industrial prices, mainly due to falling prices for pulp, occurred as the economies of both Canada and the United States showed signs of improving. In Canada, overall employment continued to rise in February, as did manufacturing employment. In the United States, industrial production rose in February as the unemployment rate dropped from 5.8% to 5.5%. In early March, consumer sentiment in the United States was showing a clear improvement over the previous month.

Overseas, industrial production in Japan was still improving in January. In Europe, the picture was less encouraging. The most recent figures for unemployment rates showed increases in Germany (11.1%, February), France (11.8%, January) and Italy (12.6%, December).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
 (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1996 ^r	Feb. 1996 ^p	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	127.3	129.9	129.7	1.9	-0.2
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	129.5	132.2	132.0	1.9	-0.2
Intermediate goods¹	60.4	130.4	133.2	132.7	1.8	-0.4
First-stage intermediate goods ²	13.4	144.5	143.4	140.3	-2.9	-2.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	47.0	126.4	130.4	130.6	3.3	0.2
Finished goods⁴	39.6	122.5	124.8	125.1	2.1	0.2
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	122.9	124.4	124.6	1.4	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	125.1	127.6	128.1	2.4	0.4
All other finished goods	19.3	120.9	123.6	123.7	2.3	0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	120.5	121.2	121.4	0.7	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	123.6	129.0	129.2	4.5	0.2
Beverages	2.0	127.4	129.0	129.0	1.3	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	166.9	172.7	172.7	3.5	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	126.1	127.2	126.9	0.6	-0.2
Textile products	2.2	116.3	118.8	119.0	2.3	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	117.4	119.1	119.3	1.6	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	160.9	152.4	154.8	-3.8	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	123.8	125.5	125.5	1.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	8.1	140.6	166.6	160.5	14.2	-3.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	162.8	175.4	174.1	6.9	-0.7
Primary metal products	7.7	139.8	129.7	130.3	-6.8	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	125.6	129.0	129.2	2.9	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	125.8	128.9	129.0	2.5	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	121.3	123.4	124.3	2.5	0.7
Electrical and communications products	5.1	117.7	118.5	118.5	0.7	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	121.3	124.6	124.5	2.6	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.4	94.8	97.0	96.1	1.4	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	134.7	132.2	132.4	-1.7	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	121.8	123.5	124.2	2.0	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	103.0	96.9	95.8	-7.0	-1.1

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

February 1996 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid significantly more for their raw materials in February. Prices increased 1.6% over January, mainly due to higher prices for hogs, crude oil, metals and wood.

Compared with February 1995, raw material prices declined 1.2%. Lower prices for metals and logs partly offset higher prices for grain, milk and hogs.

Excluding mineral fuels (mostly crude oil), raw material prices were up 1.5% in February. On a 12-month basis, raw material prices, excluding mineral fuels, fell 1.6%, which compares with a 2.7% drop in January.

Crude oil prices climbed

Crude oil prices rose 1.5% in February to the same level as in February 1995. However, market forces may portend further increases in crude oil. Refiners' demand for crude remains strong, and oil inventories are at their lowest since the American Petroleum Institute began measuring them in 1987. If and when Iraq returns to the world market, oil supplies will increase by about 1%. Canadian crude oil output rose 3.9% in 1995.

Natural gas production increased 6.9% last year. However, lower natural gas prices in 1995, down almost 20%, were responsible for the significant decline in the value of natural gas production. More than 50% of the natural gas produced in Canada is exported to the United States. Further increases appear unlikely in the near future because the pipelines to the United States have nearly reached capacity. In the year 2000, a giant new plant in Joffre, Alberta will begin producing ethylene (a natural gas derivative), providing a new market opportunity for natural gas.

Prices rose for animals and animal products

In February, higher prices for hogs, hides, skins and chickens were marginally offset by lower prices for cattle.

Chicken prices, which declined in 1994 and 1995, increased by almost 7% in January and February. Operating costs for chicken production have escalated. The price of feed wheat for chickens climbed 30% over the past year. Canadians ate more than 25 kilograms of chicken per capita in 1994, twice the consumption of 20 years ago. While consumption of chicken has been favourable to the health of Canadians, it appears it may be less favourable to their pocketbooks in the coming months.

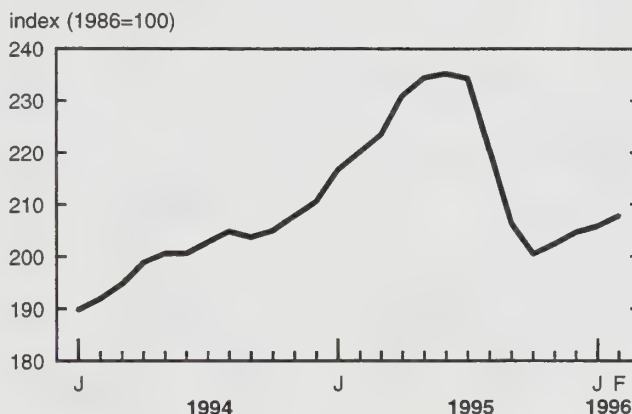
Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices that Canadian manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Wood prices primed to move up

Log prices increased 2% in February, whereas pulpwood prices fell almost 2.5%. Weakening demand for pulp has almost eliminated any upward pressure on pulpwood prices for now. However, in order to comply with the Canada-U.S. agreement on softwood lumber, it appears that stumpage fees may rise in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Higher stumpage fees, potential lumber shortages in the United States, and cutting restrictions in British Columbia could put upward pressure on log prices.

Wood prices are rising again



Metal prices recovered

Metal prices recovered somewhat in February (+2.1%), after falling 6% in January. Prices for all major metals were up, except aluminum material. Higher prices for copper (+2.4%), lead (+8.6%), gold (+3.4%) and nickel (+10.3%) were partly offset by lower prices for aluminum materials (-2.8%). It appears for the most part that the higher metal prices were the result of higher inventories rather than actual demand.

Grain prices advanced

Grain prices moved up in February, led by higher prices for wheat (+3.2%) and barley (+3.1%), the result of strong exports and a winter wheat crop that is anticipated to be poor. The coming winter wheat crop has been rated as one of the century's 10 driest. February grain prices were up more than 40% compared with February 1995.

Among the vegetable products group, other significant price increases were noted for sugar (+1.7%) and coffee. Higher prices for sugar are on the horizon, if smaller-than-expected crops in Cuba and India become a reality. Further price increases for raw sugar are anticipated because of trade restrictions

imposed by the United States. Sugar imports from the United States supply about 23% of the sugar consumed in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The February 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

Raw materials price index (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1996 ^r	Feb. 1996 ^p	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	132.2	128.6	130.6	-1.2	1.6
Mineral fuels	31.7	111.9	110.0	111.6	-0.3	1.5
Vegetable products	10.3	125.7	135.3	136.8	8.8	1.1
Animals and animal products	25.5	111.3	111.4	114.1	2.5	2.4
Wood	13.1	220.1	205.8	207.8	-5.6	1.0
Ferrous materials	3.6	124.9	120.7	121.1	-3.0	0.3
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	146.9	131.6	134.3	-8.6	2.1
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	104.8	105.3	105.6	0.8	0.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	141.7	137.3	139.4	-1.6	1.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance

January 1996 (preliminary)

In January, 752,000 Canadians received regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, a 1.3% rise from December 1995. This continued the rising trend that began in June 1995. The increased number of beneficiaries is in line with the negligible growth in the economy and the slightly higher unemployment rate in January. (Even though employment rose in January, the unemployment rate increased because of growth in the labour force.)

The largest monthly gains in the number of beneficiaries were in Quebec and Ontario. Compared with January 1995, the number of beneficiaries nationwide declined 2.6%.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	751,610	1.3
Newfoundland	39,910	0.7
Prince Edward Island	10,090	1.2
Nova Scotia	37,630	0.2
New Brunswick	45,230	3.1
Quebec	258,850	1.3
Ontario	184,680	2.8
Manitoba	18,800	-1.8
Saskatchewan	14,820	-1.4
Alberta	51,790	-1.6
British Columbia	87,780	2.0
Yukon	1,290	-3.1
Northwest Territories	1,340	0.2

Canadians were paid \$870 million in regular UI benefits in January, a 5.1% increase from December 1995. The amount of benefits paid has been increasing since September 1995 (after decreasing from September 1992 to August 1995). Compared with January 1995, however, benefit payments were down 3.0% (seasonally adjusted).

In January, 263,000 individuals claimed (applied for) UI benefits, up 2.5% from December. The number of claims increased more than the number of beneficiaries because some who claim benefits do not qualify. Compared with December, the number of claims rose in all the provinces and territories except

Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Compared with January 1995, the number of claims increased 5% (seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	seasonally adjusted		
			% change
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	742 ^P	752 ^P	1.3
Reg. payments (\$ millions)	828.5	870.5	5.1
Claims ('000)	257	263	2.5
	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
	unadjusted		
			% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	1,193	1,157 ^P	-3.2
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	954	926 ^P	-3.0
Claims ('000)	342	374	9.3
Payments (\$ millions)	1,534.8	1,547.3	0.8

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants paid regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

Some data series (weeks, benefits paid, claims) for November and December 1995 have been revised.

The January 1996 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001-XPB, \$16/\$160) was released in March. It was the final issue of the publication. See "How to order publications". Custom tabulations of the data are now available upon request on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Michael Scrim (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

January 1996

In January, further growth in demand from the United States caused a 4.6% increase in natural gas production compared with January 1995. Natural gas production reached a new record at 13 912.1 million cubic metres. Crude oil production weakened in January 1996, down 2.3% from January 1995.

Much of the growth in natural gas production can be attributed to increased foreign demand; more than 53% of production is now exported to the United States. However, natural gas exporters are fast approaching the capacity of the pipelines that carry gas into the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose 12.5% to a record 5 810 400 cubic metres, the strongest year-over-year increase since June 1995. Exports of crude continue to rise, helped by pipeline expansion that has made possible increased exports to the United States. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where less reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf has boosted the demand for shipments from Canada and Mexico.

Natural gas exports rose 6.3% from January 1995, to a record 7 419.5 million cubic metres. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by electric co-generation facilities in the United States.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The January 1996 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 689.3	9 467.1	-2.3
Exports	5 167.0	5 810.4	12.5
Imports ²	3 319.3	3 238.9	-2.4
Refinery receipts	8 194.1	7 792.4	-4.9
	millions of cubic metres		change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 303.9	13 912.1	4.6
Exports	6 979.6	7 419.5	6.3
Canadian sales ⁴	7 613.8	8 630.2	13.3

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Residential care facilities

1993/94

Costs continue to climb in Canada's residential care facilities for the aged. Cost per resident day in residential care facilities for the aged rose to \$94 in the 1993/94 fiscal year.

Increasingly, these facilities house the very old. In the facilities for the aged that reported ages of their residents, 70% were aged 80 or older in 1993/94.

Residential care facilities includes facilities for the aged; persons with physical disabilities, developmental delays, psychiatric disabilities, and alcohol and drug addictions; children with emotional disturbances; delinquents; transients; and other groups. The cost per resident day in these residential care facilities peaked in 1992/93 at \$113, and then fell slightly to \$111 in 1993/94.

The cost of direct care at these residential care facilities also peaked in 1992/93 at \$62 per resident day, and then fell to \$61 in 1993/94. In facilities for the aged, the cost of direct care rose to \$46 per resident day in 1993/94. Direct care costs include

nursing services, therapeutic services and medications, but exclude meals and administrative expenses.

Residential care facilities for the aged represented 75% of the beds and 44% of the operating residential care facilities in Canada. Facilities for the aged reported expenditures of \$4.16 billion in 1993/94, and accounted for 64% of all spending in residential care facilities. Occupancy rates at residential care facilities for the aged remained high, at 98% of the beds in service.

These results are based on data reported by 87% of Canada's 5,253 residential care facilities, representing 87% of the 233,847 approved beds.

The publication *Residential care facilities, 1993/94* (83-237, microfiche version \$25, paper \$35) will be available shortly. (This publication combines two formerly separate publications, *Residential care facilities-aged* (83-237) and *Residential care facilities-mental* (83-238). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-8782) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Electric lamps

February 1996

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 26,184,000 light bulbs and tubes in February, an 11.7% increase from 23,451,000 in February 1995.

Year-to-date sales at the end of February 1996 totalled 54,758,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 14.8% increase from 47,711,000 a year earlier.

The February 1996 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

November 1995

The seven surveyed railways reported net income of \$28.6 million in November 1995. Their operating revenues totalled \$589.2 million, a 7.0% decrease from November 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres dropped 3.6% over the same period.

On a year-to-date basis, at the end of November 1995, operating revenues declined 4.2% from the same period of 1994.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003-XPB, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction type plywood, January 1996

Catalogue number 35-001-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Energy statistics handbook, March 1996

Catalogue number 57-601-UPB

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

Hospital morbidity and surgical procedures,

1993-94, microfiche version

Catalogue number 82-216-XMB

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

Hospital morbidity and surgical procedures,

1993-94, paper version

Catalogue number 82-216-XPB

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 28, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Family income after tax, 1994** 3
In 1994, following four consecutive years of decline, after-tax income of families recovered some ground, primarily due to renewed strength in the labour market.
- **Youth court statistics, 1994-95** 6
In 1994-95, youth courts heard 110,000 cases, down 5% from the previous year. This reduction is in contrast to the steady growth in caseload since the mid-1980s.

OTHER RELEASES

- Youth custody and probation, 1994-95 7
- Steel primary forms, week ending March 23, 1996 7

(continued on following page)

CANSIM time series directory 1996

The 1996 *CANSIM time series directory*, available as a compact disc or as a hard copy, serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM time series database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

The compact disc makes directory searching easier. You can search by keyword and by topic. The disc also contains a thesaurus of terms used by Statistics Canada and an instructional module called "About Statistics Canada data," which contains more information on the data and services available from Statistics Canada.

StatCan: CANSIM directory disc, a compact disc with a new disc issued quarterly, is available for \$100; in the United States, US\$120; in all other countries, US\$140. *CANSIM time series directory*, a three-volume, hard copy set with a semi-annual amendment, is available for \$250; in the United States, US\$300; in all other countries, US\$350. *Cross-reference index* (hard copy) for databank, matrix and series identifiers is available for \$85; in the United States, US\$102; in all other countries, US\$119.

For further information about the 1996 *CANSIM time series directory*, contact Mary Townson (613-951-1122), Marketing Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Stocks of frozen meat products, March 1, 1996	7
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	8
------------------------------	----------

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES	9
-----------------------------------	----------

MAJOR RELEASES

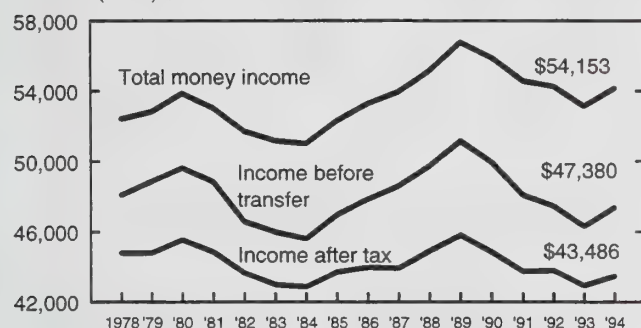
Family income after tax

1994

In 1994, following four consecutive years of decline, after-tax income of families recovered some ground, primarily due to renewed strength in the labour market. Average after-tax family income in 1994, based on estimates derived from the annual Survey of Consumer Finances, was \$43,486, a 1.3% increase from 1993 after adjusting for inflation (as measured by changes in the consumer price index). Consequently, after-tax income recovered over \$500 (19.1%) of the almost \$3,000 lost since 1989, the peak year for income.

Average total money income, income before transfers and income after tax for families

constant (1994) \$



The improvement in after-tax family income stemmed from increased earnings. After four years of decline, average income before transfers grew about \$1,000 from its 1993 level, to \$47,380. Data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, published last December, showed that an estimated 9.3 million people had earnings from full-year full-time employment in 1994, up 2.8% from 1993 and the first significant increase in five years. A large part of this renewed strength in the labour market was attributed to an employment rebound in the traditionally higher wage goods producing industries. However, income before transfers was still down almost \$4,000 from the pre-recession peak reached in 1989.

Recent developments suggest that the 1994 income recovery may have stalled in 1995. During 1995, improvements in labour market conditions lost momentum. Although employment continued to increase, the pace of growth in the number of full-time and part-time jobs weakened compared with 1994.

Note to readers

After-tax income is calculated by adding cash government transfer payments (such as Old Age Security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Child Tax Benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) to income before transfers (mainly from work and investment) and then by subtracting income taxes paid. The "clawback" of Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Security benefits is treated as an increase in taxes rather than a reduction in transfers.

Cash transfers and personal taxes are two important mechanisms by which income redistribution occurs, but the income redistribution effects described in this report do not reflect the entire government expenditure/revenue process. For example, health and education expenditures, and sales tax revenues are excluded. Cash transfers account for 24% of total expenditures, and personal income taxes 34%, of total revenues of governments. Because the survey data refer only to family income, users are cautioned against drawing unwarranted conclusions about "net benefits" of taxes and transfers based on the data presented in this report.

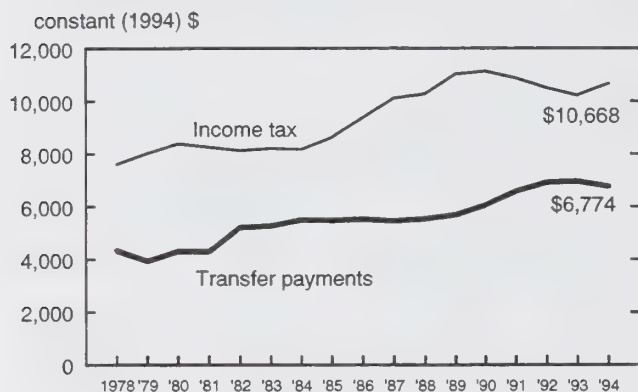
Dollar amounts and percentages in this report are calculated by using averages and constant (1994) dollars. Other measures, such as medians, are also available for analysis.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1995 Labour Force Survey (approximately 38,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Total employment grew by 88,000 during the year, and over 90% of this growth was in part-time employment. As well, wage settlements in 1995 did not show any real gains. Meanwhile, the impact of changes to social programs at all government levels resulted in reductions in transfer payments to families.

Transfer payments up for elderly, stable overall

At \$6,774, average family transfer payments were virtually unchanged for the second straight year, despite continued growth in payments to the elderly. The increased payments to the elderly were offset by declining payments to the non-elderly. Unemployment Insurance payments were down in 1994, due, in part, to UI program changes which became effective in July and to fewer claimants, as people found employment or exhausted benefits.

Average family transfer payments and income tax**Income tax up due to advance in earnings**

Income tax paid by families averaged \$10,668 in 1994, \$446 higher than in 1993. This increase occurred because families had more earnings to tax as wage earners in many families, who were unemployed or underemployed during the recession, found full-time work. This was the first real increase in average tax paid since 1989.

Taxes, transfers reduce 1994 income differences

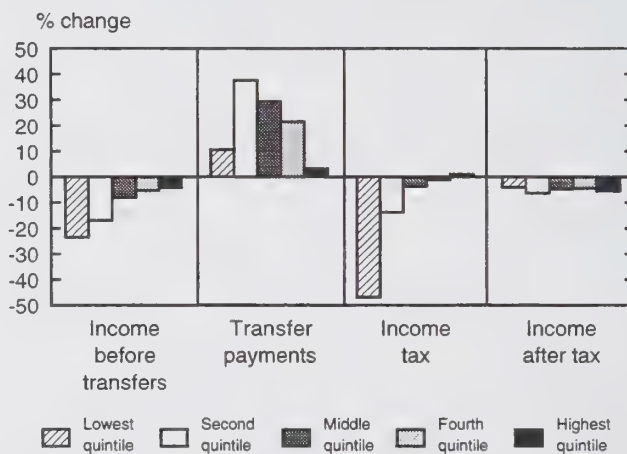
In 1994, the combination of personal income taxes and government transfer payments narrowed the after-tax income gap between those at the top and those at the bottom of the income scale. Before taxes and transfers, those in the top 20% earned \$22 for every \$1 earned by those in the bottom 20%. After taxes and transfers, the gap was \$5 for every \$1.

Families in the lowest quintile (the poorest fifth) saw their average incomes rise to \$16,733 after taxes from \$4,660 before transfers. The highest income families, on the other hand, saw their average incomes fall to \$80,084 after taxes from a pre-tax, pre-transfer average of \$104,540.

Taxes and transfers counter historical increase in inequality

The decline observed in after-tax family income following the 1989 peak was driven primarily by lower earnings, brought on by recessionary job losses. The data indicate that the income gap between high and low income families grew during this period on a pre-tax, pre-transfer basis, but did not rise after transfers and taxes.

Before taxes and transfers, the poorest fifth of families experienced the largest income drop between 1989 and 1994, at 24%. The richest fifth posted the smallest loss (-4%). When the effects of transfer payments and income taxes are factored in, the lowest and highest quintiles realized declines of 4% and 6% respectively. Transfer payments increased and income taxes dropped in a way that equalized the decline in after-tax income among all income groups.

Change in family income and income tax by quintile, 1989 to 1994, in constant (1994) dollars

Over the past decade, a similar pattern has emerged: a tendency to greater income inequality on a pre-tax, pre-transfer basis was countered by the effect of transfers and income tax. Between 1984 and 1994, the lowest three-fifths saw virtually no change in pre-transfer income. The top two-fifths experienced real gains, led by the highest fifth's 6% increase. Once transfers and taxes are factored in, however, the lowest quintile saw the largest increase (+9%).

Between 1984 and 1994, taxes rose for all groups. The pre-tax income gains for the two highest quintiles (the top 40% of income recipients) were completely offset by significant tax increases. In fact, their tax increases paid for most of the growth in transfer payments shared by all families. The gain in after-tax income among the bottom 20% over the period was due entirely to increased transfer payments. The middle quintile had almost equal increases in transfers and taxes: their income was virtually unchanged on both a pre-transfer and an after-tax basis.

Other interesting facts

After transfers and taxes, three of five elderly families fell into the two lowest quintiles, despite increased transfer payments in 1994.

While female lone-parent families received the highest average transfers of all non-elderly families, 6 in 10 were in the lowest quintile.

Nearly half of two-parent families with three or more earners were in the highest quintile.

Income after tax, distribution by size in Canada, 1994 (13-210-XPB, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Microdata files containing data on the 1994 incomes of economic families and individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These files have

been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. These files can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. Custom tabulations of the data are also available on request.

The 1995 Survey of Consumer Finances was weighted to population estimates that incorporate an adjustment for undercounting in the census. The data from 1980 to 1993 have been reweighted to this base. The analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca).

Average income and tax paid by family type 1994

	Average income before transfers	Plus average transfer payments	Minus average income tax	Equals average income after tax
	constant (1994) \$			
Total families	47,380	6,774	10,668	43,486
Elderly couples	19,867	17,502	4,916	32,453
Non-elderly couples	50,735	3,407	11,572	42,570
Two-parent families				
One earner	39,337	6,248	9,415	36,170
Two earners	59,291	3,820	13,727	49,385
Female lone-parent families	15,901	8,156	2,505	21,553
Total unattached	18,600	5,146	4,332	19,414
Elderly unattached	7,178	11,602	1,915	16,865
Non-elderly unattached	22,872	2,732	5,236	20,368

Youth court statistics

1994-95

In 1994-95, youth courts heard 110,000 cases, down 5% from the previous year. This reduction is in contrast to the steady growth in caseload since the mid-1980s.

Cases involving both violent crime and property offences fell while drug-related offences rose substantially. Two-thirds, or 74,000, of the cases heard in youth courts in 1994-95 resulted in convictions.

Substantial decline in property offence cases

Youth courts recorded an 11% drop in convictions for property offence cases in 1994-95, and a 2% drop in violent offence convictions. However, the number of convictions for drug offence cases rose 49%, apparently reflecting increased enforcement of "soft" drug offences.

Offence type

	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94 to 1994-95 % change
	cases		
Total cases	115,949	109,743	-5
Property offences	59,138	53,007	-11
Violent offences	23,374	23,010	-2
Other Criminal Code	18,922	18,327	-3
YOA offences	11,018	10,704	-3
Drug offences	3,130	4,522	49
Other federal offences	367	173	-53

Property offences accounted for almost half of all convictions. The most common offence in court was theft of goods valued at under \$1,000. Violent crime accounted for a fifth of all convictions involving young offenders, half of which were for minor assaults. Over the past eight years, the number of violent offences has almost doubled, in large part because of an increase in minor assaults.

Probation was the most common punishment

Probation was the most common punishment in 1994/95, applied in 48% of convictions. The majority of probation orders were for at least 12 months.

About 18% of offenders were placed in open custody, and 16% were placed in secure custody.

Note to readers

The analysis for this release is based on the Youth Court Survey data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts.

The survey collects data from all youth courts in Canada on individuals between 12 and 17 years of age appearing on federal statute offences. In this report, these include Criminal Code offences, drug offences, Young Offenders Act and other federal statute offences.

Nearly three-quarters of all custody sentences were for three months or less.

About 6% of cases resulted in fines, which averaged \$161. Three out of every ten convictions included an order for some type of community service.

Four out of five cases involved males

Males accounted for about four of every five young offenders in 1994-95. Half the youth court caseload involved youths aged 16 and 17. Male offenders were generally older than females. More than half (54%) of males were aged 16 or 17 compared with 41% of females.

Younger offenders generally appeared on different charges than older youths. Children aged 12 or 13 tended to be charged with theft under \$1,000, minor assault and breaking and entering. Older offenders were more often involved in offences such as failure to appear, possession of stolen goods, theft of goods worth over \$1,000, and drug offences.

In 1994-95, 4 of every 10 cases with a conviction involved repeat offenders. About a quarter of the repeat offenders had three or more prior convictions. Repeat offenders tend to commit a greater number of property offences and, conversely, fewer violent offences than first-time offenders.

The annual report, *Youth court statistics, 1994-95* (85-522-XPB, \$35), and vol. 16, no. 4 of *Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1994-95 highlights*, (85-002, \$10/\$90) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Youth custody and probation

1994-95

On any given day in 1994-95, there were an average of 4,900 youths in custody and 36,000 youths on probation. Of those youths in custody, approximately 85% were serving their sentences in either secure or open custody. The remaining youths were being held in custody on a remand warrant awaiting the completion of their trials.

The rate of youths in sentenced custody has increased steadily. The rate of 17.7 per 10,000 youths in 1994-95 represents an overall increase of 14% since 1990-91. While the majority of youths in custody were sentenced for non-violent property-related crimes, this proportion has been decreasing steadily — from 50% in 1991-92 to 43% in 1994-95.

Vol. 16, no. 5 of *Juristat: Youth custody and probation in Canada, 1994-95* (85-002, \$10/\$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; toll free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 23, 1996 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 23, 1996 totalled 286 552 tonnes, down 0.5% from 288 124 tonnes a week earlier and down 2.1% from 292 642 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 3 280 460 tonnes, a 1.1% decrease from 3 317 696 tonnes for the same period in 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

March 1, 1996

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1, 1996 totalled 38 925 tonnes, compared with 37 823 tonnes a month earlier and 46 190 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Maxine Sudol (613-951-3847), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1994

Catalogue number 13-210-XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, February 1996

Catalogue number 32-022-XPB

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Juristat: Youth court statistics 1994-95 highlights, Vol. 16, no. 4

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108; other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

Juristat: Youth custody and probation in Canada, 1994-95, Vol. 16, no. 5

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108; other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

Youth court statistics, 1994-95

Catalogue number 85-522-XPB

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

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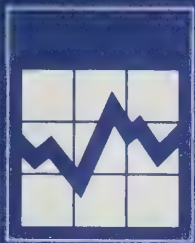
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 29, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, January 1996**

Exports edged down to \$21.4 billion in the first month of 1996, falling 1.8% from December's record. The combined effects of lower exports and slightly increased imports pulled down Canada's trade surplus to \$2.6 billion in January from a record \$3.1 billion the month before.

3
- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, January 1996**

The new year began with a pickup in economic activity, as output advanced in several industry sectors. Overall, gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.4% in January, leaving production at its highest level since December 1994.

6

OTHER RELEASES

- | | |
|---|----|
| Sales of refined petroleum products, February 1996 | 10 |
| Farm taxation data, 1994 | 10 |
| Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending March 14, 1996 | 11 |



(continued on following page)

Last paper edition of *The Daily*

Infomat: the paper alternative

On Monday, April 1, *The Daily* will stop being a paper-based publication and become an electronic information service. We would like to thank our paper version subscribers for their constant support over the years. A growing number of *The Daily's* readers have been making the switch to the electronic edition, which is available free of charge every business day at 8:30 a.m., official release time, via the Internet. Many readers, however, prefer a paper version.

If you would like to go on receiving a printed publication, then *Infomat* is the answer. Printed every Friday, *Infomat* is a concise, crisp review, which summarizes the week's economic and social releases. Like *The Daily*, it will keep you up-to-date on consumer prices, GDP, imports and exports, employment and unemployment figures, and dozens of other key indicators. To begin your weekly subscription to *Infomat* (11-002-XPE, \$140 annually), see "How to order publications". For further information about the publication, contact the Editor, Anna Kemeny (613-951-1197), Communications Division.

If your choice is the electronic *Daily*, you will find it in many formats on the Internet. On the World Wide Web, *The Daily* is located at <http://www.statcan.ca>. It can also be accessed from Statistics Canada's gopher service, TALON at gopher.gopher.statcan.ca. Best of all, e-mail subscriptions are free. To have *The Daily* delivered right to your computer every business day, just request a subscription by sending an e-mail to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank, and in the body of the message type *subscribe daily Firstname Lastname*. For further information about the Internet connections, contact Michael Thoen (613-951-1208), Dissemination Division.



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Steel wire and specified wire products, January 1996	11
Export and import price indexes, January 1996	11
Coal and coke statistics, January 1996	12
Cereals and oilseeds review, February 1996	12
Oils and fats, January 1996	12
Restaurants, caterers and taverns, January 1996	12
Dairy statistics, December 1995 to February 1996	12
Production and value of wildlife pelts, 1993 and 1994	12
Manufacturing industries of Canada, sub-provincial areas, 1993	13
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	13

RELEASE DATES: April 1996	14
----------------------------------	-----------

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

January 1996

Exports stood at \$21.4 billion in the first month of 1996, down 1.8% from December's record. Weaker sales of forestry and agricultural products caused most of the decline, despite continued strength in machinery exports and upward movements for industrial goods and energy products. While U.S.-bound shipments reached a 12-month high, shipments to all remaining partners, especially the European Union, lost ground.

Imports moved ahead by 0.7% to \$18.9 billion in January, bolstered by gains in automotive and energy products. In contrast to exports, most of this growth reflected strengthening shipments from Europe and non-OECD countries; imports from the United States and Japan declined in January.

The combined effects of lower exports and slightly increased imports pulled Canada's trade surplus down to \$2.6 billion in January from a record \$3.1 billion the month before. While our surplus with the United States rose to a new record, the balance with the European Union moved into deficit. Surpluses with Japan and non-OECD trading partners declined.

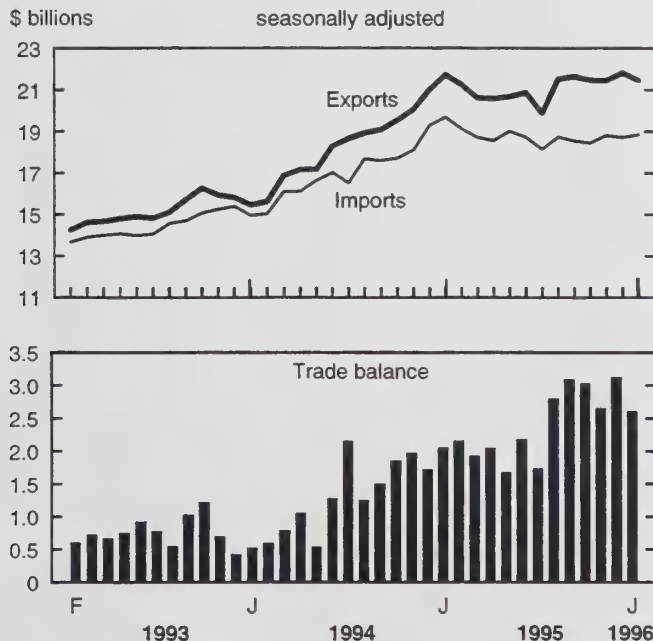
Note to readers

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the fourth quarter of 1995, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$8.8 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$1.3 billion.

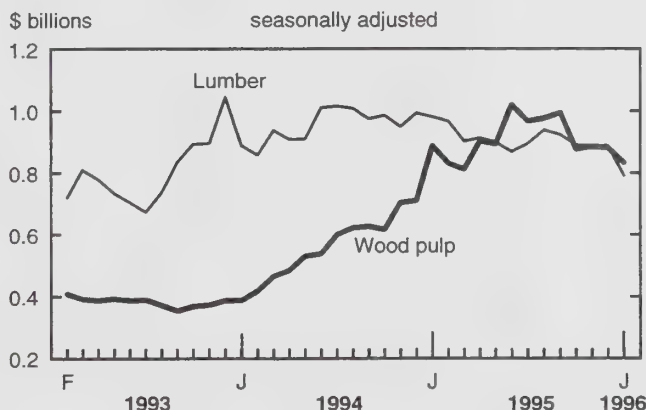
Exports edge down from December's record

Much of the export slowdown in January emanated from the forestry sector; declines were registered for all forestry exports, particularly lumber and wood pulp. Lumber's weakness continued to reflect softer prices and reduced sales to Japan, as total exports declined 11.0%. Lower overseas shipments more than offset increased sales to the United States, where construction of new homes advanced 4.4%. Meanwhile, exports of wood pulp fell 5.7%, with holiday shutdowns extended at some mills to reduce inventories. Elsewhere in forestry, exports of newsprint and other paper and paperboard products declined 3.6% and 8.2% respectively.

Exports, imports and trade balance



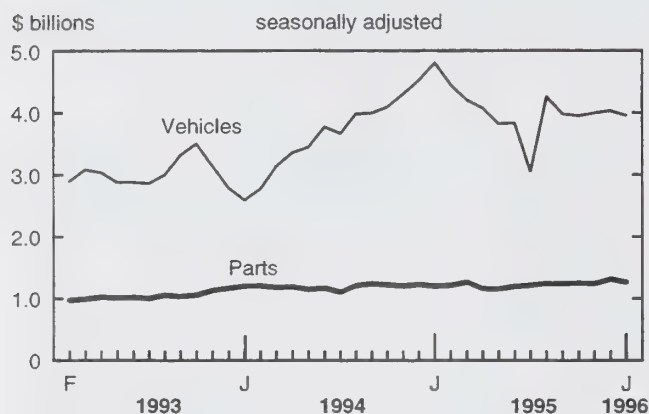
Exports of forestry products



Agricultural exports dropped 11.5% in January, on the heels of a three-month growth spurt. The decline came as grain, meat, and fish exports weakened from high levels posted in the fourth-quarter. Weakness in these shipments outweighed gains in alcoholic beverages and live animals.

Automotive exports declined in January (-2.5%), after reaching a four-month peak in December. Much of the drop was in auto parts (-4.0%), reflecting a dip in vehicle output south of the border. Exports of cars (-1.5%) and trucks (-3.1%) slowed as well, as U.S. sales eased back from robust levels in December.

Exports of automotive products



Energy exports were little changed in January, as increased sales of natural gas and crude oil were offset by falling demand for coal, refined petroleum and electricity. Declining refinery exports reflected reduced demand in the United States. Meanwhile, an increase in exports of natural gas was entirely related to price growth.

January's export decline was mitigated somewhat by increased shipments of industrial goods, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods. An overall increase of 1.0% for industrial goods reflected increased metal and alloy shipments and growing exports of selected ores. Machinery exports (+0.9%) gained on the strength of aircraft and agricultural machinery sales to the United States as well as exports of specialized equipment and tools. January's jump was the third straight monthly increase in exports of machinery.

Autos and energy bolster imports

Automotive products accounted for the bulk of import growth in January, moving up 5.2% from December's level. Car imports advanced the most (+13.5%), boosted by stronger shipments from Europe and Asia. Truck imports were up 12.2%, more than offsetting declines incurred over the holidays. A marginal gain in parts imports (+0.2%) reflected lower

shipments from Japan and extended holiday downtime at some assembly plants in Canada.

Imports of energy products grew 22.9% in January, as crude oil recovered from a dip in December, and petroleum and coal products advanced for a third straight month. Since peaking in April of last year, the trend for energy products had been fairly flat. In more recent months, however, it appears to be turning up.

Imports of industrial goods and agricultural products advanced marginally in January. Low growth in industrial goods and materials reflected the modest pace of Canadian manufacturing shipments in January; up 0.5%, these imports garnered most of their strength from iron and steel products, precious metals, and fabricated materials. In the agricultural sector, there were many offsetting movements, leading to an overall increase of 0.5%; beverages imports gained the most.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised continually for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, changes to the classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments. Revisions to previous years are made at the time of release of April data.

Revised data for January 1991 to November 1995 are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182). It will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1995	Jan. 1996	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan.- Dec. 1994	Jan.- Dec. 1995	Jan.- Dec. 1994 to Jan.- Dec. 1995	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions			% change		\$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,973	17,322	17,434	2.1	0.6	177,881	201,795	13.4	-0.9
Japan	760	789	681	3.8	-13.7	9,332	11,382	22.0	-18.5
European Union	1,726	1,547	1,286	-10.4	-16.9	11,274	16,062	42.5	-9.8
Other OECD countries ¹	354	407	326	15.0	-19.9	4,073	4,196	3.0	-0.9
All other countries	1,635	1,765	1,717	8.0	-2.7	15,294	20,101	31.4	12.1
Total	21,447	21,831	21,443	1.8	-1.8	217,854	253,536	16.4	-1.3
Imports									
United States	14,273	14,417	14,281	1.0	-0.9	151,625	168,872	6.3	-3.8
Japan	637	631	609	-0.9	-3.5	8,239	8,364	1.5	-17.8
European Union	1,625	1,498	1,602	-7.8	6.9	16,113	19,954	23.8	-6.8
Other OECD countries ¹	539	580	721	7.6	24.3	7,231	7,730	6.9	2.7
All other countries	1,735	1,593	1,639	-8.2	2.9	19,599	20,332	3.7	-2.6
Total	18,809	18,719	18,852	-0.5	0.7	202,807	225,251	11.1	-4.2
Balance									
United States	2,700	2,905	3,153	...	...	26,256	32,923	...	...
Japan	123	158	72	...	...	1,093	3,018	...	...
European Union	101	49	-316	...	...	-4,839	-3,892	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-185	-173	-395	...	...	-3,158	-3,534	...	...
All other countries	-100	172	78	...	...	-4,305	-231	...	...
Total	2,638	3,112	2,591	...	...	15,047	28,285	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,731	1,833	1,623	5.9	-11.5	17,717	19,738	11.4	-12.3
Energy products	1,868	2,025	2,013	8.4	-0.6	21,312	23,359	9.6	-0.1
Forestry products	3,312	3,333	3,084	0.6	-7.5	31,161	39,240	25.9	-1.7
Industrial goods and materials	4,067	4,005	4,047	-1.5	1.0	39,459	48,324	22.5	-2.0
Machinery and equipment	4,514	4,741	4,782	5.0	0.9	43,021	52,345	21.7	13.9
Automotive products	5,233	5,347	5,215	2.2	-2.5	57,919	63,136	9.0	-13.2
Other consumer goods	626	632	652	1.0	3.2	5,851	7,108	21.5	19.2
Special transactions trade ³	904	892	860	-1.3	-3.6	9,422	10,442	10.8	0.1
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,097	1,105	1,110	0.7	0.5	12,576	13,372	6.3	-0.5
Energy products	702	568	698	-19.1	22.9	7,146	8,109	13.5	-2.1
Forestry products	158	151	152	-4.4	0.7	1,810	2,036	12.5	-13.6
Industrial goods and materials	3,653	3,664	3,681	0.3	0.5	38,734	44,956	16.1	-5.2
Machinery and equipment	6,566	6,489	6,308	-1.2	-2.8	65,575	75,609	15.3	1.8
Automotive products	4,092	4,077	4,287	-0.4	5.2	48,318	50,375	4.3	-16.1
Other consumer goods	2,070	2,118	2,104	2.3	-0.7	23,519	25,568	8.7	-1.3
Special transactions trade ³	493	479	474	-2.8	-1.0	4,881	5,468	12.0	3.0

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.

² Figures not adjusted to Balance of Payments basis.

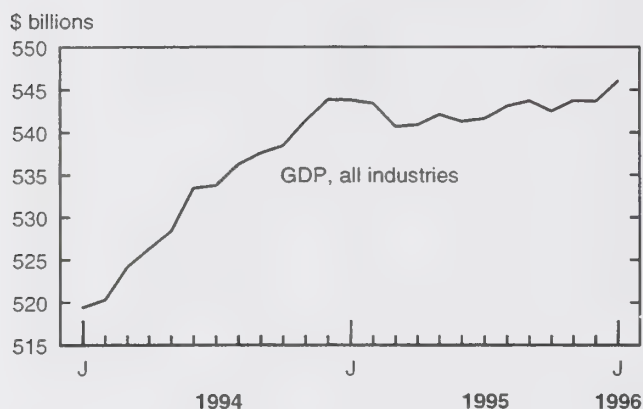
³ Mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, goods returned to country of origin.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

January 1996

The new year began with a pickup in economic activity, as output advanced in several industry sectors. Overall, gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.4% in January, leaving production at its highest level since December 1994.

Growth across many industries



The increase paralleled solid gains in employment, mostly in services, in December and January. Employment improved again in February, suggesting that economic growth will continue. However, labour disputes late in February and in March, may affect economic performance in the second half of the first quarter.

The growth in January reflected a jump in manufacturing and widespread gains among the service-producing industries. Production in the mining sector also improved, but activity in construction and government services weakened again.

Manufacturers start the year on the right foot

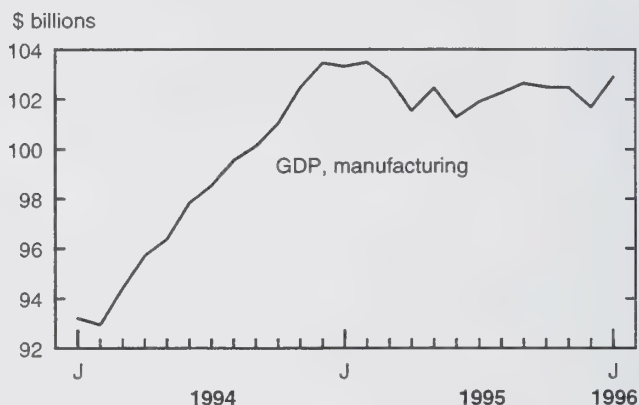
Manufacturing production jumped 1.2% in January. Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products, and primary metals raised output the most. Gains in the output of chemicals, paper and allied products as well as fabricated metal products also contributed to the increase. Lower production of transportation equipment moderated the gain in manufacturing. Overall, production rose in 13 of the 21 major industry groups compared with 10 in November and only 6 in December.

Note to readers:

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

A good month for manufacturers



Fabrication of electrical and electronic products rose 3.9%, following a 3.7% decline in December. Producers of office machinery continued to increase output rapidly, helped by strong demand abroad. The gain was more modest for electronic equipment. Following a recent period of restructuring, production in this industry remained below its peak in November 1995. Nevertheless, exports remained high as demand on foreign markets continued to be strong.

Producers of primary metals boosted output 6.1%, following several months of low production. Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals accounted for about half of the gain. Production of aluminum, which was affected by a strike in October, returned to earlier levels. Refining of radioactive minerals also rose sharply. Manufacturers of steel pipe and tube and aluminum products and operators of iron foundries all increased production sharply in January.

Manufacturers of paper and allied products raised output 1.5% in January after a 1.0% gain in December. Manufacturers of newsprint raised their output, but producers of pulp, and paperboard and building board kept production unchanged. In all cases, shipments fell sharply resulting in large increases in inventories

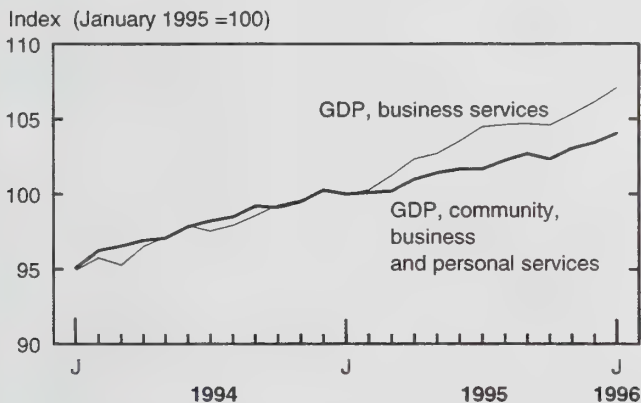
of finished products. Prices for these products fell throughout January.

Manufacturers of transportation equipment cut back production 2.6%, offsetting the gain in December. Motor vehicle assembly eased 2.8%, as several plants slowed production for inventory control. Production of motor vehicle parts also receded, affected by lower foreign demand and the slower pace in motor vehicle assembly.

Growth in business services remains steady

Activity in community, business and personal services rose a further 0.6% in January, after growing on average 0.4% a month over the previous five months. Growth in business services remained high for a third consecutive month, with computer services leading the gain in January. The growth in health services that began in November 1995 continued into January.

Business services expand rapidly



Activity in amusement and recreational services was unchanged in January, after declining two of the previous three months. Activity by lottery corporations and spending on recreational services have softened recently.

Real estate activity rebounds

Financial and related services advanced 0.3% in January following December's pause. A rebound in real estate activity and a strong gain in mutual funds led the increase.

Housing resales improved in January for the first time since August 1995. Although the gain was

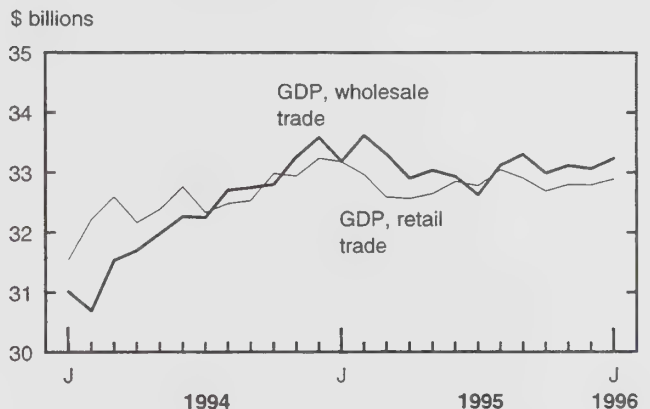
concentrated in Quebec and Ontario, sales also advanced in the western provinces excluding British Columbia.

Assets and sales of mutual funds soared in January, and in contrast with last year's disappointing results during the RRSP season. Conditions were more favourable this year due to lower interest rates and strong stock market activity.

Retail sales continue to seesaw

Activity in retail trade improved 0.3% in January. Motor vehicle dealers' sales advanced, ending a series of declines that began in September 1995. Retailers of motor vehicle parts also had a good month. Gains in general merchandise stores (such as discount stores and large store formats) and by retailers of semi-durable goods (books, hardware and toys among others) were also sizeable. Sales by these retailers had shown signs of weakness during the fall.

Sales hover around a flat trend



Retailers of furniture and appliances continued to record lower sales. Purchases in supermarkets were particularly weak in January.

As in retail trade, activity in wholesale trade has remained almost unchanged for several months. In January however, wholesaling activity rose 0.5%, reflecting higher sales of motor vehicles, farm machinery, and food, beverage, drug and tobacco products.

Growth narrows in the mining sector

Output in the mining sector increased 1.0%, due mainly to higher production of natural gas and stronger activity in base metal mines.

Production of uranium in base metal mines was particularly strong. The gain was also noticeable in smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals in the manufacturing sector. Higher production of nickel accentuated the increase.

Elsewhere, production of coal fell for a second consecutive month, as foreign demand softened.

Activity in construction slides again

Activity in construction fell 0.6% in January following a similar decrease in December. After

showing some momentum towards the end of 1995, home building dropped 1.7% in January on the heels of a 1.0% decline in December.

Higher non-residential building construction activity moderated the overall decline. Activity on commercial projects improved but this was partly offset by lower activity on industrial projects.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1996 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$14/\$140), will be released in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	Aug. 1995 ^r	Sept. 1995 ^r	Oct. 1995 ^r	Nov. 1995 ^r	Dec. 1995 ^r	Jan. 1996 ^p	Dec. 1995 to Jan. 1996	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1995 to Jan. 1996
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
Total economy	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.0	0.4	2,366	545,998	0.4
Goods-producing industries	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.7	1,264	186,868	-1.3
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1,102	359,130	1.3
Business sector	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.5	2,446	454,809	0.7
Goods	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.7	1,295	185,957	-1.3
Agriculture	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	61	11,680	2.8
Fishing and trapping	-15.6	2.3	4.7	-2.3	1.8	-1.3	-10	784	-3.5
Logging	6.0	3.6	-0.8	-2.2	0.3	-3.0	-88	2,878	6.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	1.0	1.0	240	23,924	-1.1
Manufacturing	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.0	-0.8	1.2	1,214	102,899	-0.4
Construction	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-160	26,676	-10.5
Other utility industries	-0.2	-1.1	-2.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	38	17,117	5.2
Services	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1,151	268,852	2.2
Transportation and storage	-0.2	1.2	-1.4	0.3	-0.2	0.5	119	23,825	-2.2
Communications	-0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	112	23,693	6.9
Wholesale trade	1.5	0.6	-1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.5	170	33,233	0.1
Retail trade	0.8	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.0	0.3	100	32,890	-0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.0	0.3	250	86,802	2.7
Community, business and personal services	0.6	0.4	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	400	68,410	4.0
Non-business sector	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-80	91,189	-1.1
Goods	0.3	0.3	-0.1	1.3	-0.3	-3.3	-31	911	-3.9
Services	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-49	90,278	-1.1
Government services	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-115	32,231	-2.8
Community and personal services	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	119	54,769	0.1
Other services	-1.0	0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.5	-1.6	-53	3,277	-3.9
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.0	1,461	144,851	0.1
Non-durable manufacturing	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	1.0	435	43,449	-2.0
Durable manufacturing	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	-0.9	1.3	779	59,451	0.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

February 1996 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 042 700 cubic metres in February 1996, up 5.0% from February 1995. There were no declines in the seven major groups that comprise the preliminary refined petroleum products estimates. The largest sales increases were recorded for light fuel oil (+153 700 cubic metres or +18.4%), heavy fuel oil (+66 400 cubic metres or +11.4%) and diesel fuel oil (+48 000 cubic metres or +3.4%).

In the first two months of 1996, sales increased for six of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of light fuel oil were mainly due to the colder than normal temperatures this winter, compared with last winter's milder weather. The increase in sales of heavy fuel oil was largely due to higher consumption by the industrial sector, in particular electric utilities.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1996	Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996
	thousands of cubic me- tres		% change
Total, all products	6 709.5	7 042.7	5.0
Motor gasoline	2 658.3	2 679.0	0.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 415.9	1 463.9	3.4
Light fuel oil	834.5	988.2	18.4
Heavy fuel oil	584.0	650.4	11.4
Aviation turbo fuels	353.7	368.4	4.2
Petrochemical feed- stocks ¹	354.1	371.8	5.0
All other refined products	509.0	521.0	2.4

	Jan. 1995 to Feb. 1995	Jan. 1996 to Feb. 1996	Jan.- Feb.1995 to Jan.- Feb.1996
Total, all products	13 352.3	14 244.3	6.7
Motor gasoline	5 308.0	5 461.6	2.9
Diesel fuel oil	2 797.4	2 945.1	5.3
Light fuel oil	1 545.9	1 942.1	25.6
Heavy fuel oil	1 198.8	1 245.9	3.9
Aviation turbo fuels	732.0	797.9	9.0
Petrochemical feedstocks	744.9	735.4	-1.3
All other refined products	1 025.3	1 116.3	8.9

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1996 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$20/\$200), will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Farm taxation data

1994

Average net operating income (before depreciation) of farm businesses rose a modest 1.0% in 1994, to \$20,728 per farm. Average operating revenues increased 6.5% and average operating expenses rose 7.6%.

Higher grain and oilseed revenues accounted largely for the overall rise in average operating revenues. Average program payments to farmers continued to trend down (-40.0%), reflecting improved growing conditions and higher market returns. Average operating expenses rose mainly due to higher crop production expenses, cattle purchases and feed costs.

In 1994, potato farms posted the strongest increase in average net operating income, up 48.2% from 1993. Their average net operating income increased because of a 26.7% growth (+\$55,131 per farm) in their market revenues due to stronger sales of potatoes. Higher prices, in response to lower supplies and strong demand, explained this growth.

Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for 41.4% of the farms in 1994, posted a 10.4% increase in average net operating income (to \$21,608 per farm). Grain and oilseed revenues (+23.0%) accounted for most of the gain. Low world supplies and strong demand strengthened prices.

Dairy farms, which had the highest operating margin at 25.2 cents per dollar of revenue, posted a 4.1% rise in average net operating income. Dairy revenues accounted for most of the rise. Milk quotas were increased because of low domestic stocks of butter and cheese.

Cattle farms had the lowest average net operating income, at \$8,884 per farm, down 17.9% from 1993. Rising expenses, related mainly to the expansion of the cattle sector, outpaced an overall increase in average operating revenues.

Average net operating income of farm businesses varied widely across the provinces, from \$18,332 in Ontario to \$33,445 in Prince Edward Island.

Average net operating income per farm (before depreciation) and operating margins

	1994 average net operating income	1993 to 1994	1994 operating margins
	\$	% change	¢
Type of farm			
Potato	59,728	48.2	18.6
Poultry and egg	45,291	-7.2	10.9
Dairy	44,809	4.1	25.2
Livestock combination	36,551	-20.3	15.1
Tobacco	35,333	-23.9	18.0
Greenhouse and nursery	33,373	5.2	9.5
Hog	25,064	-14.7	10.1
Grain and oilseed	21,608	10.4	24.3
Fruit and vegetable	17,122	11.4	13.5
Others ¹	9,710	-11.4	12.1
Cattle	8,884	-17.9	7.3
Total	20,728	1.0	16.2

¹ Includes other animal specialty, sheep, goats and lambs, mushrooms and maple products.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over and corporations with total sales (gross revenues plus joint venture income) of \$25,000 and over, and for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities. The estimates presented in this release also include communal farming organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue.

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Pi  tro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 14, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending March 14, 1996, increased 6.2% to 4.8 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded increased 5.9% from the same period last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 288 000 tonnes, a 17.8% decrease from the same period last year. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 8.6%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 4.5% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 48.8 million tonnes, a 2.4% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

January 1996

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 54 618 tonnes in January 1996, down 13.1% from 62 859 tonnes (revised) in January 1995. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1996 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

January 1996

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance-of-payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1996 for the five commodity sections and major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1996. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S. only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The January 1996 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

January 1996

Coal production totalled 6 271 kilotonnes in January 1996, down 5.2% from January 1995.

Exports in January were 2 801 kilotonnes, up 9.2% from January 1995. Exports to Japan (the biggest consumer of Canadian coal) rose 8.7% to 1 318 kilotonnes during the same period.

Coke production in January 1996 decreased to 268 kilotonnes, down 6.0% from January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1996 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

February 1996

Grain prices continued to rise during February on the basis of tight 1995-96 supplies and strong demand. Traders' attentions have been focused on the U.S. winter wheat crop which has suffered through a dry, windy winter and some premature thawing. The majority of the wheat grown in the United States is winter wheat. An average or poor 1996 crop would provide world exporters other than the United States with good market opportunities, leave supplies tight and keep world prices high. The only weak note in the February prices was the oilseed complex which suffered from a lack of export demand for soyoil and soymeal and the approach of a good South American soybean crop.

These prices and other market news are discussed in the February situation report contained in the January issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) which will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and fats

January 1996

Production of all types of deodorized oils in January 1996 totalled 100 182 tonnes, an increase of 22.0% from 82 104 tonnes in December 1995.

The domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 11 434 tonnes; the deodorized shortening oil totalled 25 137 tonnes; and the deodorized salad oil totalled 29 130 tonnes in January 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The January 1996 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613) 951-3511, Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

January 1996 (preliminary)

The receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns totalled an estimated \$1.72 billion in January 1996.

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506) Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy statistics

December 1995 to February 1996

Preliminary monthly dairy statistics covering the three months from December 1995 to February 1996 are now available. Final data will be included in the January-March 1996 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, \$35/\$115) which will be released in May 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (1-800-465-1991 fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1994 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are revised data for 1993. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (10-600E, \$144) in May 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Manufacturing industries of Canada, sub-provincial areas 1993

Principal statistics for manufacturing industries are now available by industry, by either census division, economic region or census metropolitan area, for all provinces except Quebec. Data may be obtained in either print or electronic format.

Data for Quebec are being compiled by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics using microdata from the same Statistics Canada survey. These data are expected to become available in May 1996.

For further information on this release, contact R. Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. ■

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact (613)
	\$ millions		% change		
Industry (SIC)					
Malt and malt flour (1094)	x	216.8	...	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra 951-3511
Other food products n.e.c. (1099)	x	3,462.3	...	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra 951-3511
Other textile products including tire cord fabric (1998)	549.3	596.1	8.5	34-251-XPB	N. Charron 951-3510
Upholstery and coil spring (3051)	x	34.9	...	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins 951-9837
Other wire products (3059)	x	573.2	...	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins 951-9837
Machine shop (3081)	1,490.2	1,845.8	23.9	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins 951-9837
Electronic office, store and business machine (3362)	x	285.1	...	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent 951-3523
Other office, store and business machine (3369)	x	104.4	...	43-250-XPB	L. Vincent 951-3523

x Data are confidential.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5371, 5372, 5438, 5536, 6250, 6251, 6252 and 6253.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$38), *Textile products industries* (34-251-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38) and *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

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RELEASE DATES: APRIL 1996

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	The health of Canada's immigrants	1994-95
2	Health reports	Fourth quarter 1995
3	Building permits	February 1996
3	Help-wanted index	March 1996
4	Travel-log	Spring 1996
4	Labour force survey	March 1996
4	Job creation by company size class: Concentration and persistence of job gains and losses in Canadian companies	
9	Focus on culture	Spring 1996
10	Innovation in Canadian manufacturing enterprises	
11	Life events: How families change	1993
11	New housing price index	February 1996
15	New motor vehicle sales	February 1996
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	February 1996
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1996
18	Canadian economic observer	April 1996
23	Canadian international trade	February 1996
23	Consumer price index	March 1996
23	Composite index	March 1996
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 1996
24	Retail trade	February 1996
24	Unemployment insurance	February 1996
25	Employment, earnings and hours	February 1996
25	Wholesale trade	February 1996
26	Industrial product price index	March 1996
26	Raw materials price index	March 1996
30	Small Area Business and Labour Database CD-ROM	
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	February 1996
30	Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions	
30	Release dates	May 1996

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